

The French Revolution - 1789

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THE FRENCH REVOLUTION - 1789.

Introduction :-

The French Revolution is considered the most significant event in the human history. It shook the entire Europe in the closing years of the 18th century.

First the revolutionaries proclaimed political liberty, then they introduced social and economic equality.

The French Revolution gave to humanity three new ideas viz. Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.

The Main Causes of the French Revolution :-

I The Political Causes :-

Political Inefficiency :-

The decline of the French political system was one of the most obvious causes for the outbreak of the revolution.

France was ruled by the autocratic rulers of Bourbon dynasty. An enormous gulf had developed between the rulers and the ruled. The kings were not interested in performing the political administration. Any person might be thrown into a prison by a royal order [Letter de Cachet] and held there without trial.

Louis XIV: He had been an aggressive and capable ruler but he left his country financially depleted when he died.

Louis XV: When Louis XV [1715-1774] came to the throne, he was only a child - an easy victim of John Law and Cardinal Fleury, his unscrupulous ministers. To him state business was boring but dancing, hunting and women were constant source of his enjoyment.

and Madame de Pompadour and Madame de Barry, his notorious

mistresses, their conduct disgraced the Court. Their evil influence was not only confined to immorality but also they interfered in the conduct of the state affairs. Their lavish expenditure further increased the unpopularity of the govt.

Louis XVI and Queen Marie Antoinette

Louis XVI's life is one of the tragedies of the French Revolution. He was intelligent and well intentioned. But he had no will to carry out some bold reforms to set right the deteriorating conditions prevailing in France.

He was always dominated by his young and beautiful queen Marie Antoinette and her friends.

Marie Antoinette was the daughter of Austrian Empress Maria Theresa. She was hated in France.

A group of greedy and selfish courtiers gathered around her and opposed all reforms.

She was a spendthrift lady. She lavished public money on her friends amusements. Her lavish expenditure when the govt was in bankrupt made her target for criticism. Thus aggravated the situation and hastened the catastrophe.

A Splendid Court at Versailles

While Paris was the Capital of France, The King lived 12 miles away of Versailles. There he maintained a splendid court which dazzled the whole Europe. The royal palace was a spacious and luxurious establishment.

The King had 1000s of servants in attendance of the royal family. The queen alone had 500 of them in her service.

The daughter of Louis XVI - one month old baby had 80 persons in her service.

Expenses of such luxurious and gay court in 1789 amounted to 20,000,000 dollars. Could France afford to maintain such an extravagant and useless monarchy.

II Social Causes: Social Inequality:

The French society was divided into three distinct and almost watertight compartments, were known as the First, the Second and the Third Estates of France. The first two Estates were privileged classes. Inequalities existed everywhere.

The First Estate [The clergy]:-

The Roman Catholic Clergy formed the First Estate of the French Social order. The clergy owned $\frac{1}{5}$ th of the total land of France and claimed revenue of another $\frac{2}{5}$ th of it.

The Church had of course several welfare duties to perform. But they never rendered and with the passage of time, had been forgotten.

Most of the income of the Church was appropriated by the great Churchmen. There were about 134 such as Cardinals, Bishops and arch bishops with a small number of lesser church dignitaries [parish priests]

~~The~~ Actually the sons of the higher nobility occupied these offices and they never performed their duties. The lesser clergy and 1000s of village ~~priests~~ ^{priests} were practically on starvation.
The Second Estate [The Nobility] :-

The nobles constituted the Second Estate of France. Nobles of the Court and Nobles of the Provinces, were two well marked divisions in this class.

The Nobles of the Court about a 1000 in number, lived at Versailles and added lustre to the king's court with their presence.

They looked forward to all major appointments of distinctions in the army and the Church. Handsome pensions were conferred on them. Military posts were multiplied for the nobles' benefit. Boys of 16 of such families were awarded commissions in the army by royal favour.

The Provincial nobles had much less income. Some of them were even hardly distinguishable from the peasants. There were 80000 families belonging to the nobility of France.

The Third Estate [The Common People]
 The vast majority of the population in the cities and the villages were known as the Third Estate. They were the middle class people, the peasants and artisans.

Incidentally in this Estate were also included some of the richest bankers, manufacturers, industrialists, illustrious men of letters, physicians, lawyers and teachers. They were known as bourgeoisie.

An unfair system of taxation:

The most conspicuous inequality and one that caused the greater amount of concern was in taxation.

French system of taxation was haphazard and the taxes were collected in a crude manner.

The First two Estates ^{i.e.} the nobles and the clergy were exempted from the payment of all direct taxes on estates and property. Thus the taxes fell heavily on the peasants.

They owned about $\frac{2}{5}$ of the land and paid less than $\frac{1}{5}$ of the direct taxes.

The royal princes paid an income tax of \$40,000, when in an equal distribution they should have paid \$500,000.

One noble man paid \$80 tax when he should have paid \$500.

By a comparison, a member of the Third Estate [the commons] paid \$152 in taxes when \$14 should have been his allotment if a fair distribution had been made.

About 50% of the average man's income had to be paid in some form of taxes.

The Taxes also varied from region to region in the same country.

The peasants had to pay the following taxes to the nobles, the Church and the King.

i. Taille - Land tax [Property tax]

ii. Gabelle - Salt tax.

iii. Tithe - Church tax [$\frac{1}{5}$ of income]

iv. Corvée - Road tax

v. Vingtième - Income tax paid to the King

vi. If the farm was sold $\frac{1}{5}$ of the price went to the landlord [Noble].

It has been estimated that after paying all the taxes, the French peasant was left with about 20% of ~~the~~ his total produce. Their condition was pathetic and pitiable.

It is hence said in France nine tenths ($\frac{9}{10}$) of the population died of hunger and the tenth ($\frac{1}{10}$) of indigestion.

1 Thus inequalities existed in the clergy, the nobility and the commons. When the crisis developed distinguished noblemen and clergy deserted their ranks and joined the The Third Estate against the government.

III The Rise of the Bourgeoisie [The Middle Class]

~~With~~ With the coming of the industries and a new manufactures, a new class was sharply rising in France. This consisted of the rich industrialists, wealthy merchants, bankers, lawyers, scientists, physicians, teachers and intellectuals. Many of them were highly educated, energetic and intelligent.

While the bourgeoisie possessed wealth and influence, they had no share in the administration of the country.

They were very keen for a share in the administration of the country when this share was denied by the upper class, they prepared for an intellectual movement of the revolution.

If the bourgeoisie had been given some share and were satisfied, revolution might not have been broken in France for many more years.

IV

Influence of American War of Independence

The French nobles and military officers ^{under the lead of Lafayette} took part in the war of American Independence in support of Americans.

After the war was over, they returned to France, induced the Frenchmen to revolt against the autocratic rule of Bourbons.

When Lafayette returned from America, he spread the idea of democratic government.

V. The role / the influence of political philosophers:-

Civil Liberties of any kind were unknown in France. Anyone could be arrested and kept in prison for any length of time without any trial whatsoever. There was no parliament or an Assembly in France.

Dull and unhappy France was awakened by its great political philosophers of the 18th century. They exposed the evils of the French political system.

Some of these versatile philosophers were

a. Montesquieu [1686-1755]

He was a noble and lawyer.

He opened the campaign against the rotten and autocratic regime of France.

He rejected the divine right theory of the king and suggested that the king should be selected by the will of the people.

He stood for a constitutional form of government.

He advocated the Theory of Separation of powers. According to Montesquieu Liberty was impossible without separation of powers.

The three organs of the govt viz the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary should be kept in watertight compartments and then alone could there be liberty of the people.

In 1748 he published his famous book "The Spirit of Laws" [Esprit de Lois]

This study of political philosophy opened the eyes of men.

b] Voltaire [1694 - 1778]

He was one of the greatest of literary men of his age.

He denounced the arbitrary powers, defective judicial system and tortures.

He stood for benevolent despotism. His chief attack was on the Church and Religion. He called it the infamous thing

He was the best friend of Frederick the Great of Prussia.

c] Jean Jacques Rousseau [1712-78]

According to Napoleon, there would have been no revolution in France but for Rousseau. There was magic in what he said.

Rousseau stood for total reorganisation of society.

His greatest work - the one which influenced the revolutionary ideas the most was The Social Contract [1762]

This book is considered as the Bible of French Revolution.

He opened the great work with the forceful statement, "

"Man is born free but everywhere he is in chain"

He gave the famous new ideas such as Liberty, Equality and Fraternity"

He advocated the idea of "Sovereignty of the people."

His writings created profound impression upon the people.

Economic Causes :-

Financial Bankruptcy

The Spark that set off the French Revolution was the bankruptcy of the govt. Need for money led to the calling of Estates General and the Estates General set the revolution into motion.

Between 1774 and 1789 the national debt increased threefold. The govt had no budget and without any planning whatsoever, spent money just as fast as it came in.

Reform Ministers:

i. Turgot :- In 1774, Louis XVI appointed as Comptroller General (Finance Minister)

Turgot announced his programme in the words:

"No bankruptcy, no increase of taxation and no more borrowings"

He saved millions by reducing the maximum useless expenditure.

The Queen and her friends could not find enough money for their extravagances. They started howling against Turgot.

The pressure from Queen, Clergy and nobles, Turgot was dismissed in 1776.

ii] Nocker [1776-1781]

Nocker succeeded Turgot. He was a banker of Geneva and applied business methods to the royal finances.

He had blind faith in the power of credit and borrowed 400,000,000 francs from his banker friends.

He carefully audited the royal accounts - receipts & expenditure.

In 1781 he published a report on the financial condition of the state, showing the receipts & expenditure.

The financial mysteries of the Court were revealed to the public for the first time. The people discussed the report at public places and Nocker was praised as a great finance minister.

Necker wanted to show that the King's affairs were in excellent order so that the bankers continued to lend money.

This popularity of Necker was not liked the Court conspirators.

The Queen did not like the financial secrets of the palace and Court to go outside. Thus he was forced to resign on May 19, ¹⁷⁸¹ 1781.

Thus honest effort at stabilizing the national finances came to an end.

iii Colonne [1781-1787]

In 1781 Colonne became the Comptroller-General. He believed that in order to borrow more money, the Govt must appear to be rich and thus extravagant.

In this way, money flowed like water and in three years, Colonne had borrowed 300,000,000 dollars.

In 1786, there was high deficit, the Treasury was empty and therefore no more fools to give money to the State.

Colonne was to tax on the privileged order.
He drew up a series of bold reforms schemes for a universal land tax and several other taxes on the privileged order.

He considered it to summon a meeting of Notables for the purpose. This august body met on Feb 22, 1787 at Versailles. They saw a fundamental threat to their privileges in these measures and therefore refused to assent. Ultimately he was dismissed on 1787.

IV. De Brienne:

In 1787 De Brienne became the Finance Minister. He tried to improve the financial condition. He too failed in his attempt.

Council of Notables / Assembly of Notables:

Once again Louis XVI invited Turgot to tackle the financial problem.

An indebtedness of \$600,000,000 faced the govt and was being increased at the rate of \$25,000,000 a year. Loans were difficult to negotiate.

The King in desperation called together an Assembly of Notables in 1787 and asked them for suggestions. They failed utterly.

A young nobleman of American Revolution fame the Marquis de Lafayette, suggested the calling of Estates General, a defunct body representative body which had not met for 175 years.

This led to the outbreak of French Revolution.

Study Materials - 2.

The Course of French Revolution - Part - I

- i The Estates General and the National Assembly
- ii Election and opening of the Estates General
- iii The Cahiers.
- iv. The Third Estate and Conversion into National Assembly
- v. The Oath of Tennis Court
- vi.. Fall of Bastille
- vii March of Parisian Women to Versailles
- viii Headquarters shifted to Paris.
- ix. Achievements of the National Assembly

The Course of the French Revolution.

I The Estates General and the National Assembly

The Estates General had been first called in 1302 by King Philip the Fair. Since then, it had met at irregular intervals. It had last met in 1614. Powers of the Estates General had been purely advisory.

It was entirely a feudal institution. Each Estate - the Clergy, the nobility and the Commons, elected their representatives separately and sat separately.

Each Estate voted as a unit and two out of the Three Estates were sufficient to carry a measure. It usually happened that the clergy and nobility joined forces to outvote the Commons.

II Elections and opening of the Estates General

The Elections to the Estate-General were held throughout France in the winter of 1788-89, amidst rejoicing and enthusiasm.

In accordance with with custom, the electors were asked to prepare reports or Cahiers [Ka-ya] on the condition of their locality and to suggest remedies for the abuses if any.

The Estates-General met on May 5 ~~1789~~ 1789. It consisted of 1139 members of whom 291 represented the clergy, 270 the nobles and 578 the Third Estate - the Commons.

iii) The Cahiers :-

As desired by the king and demanded by the custom of the Estates-General, the members elected came loaded with Cahiers [Kag-ya] or statements of the grievances of the people.

The people demanded a thorough reform in the political and administrative set up of the country.

In short majority of the French people desired that

- i. A Constitution to be adopted for the country.
- ii. This Constitution guaranteed liberty to the individuals.
- iii. The Estates-General to meet at regular intervals.
- iv. Taxes to be paid by all.
- v. Feudal dues to be abolished.

iv The Third Estate:

The elected representatives of the Third Estate were brainsy and educated men. Majority of them were lawyers, judges, scholars and philosophers. Of about 600 members, only 10 belonged to the lower classes.

The Third Estate was fortunate in possessing very capable leaders like Mirabeau and Sieyès.

Mirabeau:- Himself a noble by birth, he had become leader of the people. For 2 years [1789-1791] he was the most prominent man in France.

Sieyès:- Another force of greater importance and fact for the Third Estate was the priest Sieyès. He issued a pamphlet on the eve of the assembling of the Estate General and this pamphlet gave platform and programme to the Third Estate. To him, the Third Estate was everything.

Conversion into National Assembly

The King welcomed the members of the Estates General at Versailles on May 5 1789 with pompous ceremony.

However he made it clear that the business of the august body would only be to get him out of the financial bankruptcy and that the ~~Third~~ Estates would sit separately according to the ancient usage.

The Commons wanted the Estates-General to sit as a single body and each member to have one vote. They also desired to bring about sweeping reform in the French govt.

The conflict between the Third Estate and two privileged orders started on the second day of the meeting of the Estates-General.

The king did not offend anybody and thus remained an idle spectator - infirm and ~~weak~~ indecisive.

No decision or compromise could be arrived. Ultimately on June 17, 1789, the Third Estate solemnly proclaimed itself a National Assembly.

On June 19, a majority of the secular clergy also decided to join the Third Estate.

V The Oath of the Tennis Court :-

On June 20, when the deputies of the Third Estate came to the meeting, they found the doors of the hall closed and guarded by troops on the pretext that it was undergoing repairs for the Royal Session to be held later.

Barely the President of the Assembly protested and announced further that the meeting would be held all the same.

led by Mirabeau and Sieyès, the Commons moved on in the rain, to a nearby building which was used as the Royal Tennis Court.

They took the pledge (oath) that they would not disperse till they drafted and promulgated a new constitution.

The Oath of the Tennis Court was the true beginning of the French Revolution. The Oath of the Tennis Court was the destruction of the absolute divine right monarchy and the beginning of limited monarchy based on the popular will.

Two days later, a number of clergymen and nobles moved over to the Third Estate. Finally the king yielded and agreed to meet all of them to sit together at one place and vote by head on June 23, 1789.

This was the first great victory of the people of France.

vi The Fall of Bastille [14th July 1789]

On the 3rd day, the famous 14th July the unruly mob collected arms and attacked the prison fortress of Bastille, a symbol of royal despotism. It was at the time garrisoned by 95 prisoners and 30 Swiss guards.

When the Swiss guards tried to prevent their entry, the unruly mob chopped off their heads, entered the prison and released the prisoners. Almost the entire garrison and the governor were killed. The fortress was destroyed.

The King recognised the National Assembly.

The Fall of Bastille was regarded as the triumph of liberty not only in France but also by the people of other European countries, England in particular celebrated the fall of Bastille as the dawn of liberty. 14th July has been celebrated as a National holiday, and also independence day of France.

A new flag - the tricolour red, white and blue was adopted as the new flag of Revolutionary France.

A National Guard was created in Paris and Lafayette was appointed its Commander. Soon it became a strong force of 48,000.

The bourgeoisie of Paris formed a City-govt called Paris Commune. Similarly towns and cities had their own govt.

14
2
VII. The March of Women to Versailles :-

On Oct 5, 1789 several 1000 poor women of Paris marched to Versailles to demand bread from their King and Queen. Lafayette together with some of his National Guards followed them in order to prevent any untoward incident.

The crowd reached Versailles in the evening and surrounded the royal palace. They were shouting Bread, bread, bread!

The Queen came to know of it she said if they don't have bread let them ~~eat~~ eat cakes.

In the early morning of the 6th Oct a gang of rioters (crowd) broken into the palace, killed some of the guards and entered the Queen's apartment.

The Queen fled to the King's apartment with her children.

It was at this time, Lafayette intervened to save the royal family from the fury of the mob.

The king, Queen and little prince all appeared in the balcony together with Lafayette; wearing tricolour cockades.

Evidently the women of Paris had won the day.

VIII King's Headquarters shifted to Paris!

One significant achievement of the march of Parisian women to Versailles was that the king was forced to change his headquarters of King to Paris and himself to live amidst his people.

On Oct 6, started the return procession, the women, the National guardsmen, Lafayette on his white horse and the entire royal family on a carriage in between them.

On the entire route to Paris the Women shouted " we love the baker, the baker's wife, and the baker's little boy - now we shall have bread."

Louis ~~XVI~~ XVI and Marie Antoinette reached their new abode of the palace of the Tuileries in Paris.

The Fall of Bastille and the march of women to Versailles, Paris became the centre of all activity and the king was more of a prisoner than a real ruler of the country.

IX Achievements of the National Assembly [1789 to 1791]

OR
Works of the National Assembly

The Assembly had to prepare a new constitution for the country.

i] The foremost achievement of the National Assembly was the abolition of Feudalism, Serfdom and class privileges.

ii] The next achievement of the National Assembly was the Declaration of the Rights of Man.

ii Declaration of the Rights of Man:

A clear statement of the rights and liberties of the individual was made by the National Assembly.

First drafted by ~~the~~ Lafayette, just before the storming of Bastille, later it was discussed and drawn up by the National Assembly, in Aug 1789.

This document was based on Rousseau's philosophy and incorporated some provisions of the Magna Carta and the Declaration of Independence of U.S.A. It later became the sheet anchor of the French Revolution.

There are 17 articles in this document and they emphasise the Liberty, Equality and Sovereignty of the people.

Some of the most striking of the Rights of Man are

"Man are born and remain free and equal in rights. The Rights of Man are liberty, property, Security and resistance to oppression".

"Law is the expression of the general will. Every citizen has a right to participate personally or through his representative in its enactment. It must be small for all. No person shall be accused, arrested or imprisoned except in the cases and according to the forms prescribed by law"

Religious toleration, freedom of Speech and Liberty of Press are affirmed. The people are to control the finance and to the people all public officials of the State are responsible.

Since the private property is an inviolable and sacred right, no one shall be deprived thereof except where public necessity, legally determined shall clearly demand it, and then only on condition that the owner shall have been previously and equitably indemnified

iii) Reforms in Local Administration:-

One of the earliest and most important tasks which the Assembly undertook was to destroy the old system of provincial administration. The old provinces were completely abolished with all their separate privileges and institutions with all that had been independent States.

A new and uniform system was now introduced throughout the country.

France was now divided into 83 depts. All these depts were to be approximately equal in size and population.

Depts were sub-divided into districts, cantons and communes.

All such local officials were to be elected by the people.

iv. An Elected Jury:-

The reforms in the judicial administration were almost sweeping and extensive. The Judges were now to be elected and Jury system of trial was introduced for criminal cases.

V. Church Lands Confiscated:

A great majority of the members of the National Assembly had been very much inspired ~~and~~ with anti-Christian philosophy of Voltaire.

In order to overcome financial bankruptcy, all ^{such} church lands were confiscated and became state property.

Monasteries and other religious establishments were also suppressed.

VI The Assignats or Paper Currency: :-

The immediate problem of the National Assembly was the procurement of money. This money was not easily available and the church lands could not be sold so quickly as to provide the govt the necessary amount.

Thus the Assembly issued the Assignats or paper currency and used Church lands as the security behind this paper money.

Vii] The Civil Constitution of the Clergy:-

In April 1790 the National Assembly proclaimed religious toleration.

In Aug 1790 it promulgated the 'Civil Constitution of the clergy'. By this order, the bishops and priests were made into a civil body. Bishops number was reduced from 134 to 83.

Henceforward they were to be elected by the people and the State was to pay their salaries. Thus they became paid servants of the State.

A conflict between Church and the State
The pope never consent to the liquidation of his legitimate authority in a country. He repudiated this action of the National Assembly and threatened to excommunicate those clergy men who took oath of civil Constitution.

The State on the other hand threatened to stop the salaries and imprison the clergy who refused to take oath. A conflict thus arose between the Church and the State. Only 4 out of 134 bishops and $\frac{1}{3}$ of priests consented to take the oath.

Study Material - 3.

The Course of French Revolution. Part-II

Content & Results of French Revolution

I France as a Limited Monarchy.

i The Constitution of 1791

ii) Problems confronting the Limited Monarchy

iii) The Rise of Political clubs.

iv) Radical Leaders?

v) The Problem of Limited Monarchy

vi. War and overthrow of Monarchy

II The National Convention and the Problems confronting it

i) Trial and Execution of Louis XVI

ii) A Strong Central Govt.

iii) The Committee of Public Safety

iv) The Revolutionary Tribunal

v) The Committee of General Security

vi. The Reign of Terror.

vii. Terror spread to the Provinces

III Constitution of 1795 and the Directory

IV Importance of the French Revolution



France as a Limited Monarchy

The Constitution of 1791

The most important task of the National Assembly was the drafting of a new constitution for France. It had been decided that France was to be a limited monarchy.

In the whole of Europe, this was the 1st written constitution. It was known as the Constitution of 1791.

This constitutional document was greatly affected by the ideas of the French philosopher Montesquieu. Like American Constitution, it provided for the separation of powers, the legislative, executive and the judicial functions of the state were to be separated.

The form of govt was to be monarchical but the powers and functions of the king was limited. He was no longer to use the royal treasury on his private property. He was given 25,000 francs annually for his personal expenditure.

France was to have a single Chambered legislature known as the Legislative Assembly. Consisted of 745 members - were to be elected for 2 years term by indirect election.

The right to vote was given to those persons who paid certain amount of taxes were known as 'active citizens'.

The right to hold office was also given to the active citizens.

Hence the constitution was essentially bourgeois in character.

Problems Confronting the Limited Monarchy of France

The Legislative Assembly met in Oct, 1791. Its 700 members were all inexperienced and held different political views.

About 400 members were independent. They did not belong to any political party.

They voted on all questions according to their individual judgement.

The rest were divided into the Conservatives and the Radicals.

The Conservatives were Constitutionalists and royalists. They stood for the increase of the royal power.

The Radicals may be divided into 2 groups. They were Jacobins and Girondists.

The Girondists clamoured for a foreign war while the Jacobin group stood for radical reforms by direct action.

Radicals keen for drastic changes:

With the disappearance of the common danger, the interests of the bourgeoisie and the proletariat came into sharp conflict.

The urban proletariat realized that they were ^{being} leading with the theoretical rights and liberties. Their economic condition had not improved and they had not been appointed to any office, all monopolized by the bourgeoisie.

In 1791, the proletariat were thus no better off than in 1789. Thus the Radicals wanted extreme changes in the Constitution and set up of the Govt. of the country. The radicals were prepared to use any means even violence for the achievement of their ends.

Paris the Centre of Radicalism:-

Paris was more revolutionary than any other part of France. It became the centre of radicalism. Inflammatory speeches, pamphlets were issued.

The Rise of Political Clubs:-

The two most important political clubs were the Jacobins and Cordeliers clubs. These clubs carried on a vigorous propaganda throughout the country for the radical and revolutionary ideas.

The Jacobins Club:-

The Jacobin club started as a moderate influence on the revolutionary trends in France with Mirabeau, Sieyès & Lafayette as its some of its early members.

There were 2000 branches of Jacobin clubs were established in the cities and villages of France.

There was a remarkable discipline in the club, and this was the main reason for the strength of the Jacobin club.

The club attained so much influence and strength that it became rival of Legislative Assembly.

The most inspiring and influential leader of the Jacobin club was Robespierre.

The Cordeliers Club:-

The Parisian of democratic radical and republican views of persons belonging to the poor classes became its members.

Republicanism in France grew from this club.

Very energetic, able and ruthless leader of the club was Danton.

The Cordeliers club was limited to Paris alone and it did not have any branches in any other part of France.

The Cordeliers club was highly suspicious of the King and his activities.

Both clubs believed in the physical force as the means for achieving their ends.

The Girondists:

Another powerful group in the Legislative Assembly and not a political club was the Girondists. This group was so called because of most of its members came from a South west province of France known as Gironde - led by a young woman Madame Roland.

The Girondists were extremely republicans and were keen for a foreign war.

Radical Leaders:

All the three great Radical leaders - Marat, Danton and Robespierre - belonged to the bourgeoisie class. But they led the proletariat.

Marat :- [1742 - 1793]

He was a physician, a scientist and a man of letters. He started a newspaper with the title "The Friend of the ~~poor~~ people" and advocated extreme radicalism.

He became the idol of the masses of Paris.

He was assassinated in July 1793 by a young fanatic Girondist woman.

Danton [1759-94]

A brilliant young lawyer - became the hero of the Parisian Proletariat. He was a strong advocate of democracy. He was responsible for the founding of the Cordeliers Club. He was largely responsible for shaping public opinion in favour of Republicanism. He was guillotined in Aug 1794.

Robespierre [1758-94]

He was a disciple of Rousseau. He was a member of Jacobin club and a leader of proletariat of Paris. In 1791 he became supreme guide to Jacobin club. He was elected as a member of the Committee of Public Safety.

Danton was guillotined in April 1794. After for the next 4 months, Robespierre was almost the dictator of France, sending enemies to the guillotine in July 1794. With the end of death of Robespierre the "Reign of Terror" came to an end in France.

The Problem of Emigres

Most of the nobles and men of high social ~~order~~ order had fled from France with the 1st thunder of Revolution.

With the fall of Bastille and the spread of anarchy, these gentlemen had considered their precious lives unsafe in France and had fled.

With the introduction of the "Civil Constitution of the Clergy", suppression of their landed estates and monasteries, the clergy too had deserted France and joined the emigre nobles.

The younger brother of King Louis XVI, Counte D'Artois and his elder brother the Count of Provence became the leader of emigres.

The gatherings of emigres at Colbenz on the Rhine ~~of~~ under the inspiring leadership of the two brothers of Louis XVI, became a great threat to the Revolution and also to the monarchy itself.

War and Overthrow of the Monarchy
 The Holy Roman Emperor takes up the Cause of Royalty
 Leopold II Emperor of Austria and Holy
 Roman Emperor received appeals from his
 sister Marie Antoinette, and the emigres of
 Colborn and Worms to help the Cause of
 Royalty in France.

Emperor Leopold II was joined with by
 Frederick William II of Prussia in his crusade
 against the revolutionaries of France.

In Aug 1791, they issued the
 famous "Declaration of Piltnitz" in which they
 declared that the two Sovereigns considered the
 restoration of the old Order in France - a common
 interest of all Sovereigns of Europe.

This was the challenge to the revolutionaries
 France and she was ready to accept this
 Challenge.

Almost every public opinion in France
 wanted war.

War Declared:

War was declared against Austria on April 20, 1792 by the over enthusiastic ministers, who had gained control of the govt. Lafayette was given supreme command of the French forces.

Leopold II had just died but his son and successor Francis II welcomed the French declaration of war.

Together with Emperor Frederick William II of Prussia, he collected an army of 80,000 to invade France to rescue the royal family.

The French suffer Reverses.

The French entered the war with great enthusiasm ~~with~~ songs of liberty.

Most of the army officers of old regime were emigres and they had joined the enemy.

The worst was that the King and Queen were in secret alliances with the Austrians and gave them information about French army movements.

Thus the war began disastrously for the French and they suffered severe reverses on the battlefield. The Duke of Brunswick opened up a line of allied march into Paris. Danger threatened the Capital.

The king use of Veto Power and the Resignation of June 20 1792

When the foreign armies were marching on to Paris, the non-jury clergy incited the peasants and thus gave rise to a serious civil war in the country. France was thus facing a serious crisis.

The Legislative Assembly passed two measures at this critical hour. The one was to banish all non-jury clergy and other was to provide an army of 25000 strong for the defence of Paris.

The king foolishly vetoed both these measures of the Assembly. This was considered to be hostility to the will of nation.

The result was a big demonstration against the king on June 20 1792 organised by the Jacobins of Paris.

Proclamation of the Duke of Brunswick :-

In order to terrify the French people the allied Commander the Duke of Brunswick issued proclamation to the French nation on July 27, 1792. In this proclamation, he declared that, "to put an end to the anarchy in the interior of France, to check the attacks upon the throne and altar, to reestablish the legal power, to restore to the King."

The impudent proclamation added fuel to the rapidly growing excitement. The Paris mob demanded the deposition of the King, the summons of a National Convention.

The Insurrection of Aug 9-10, 1792

The French reply to the manifesto was the revolt of the Parisian Proletariat against the limited monarchy on 9-10 Aug 1792.

The Commune of Paris

The Jacobins of Paris organised the Commune of Paris. It began to control the municipal govt of Paris. The Jacobins were practically the masters of Paris.

The Assembly was panic stricken and afraid of the revolutionary Commune of Paris. In fact Paris now began to control the Govt of France.

The Fall of Limited Monarchy:-

The revolutionary Commune forced the terror stricken deputies to suspend the King. This was done on 10th Aug 1792.

At the same time, the Assembly called a National Convention to be elected by Universal manhood suffrage to draft a new Constitution for the country.

Thus France became democracy for the first time.

The King Imprisoned:-

There was almost anarchy in France and with the suspension of the King, all organised Govt ceased to exist.

The Revolutionary Commune of Paris became all powerful and took things into its hands and imprisoned the King and Queen in the old fortress.

The September Massacre

The climax was reached in this drama played the revolutionary Commune, when from Sep 2 to Sep 6 1792, 1600s of persons supposed to be royalists were mercilessly butchered. No distinction was made of sex, age and rank. It has been estimated that the number of persons thus killed was from 2000 to 10000.

III The National Convention and the Problems Confronting it.

The National Convention:
It was under ore from the Commune of Paris that on Aug 10 1792, Legislative Assembly had decreed the calling of a National Convention to be elected by Universal manhood suffrage.

This was the 3rd revolutionary assembly of France, and was in existence from 20th Sep 1792 to 26th Oct 1795.

Almost the 1st act of National Convention was the abolition of Monarchy and the establishment of Republican form of govt for the Country.

It was on Sep 21 1792 that the Convention voted unanimously for the abolition of royalty in France.

It appointed a committee to draft a new Constitution for the Country based on the principle of democracy.

Parties in the National Convention:
of the 700 members of the National Convention 200 were Girondists.

About 100 members mostly from Paris, were labelled as the 'Mountain'.

Majority of the members were independent known as 'Plains'. They held independent views.

Problems before the National Convention?

Several internal and external problems confronted the National Convention.

In the 1st place, the fate of unfortunate Louis XVI had to be decided.

Secondly, the country was facing foreign danger on a massive scale.

Thirdly, there was going on almost a civil war in France. The Catholic Clergy was practically at war with the govt.

Fourthly a new and Republican form of govt had to be prepared for France. This necessitated the drafting of a new constitution for the country.

Fifthly, it was essential to have a strong central govt for the country strong enough to establish law and order.

Sixthly, the social and economic reforms brought about in the early stages of the Revolution had to be completed and consolidated.

Trial and Execution of Louis XVI:-

The 1st real act of National Convention was the trial and execution of Louis XVI.

i. It had been proved that the King was in league with the enemies of France.

ii He had written letters to his fellow monarchs to come to his rescue.

iii Also he had tried to bribe the members of National Convention.

These were the charges serious charges against him. He was tried by the Convention in Dec 1792 and unanimously found guilty of treason. He was condemned to death by majority of vote of the Deputies.

He was beheaded by the newly invented machine called "guillotine" on Sun Jan 21 1793.

Marie Antoinette met the same fate as her husband in the following Oct. after being subjected to every indignity and insult while in prison.

A Strong Central Govt:

One of the achievement of National Convention was the establishment of a strong central Govt for France.

The Committee of Public Safety:-

In the Spring of 1793, it appointed a special committee known as Committee of Public Safety.

The committee was entrusted with great powers and was to be the chief executive of the country. Administration of the entire country was placed under its charge. It was also to conduct foreign relations and to supervise the armies of France. Carnot, Robespierre, and St. Just were some of the important members.

The Revolutionary Tribunal:-

Some other organs created by National Convention to run a strong and efficient central Govt were:

- i. The Revolutionary Tribunal
- ii. The Committee of General Security
- iii. The Representatives on Mission and
- iv. The Committee of Surveillance in the cities

The Revolutionary Tribunal was to be an extraordinary Criminal Court. This court was set up to try the suspected traitors and conspirators quickly and rapidly. There could be no appeal from the decision of this court. The sentences of this court were always sentences of death.

The Committee of General Security

It was given police powers and its main function was to maintain law & order throughout the country.

The Law of Suspect :-

The most dangerous thing by the law making authority was the law of Suspect decreed by National Convention.

In France, anyone and everyone could be arrested under its provision.

Anyone who was noble by birth, was a relative of an emigre, had held office before the Revolution, or even if he was unable to produce a signed certificate of the French citizenship could be arrested and brought

for trial before the Revolutionary Tribunal.

The Law of Suspect came as an easy instrument to crush its political opponents and enemies.

The Reign of Terror:-

The Committee of Public Safety was created to meet an extraordinary situation in France. By its ruthless suppression of all opposition it created a terrorism in the country.

Two allied organisations of the Committee, the Committee of General Security and the Revolutionary Tribunal acted so swiftly, harshly and fearfully that the period of its rule from Sep 1793 to that July 1794 has been aptly called as 'the Reign of Terror'

Such rapid and quick were the decisions that a person may be asked at 10 A.M. that he was appeared before the Revolutionary Tribunal and by 4 O'clock his head may be falling from the guillotine into the basket below.

During this period, it seemed that liberty, equality and fraternity had all submerged in a pool of blood.

The guillotine at work

The guillotine machine was raised in two public squares of France.

Daily Revolutionary Tribunal sent its victims after a summary trial for execution and their throats were cut into the famous guillotine.

Besides, such guillotine machines were raised in the provincial towns too.

Among the victims were

- a) some of the emigres
- b) non-jury priests
- c) those generals of Republic who had failed to win victory at the war front.
- d) the Girondists for their advocacy of moderation, then Stas, Madan, Roland
- e) Marse Anoinette
- f) Duke of Orleans known as Phillip Equality
- g) ex. emigres @ Bailly -
- h) ex Mayor of Paris @ Barrave an important member of Constituent Assembly all went the way of guillotine.

3. Terror spreads to the Provinces :-

The Reign of Terror was not confined to Paris alone. It spread to the provinces too.

Local Tribunals were established in the provinces and the suspected persons were brought before them for trial.

Punishment for Vandene :-

The Roman Catholic priests had stirred up all troubles there. The people of the place had refused to fight in the Republican armies.

The N^o. Convention deputed of its most cruel officer Carrier to deal with it. He resorted to wholesale massacres to suppress the revolt. Some of his victims were put in the boats and these boats were then drowned in the river Loire.

Punishment for Lyons

There was a serious trouble and revolt at Lyons. It was the stronghold of Girondists. For full 4½ months, this city fought against the armies of Republic and defied it.

The N^o. Convention decided to destroy and demolish the city. It ordered all

houses and buildings there except that of
to be razed to the ground. However a few
buildings were demolished. but the city was
brought to order. More than 15000 of its inhabitants
were put to death.

Similar executions and demolitions
were carried out in Toulon and Marseilles.

It had been estimated that the total number of
persons who perished in the provinces was
near 10000.

By 1795 France was clear
of all rebels except the secret conspirators.

End of Reign of Terror!

Differences arose within the Commune
itself. Danton and Robespierre combined their
forces and sent Hebert and Chaumette to the
guillotine in March 1794.

But the combination did not
last long and when Danton preached moderation
he too was guillotined.

Robespierre now emerged
as virtual dictator of France and his
dictatorship lasted for 4 months.

He made the Revolutionary
Tribunal murderous and blood thirsty. The
Reign of Terror was continued with increased
severity.

Robespierre appeared as the man eating tiger with the proposal for a new Law which was to take away the ^{rights, liberty, privileges} immunity of the legislators, Robespierre made National Convention his enemy. The members of National Convention rose against him.

He was surrounded at the Hotel de ville on July 28 1794 and he fell with his jaw shattered by a bullet. In bleeding condition, he was rushed to the guillotine and like the numerous others, he too fell in the basket with a stroke of the knife. The fall of Robespierre's head was greeted with thunders of applause by the assembled crowd.

With the death of Robespierre the Reign of Terror came to an end;

Power was now seized by the Moderates. The Commune of Paris was abolished. The Jacobin Club was closed and the Girondins were called back. France had returned to normalcy.

Effects of the Reign of Terror

The one year Reign of Terror had achieved its purpose.

- ① All the opposition to the Republic and the Revolution was cut down.

Importance of the French Revolution :-

The French Revolution of 1789 inaugurated a new era in the history of mankind.

Although it failed to establish a permanent Republic in France, nevertheless it marked the end of the ancient regime. The Bourbon monarchy came to an ignominious end with the execution of King Louis XVI.

The Revolution rejected tyranny, divine right, conservatism and feudal vestiges associated with Bourbon rule in France outrightly. Feudalism was abolished. Serfdom was abolished. Freedom was given to all.

The new Constitution, after the fall of Bourbon monarchy, proclaimed the doctrine of popular sovereignty as ^{enshrined} ~~established~~ in Rousseau's Social Contract.

"The idea of sovereignty comes from the people from below and not from above, was the fundamental principle that the revolution put into practice.

The Revolution stood for the establishment of a new society based on liberty, equality and fraternity. They were to be the guiding spirit of the nation.

It stamped in the minds of people as on public buildings, the words liberty and fraternity.

Liberty designated that no authority could rule over the individual arbitrary

Equality signified the abolition of the privileges and equality of men before the law

Fraternity implied the brotherhood of humanity

Since the revolution desired to establish an egalitarian society, it rejected the privileges enjoyed by the nobles and churches.

(The new republican constitution brought about the total separation of the state and the church in 1794. The church was made subordinate to the state and church lands were distributed among the poor peasants.

The education system was built on secular foundations.

Nationalism:- Dynamic nationalism, in the modern sense of the term, originated with the French revolution and Napoleon, its soldiers.

The Fall of Bastille gave France her great national festival. French volunteer soldiers left as their bequest the "Marseillaise" which became the stirring national anthem.

France was centralized and united. The people was inspired with an exuberant form of patriotism to give their lives for their country.

The Triumph of French Revolution ushered in an era of nationalism and liberalism and thus paved the way for revolutions occurring in many parts of Europe during the 19th century.

The French Revolution also helped the revival of Romanticism. The influence of the French Revolution can be seen in Victor Hugo's "Les Misérables", Southey's "Joan of Arc", Wordsworth's "Prelude", Shelley's "Mask of Anarchy", Goethe's "Faust" and in the early works of Coleridge.

Finally the French Revolution had a lasting effect on the people of Europe in the 19th century. Those who were groaning under the tyranny of foreign rulers, derived their impression from the French.

Europe was convulsed by frequent revolutions aimed at overthrowing oppressive governments. Italians and Germans overthrew the oppressive regime of Austria and achieved unity.

The French Revolution caused great turbulence which could not be controlled except by one great man, and he was Napoleon Bonaparte. The French Revolution after a violent turn paved the way for the emergence of a great dictator Napoleon.

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Napoleon Bonaparte Study Material - 4.

Napoleon Bonaparte was born at Ajaccio on 15th Aug 1769 of Corsica island. The name of his father and mother were Charles Marie Bonaparte and Litizia Remolinio respectively. Formerly Corsica was under the supremacy of Genoa but later on it came under the influence of France.

His Education:

(Napoleon Bonaparte received ^{military} education at Paris and Brienne.) He had to complete his education amidst the wealthy students of Brienne and Paris. These boys used to make fun of him due to his poor circumstances. Napoleon used to ~~not~~ utilize his vacant time in the study of books. He was fond of studying history, geography, politics, mathematics and philosophy. He was greatly influenced by Rousseau.

In 1785 he was appointed 2nd Lieutenant in the army at the age of 16.

Lover of Discipline :-

Napoleon was a lover of discipline in the beginning of his life. The revolutionary passion of the people was gone. They wanted Security. Workers wanted employment, farmers wanted land and an end of disorder, businessmen wanted peace and militants and hundreds of thousands of soldiers wanted war.

The Directory tried to satisfy all these interests which was impossible.

Suppression of
Paris Uprising

Outbreaks were numerous and on 5, 1795 there occurred a royalist and conservative uprising in Paris. It was put down with a whiff of grapeshot from the light troops commanded by Napoleon a young captain of artillery.

At last the European kings made an attack on France in order to put an end to the Revolution. On 28th Aug 1793 the English ^{naval} fleet invaded and captured Toulon, Napoleon succeeded in driving the English from there. It was the first significant event of his ^{life}.

1st victory

Robespierre praised him much for his action and promoted him to the post of Brigadier General. After this his relations with Robespierre grew thicker. Though he was also arrested on the downfall of Robespierre, very soon he was declared innocent and released.

2nd victory

In 1795 he dispersed the Parisian mob and the rebellion was crushed completely. This was the 2nd great victory of Napoleon by which he saved France from civil war. He was promoted to the post of Commander of the Army of the Interior. He was entrusted with the command. He was extremely popular with the people because of his military victories at the age of 26, he was given command of an Italian Expedition.

Italian Expedition [1796-97].
When he was 21 yrs old he married Josephine de
to his wife of a well-known nobleman

The conquest of Italy, which was under the control of Austria became an important object for the directors. Napoleon crossed the Alps with an ill clad and ill equipped french soldiers. Under his command this motley crowd of soldiers became a highly efficient fighting machine. It was the work of Napoleon. He inspired them to fight bravely.

After brilliant marches, he gained victorious. Austrian-Italy soon succumbed to Napoleonic surprise attack.

Some of his daring exploits included:
i the crossing of Lodi Bridge,
ii the siege of Mantua,
iii the battle of Arcola. and
iv the defence of Mantua.

In all he fought 18 big battles and 65 skirmishes. Napoleon carried away the booty which included the famous works of art from Italy. With the fall of Mantua, Austria lost her hold over Italy. Piedmont ^{consequently} surrendered Nice and Savoy. Lombardy was taken by French army. The small states of Parma and Modena were also subdued. Geneva was converted into the Ligurian Republic.

He deposed the Pope in Italy and found him
conclude an agreement with ^{the} Pope. The Pope surrendered
a small town // Avignon // and rare statues and
manuscripts to Napoleon //

Treaty of
Compo Formio

Meanwhile he concluded a
Treaty with Austrian ^{emperor} called Compoformio [1797]

Austria was forced to surrender the Italian
provinces of Lombardy, Geneva and part of the
(Austrian) Netherlands.

Lombardy, parts of Venice, Switzer
land and adjoining territories were united into a
republic called the Cisalpine Republic. When he
returned to France he was hailed by the public as
Hero of France.

Egyptian Expedition: [1798]

Filled with ambition, he ~~induced~~
induced the Directors to send an expedition to
Egypt with the hope of crippling English Commerce.

The French army under Napoleon set
sail to Egypt on 19th May 1798. On his landing in Egypt he ^{conquered}
encountered the Mamelukes and the Egyptians
were defeated in the battle of Pyramids. He
entered Cairo the Capital of Egypt.

Constantinople is insignificant
India origin
Ganga river
British Empire
02/02/2024
02/02/2024

However Napoleon received a serious setback, when Lord Nelson, the British Naval Commander, destroyed the French fleet at ~~the~~ ^{Abukir} ~~Abukir~~ bay in the battle of Nile. Leaving his army to march, Napoleon made secret exit and returned to France. ^{in 1799} He received a hero's welcome.

Coup d'etat of VIII Brumaire:-

Napoleon secretly planned to overthrow the Directorate and to establish Consulate with himself as the First Consul. This is known as coup d'etat of VIII Brumaire.] x

Directorate overthrown (or) coup d'etat

Napoleon with the help of his brother Lucien Bonaparte who was the president of Council of 500, overthrew the Directorate.

Directorate was abolished. 3 consuls were appointed to exercise all executive power for a period of 10 years. General Bonaparte to head the nation. Napoleon became the 1st Consul and later Consul for life. This is known as Coup d'etat of VIII Brumaire.

The Consulate:-

Among the 3 consuls, the 1st Consul was Napoleon who exercised supreme power.

We was compelled to control army & navy, to appoint & dismiss important officials and to initiate and sign laws.

constitution to find some reformer to write out

The Consulate :-

The goal of the consulate was a firm system, which gave Napoleon an opportunity to do as he pleased under the guise of Constitutionality. The constitution drawn up with the aid of Sieyès and the legislative commission was ratified by the French people.

✓ [Napoleon as the 1st Consul, presided over the most important body called the Council of State. Local govt officials were appointed by him.]

Napoleon permitted the emigres to return home. No bill could be passed without his sanction. Even if a bill was voted, it could not become a law until it obtained his signature.

Napoleon gave France a strong central and appointed his followers as prefects and sub-prefects for each department and arrondissement respectively.

✓ Neither a royalist nor Jacobin, Napoleon set many things to right to pacify the French. He suppressed the revolts at Lyon and Brittany. He repelled the emigres to return home and improved the finances of the country and gave religious freedom to the people. He devoted his entire energy to heal the wounds that the French had suffered during the revolution.

Reconquest of Italy in 1800

When Napoleon was in Egypt a coalition of powers comprising England, Russia and Austria had become active. Russia withdrew from the coalition as a protest against the British naval supremacy. Austria recovered his territories in Italy by driving out the French.

Napoleon turned his attention to the reconquest of Italy in 1800.

Napoleon marched his army of 4,000 across the snow covered Alps through the famous St. Bernard Pass. Austria was beaten and finally it accepted the Treaty of Lunaville. The result was that France regained a major part of northern Italy.

② Treaty of Amiens (1802)

Although Britain remained supreme at sea, as ever, Napoleon ~~posed~~ proposed peace treaty to Britain which was readily accepted by her in 1802. Hostilities between two powers ceased. Napoleon concentrated his attention on improving domestic situation.

Renewal of war :-

hostilities commenced after a brief respite hostility commenced between Britain and France. Napoleon began to think seriously of improving ship-building and development of ports and dockyards with a view to meet the challenge of British sea power.

Colonial expedition was undertaken, and satellite republics were set up in Europe for example in northern Italy there was Cisalpine Republic, Batavian in Holland and Helvetic in Switzerland.

With the consent of Russia Napoleon reorganised the 300 odd German states into 39 states.

He became Consul for life in 1802. He planned a great colonial empire. The

1700 Louisiana Territory west of Mississippi was acquired in 1800 from Spain. He gained control of India. He sent agents to the Near-East and to draw up plans for military conquest. Every one of these projects failed.

Napoleon sold Louisiana to U.S.A and began to subdue Europe.

One of the first steps in this direction was to make himself Emperor of the French in 1804. He became the emperor of France.

24/10
cautiously he announced I found
I found the Crown of France on the ground
and I picked it up with my sword
He tried to revive the dignity of the old empire.
Titles, honors and pensions were restored and
members of Bonaparte family were raised to the
rank of royalty.

This aroused the ire of European
royalty, partly because they feared Napoleon as
partly because they considered it an insult to
to hereditary royalty.

2/11
as his most formidable opponent. Napoleon recognised England
England was renewed in May 1803. The war with
accused Britain of violating the Treaty of Amiens
and giving shelter to the emigres and Bourbon
family.

invading Britain. Napoleon made elaborate preparation for
French fleets stood face to face for 18 weeks
The French hardly to make any progress to cross
the English channel. He finally abandoned the invasion
of England. The French fleet was defeated a
few miles away from Cadiz.

Third Coalition

When Pitt resumed office as Prime Minister of Britain in 1804, he formed the 3rd Coalition which included Austria, Prussia and Sweden & Naples.

Napoleon determined to smash the Coalition. He beat the Austrians at Ulm and forced them to surrender.

Similarly another Austrian army in Naples was defeated. It capitulated. The Austrian Emperor fled from the capital of Vienna and joined the Russian Emperor.

Trafalgar victory
A day after victory at Ulm, the English won a splendid naval victory at Trafalgar under Nelson's leadership. This British naval commander lost his life in action. The victory at Trafalgar made the Russian emperor happy.

The Russians after joining Austria moved towards the meeting the French Army.

Austrian Napoleon engaged them at Ansterlitz against Austria and Prussia and won a splendid victory. It was a glorious day of his career.

Pressburg Treaty with Austria
Tilsit Treaty with Russia
Austria signed the peace treaty of Pressburg and Russians retreated.

Subsequently Napoleon met the Russian Czar at Tilsit and came to an understanding. By the Treaty of Pressburg, Napoleon received a few German States. Napoleon reached the apogee of his

Russia turned into his ally after the Treaty of Tilsit.

Napoleon appointed his brothers as kings. Louis became the King of Holland. Joseph, King of Naples and Jerome, as King of Westphalia. His sister Elise was appointed Princess of Lucena. His stepson Eugene Bonaparte was the Viceroy of Italy. Napoleon divorced Josephine since she could not give him a son and married Marie Louise, daughter of Austrian Emperor.

Napoleon concluded one other treaty with Germany on 12th July 1806, according to which the German Empire was divided into 3 parts

- 1) Prussia ruled in North.
- 2) Austria reigned in South & East
- 3) The Confederation of Rhine was established

in West consisting 16 states of Germany. Every state out of these 16 was given sovereignty but a Diet was formed for the central administration and Napoleon declared himself the President of this Confederation.

On 6th Aug 1806 Napoleon abolished the title of Holy Roman Empire and reduced the power and prestige of the Austrian Emperor.

Pitt the Younger noticing all these changes after the battle of Austerlitz and the Treaty of Pressburg remarked: "Roll up the map of Europe, it will not be wanted there for ten years".

Thus Napoleon brought about the subjugation of Europe under his leadership. Napoleon sought Prussia's support but she always remained neutral.

The Continental System:

Napoleon sought her support for the Continental system which he proposed. When Napoleon imposed Continental System Prussia had to support him. But when the merchant navy of Prussia was seized by Britain, Prussia became angry. She quarrelled with France over the promised ceding of Hanover.

She declared war on France. ^{But} She was beaten by the French at Jena and Auerstadt. Napoleon reached Berlin and issued decrees to all the countries of Europe to obey the Continental blockade of Britain.

Continental System

After the defeat of Austria, Russia and Prussia, there was practically no one to oppose the French Emperor in Europe. The only exception was Britain.

Napoleon was almost frustrated in his attempt to defeat and invade England. He had come to the conclusion that it was not possible to beat the English with the force of arms.

The only way that she could be humbled was to starve her. A nation of shopkeepers as Napoleon called England, could be taught a lesson if their shops were closed. He therefore unleashed economic warfare on England.

(Continental blockade) Council of Regency France 20th Nov 1807
Napoleon's Continental System
Britain's response: Orders in Council 1806-1807

Eng - granted 2m mgs money
Jena Auerstadt
Prussia
Britain
Napoleon
Continental System
Economic Warfare
Orders in Council

③ Napoleon further strengthened this blockade of England by his subsequent decree from Warsaw (Jan 1807) and Milan Dec. 1807 and Fontenay-Bleau Dec. 1807. No ship was to be allowed to go to England and all ports of Europe were closed to British shipping.

② Berlin Decree (1806) Napoleon put the war against England into action by the first step of the Continental System. Issued by him Berlin on Nov 21, 1806. Under this declaration, France and her allies boycotted the British goods. Napoleon got all the British traders arrested and their goods confiscated. The cargoes of England and her allies were not allowed to touch any of the ports of France and her allies. Napoleon made this declaration on Jan 25, 1807. By the Berlin Decree (Nov 21, 1806) and the Milan Decree (1807) Napoleon closed the European ports under his or allied control to British shipping. A blockade of English ports was declared and thus England was to be starved out. It was presumed that when the British factories would be closed for want of raw materials and orders of goods, the British rulers would be forced to sue for peace. England was prepared for his challenge. By her Orders of Council [1807 Jan] she declared a counter blockade of France and her allies which amounted to the blockade of all European ports by British navy. If the countries stopped their trade with Britain under French threat, they will not France & Continental Europe will not be British goods.

Italy was the first to disobey, but she was subdued by the French army. Similarly the Pope refused to obey the continental system had to be imprisoned.

Peninsular War :- Spain & Portugal violated the continental system and invited Napoleon's army. The French army encountered terrible hostility from the people of Spain. Napoleon was made King of Spain. Spain revolted against Napoleon and his continental system. The French army entered into Spain to subdue the revolt.

It encountered much difficulties and finally gave up the hope of succeeding in its attempt. The Spanish carried on their guerilla warfare. The French army was defeated and expelled from Spain. The British Cabinet passed orders for supporting Portugal and Spain with money, materials and soldiers to win their freedom from Napoleon. It was known as Peninsular War, gave Arthur Wellesley a wonderful opportunity to go to the assistance of Spain and Portugal. The French army was defeated and expelled from Spain. This was the beginning of the Peninsular War. The French army was defeated at Vimiera. The result was heavy casualties for the French. The Peninsular War ended in tragedy and Napoleon was to later complain that "the Spanish ulcer which killed him".

Following the Spanish revolts, there were revolts by other European countries. Austria revolted and Napoleon dispatched a French army which defeated them at Wagram (July 1809).

Map - invaded Portugal through Spain and entered into path of Spain. 60,000 British troops sent to Spain. 1809 at Salamanca. Napoleon defeated the British at Salamanca. The French army was defeated and expelled from Spain. The British Cabinet passed orders for supporting Portugal and Spain with money, materials and soldiers to win their freedom from Napoleon. It was known as Peninsular War, gave Arthur Wellesley a wonderful opportunity to go to the assistance of Spain and Portugal. The French army was defeated and expelled from Spain. This was the beginning of the Peninsular War. The French army was defeated at Vimiera. The result was heavy casualties for the French. The Peninsular War ended in tragedy and Napoleon was to later complain that "the Spanish ulcer which killed him". Following the Spanish revolts, there were revolts by other European countries. Austria revolted and Napoleon dispatched a French army which defeated them at Wagram (July 1809).

Her other allies began deserting him. The most ally was King Bernadotte of Sweden.

Russian Expedition:-

Russia revolted against the Continental System

① Her economy had suffered terribly and she could not import coffee, sugar, and tobacco. The

② Russian Czar was also angry with Napoleon because of the latter's marriage with an Austrian princess.

③ Besides, Napoleon had not done anything to fulfil the ambition of the Czar regarding the Balkans.

④ He was also annoyed at the French annexation of Oldenburg belonged to his relative.

Napoleon wanted to teach a lesson to the Czar for his imprudence. The result was the

Russian Campaign. Napoleon marched at the head of the finest French army consisting of 6,10,000 soldiers in 1812. to capture the Russian capital Moscow.

He crossed the river Niemen and entered Russia. Unable to meet his threat, Russia retreated. However they adopted scorched-earth policy

by cutting off their supplies. The French army suffered from starvation and half of it perished.

Afraid to go back, Napoleon marched on towards Russian capital. He fought the battle of Borodino. In this battle 50,000 soldiers and 30,000 horses were killed. The Russian set fire to Moscow but would not surrender to Napoleon.

As the French army was retreating, the Russian attacked them miserably and annihilated a major part of the army. Out of 610,000 soldiers only 20,000 of them remain here.



INTERNAL REFORMS OF NAPOLEON

Fisher "If the conquest of Napoleon was ephemeral, his civilian work in France was built upon granite".

The period of consulate (1799 - 1804) was a period of great reforms in France.

ADMINISTRATIVE CENTRALIZATION:

Napoleon wanted to centralize all powers in his own hands. Under the constitution of the year XVIII, he had been given most of the executive and legislative powers.

He brought the local courts in France under his control by subsequent legislation. In 1800, he completely revived the local government system of the country.

Elected bodies of the departments and arrondissements were to go and the first consul was to appoint Prefect & Sub-Prefect in these places. Prefects were to appoint Mayors of small communes in their districts.

Thus local autonomy of any kind ceased to exist in France. All local and central administration was centralized in Paris. It became effective, prompt & uniform.

This is what France needed most at that time.

FINANCIAL REFORMS:

Finance is the backbone of a state. Financial disorders had been the causes of the downfall of the ancient regime in France.

Therefore he had guarded himself against this danger. Several ways and means were adopted to improve finances of the country.

- In the first place, Napoleon exacted heavy tribute from the lands he invaded and dissolute.
- Secondly, taxes were collected carefully.
- Thirdly, he enforced rigid economy everywhere in his administration.
- Fourthly, all corrupt officers were severely dealt with.
- Lastly, he was careful to maintain an efficient & economic fiscal system.

In 1800 Napoleon established National Bank. This was the crowning achievement of his financial reforms. Ever since its establishment, this bank of France has been one of the oldest financial institutions in the world.

ECCLESIASTICAL SETTLEMENT OF NAPOLEON: (THE CONCORDAT 1802)

- Napoleon's reforms included the famous concordat - an agreement with the Pope.
- Napoleon was eager to establish cordial relations with the Pope. It must be remembered that the Pope was angry during the time of French Revolution because all the church properties were confiscated.
- The Pope severed his relations with the new government of France.

- Napoleon was convinced that the French people were staunch Catholics and particularly the peasants were loyal to the Pope.
- Therefore Napoleon concluded a settlement with Pope Pius VII in April 1802. This settlement is known as Concordat.
- By the concordat of 1802 the Pope agreed to consent the confiscation of church property in France and to have the clergy paid by the state.
- Napoleon agreed that bishops should be invested with the spiritual power and symbols of their office by the Pope and that priests should be appointed by the Bishops with the approval of the government.
- The Concordat gave considerable immediate advantages to Napoleon, as the clergy were strictly subordinate to the state and became its willing vassals.

JUDICIAL REFORMS: (THE CODE OF NAPOLEON)

Helped and advised by the expert lawyer, particularly chambers the second consul. Napoleon took the work in hand and completely reformed the legal system of the country.

- A Civil code.
- A Code of Civil Procedure.
- A Code of Criminal Procedure.
- A Penal Code and a Commercial Code were completely.
- Frenchmen after all had a body of law, clear, rational and national in all aspects of life. They knew what was right and what was wrong. These codes were so simple and elegant. They preserved not only for France, but also for much of Europe and a part of America.
- Laws of Napoleon guaranteed civil equality, religious toleration, legal arrest, equality of inheritance, emancipation of serfs, and trial by Jury.
- Woman's position was made inferior to that of man and harsh punishments were tolerated.
- In spite of these defects, the code of Napoleon rank with the Justinian code as one of the greatest legal document in history.
- Thus Napoleon was not wrong when he remarked at St. Helena, "My real glory is not my having won 40 battles, what will never be effaced what will endure forever, is my civilian code. No Wonder, Napoleon was hailed as the second Justinian.

THE LEGION OF HONOUR:

- Napoleon established the institution of the Legion of Honour to honoured reward those heroes who had rendered distinguished service to the state. The institution became extremely popular in France.

EDUCATIONAL REFORMS:

- Napoleon's reforming zeal touched every aspects of life. He established a university of France, to make the education system a standard one and uniform throughout the country. He established a regular system of education to the country.

- In the First place, every commune was to maintain primary schools and the prefects were to manage the affairs of these schools.
- Secondly, grammar schools were opened with the object of providing special training in French, Latin and elementary sciences. These schools were to be controlled by the government.
- Thirdly, High schools were opened in all important towns. These schools were government controlled.
- Fourthly, there were special types of schools like the technical schools and the Military schools, all under government control.
- Fidelity to the Emperor was the basis of all instructions.

PUBLIC WORKS:

- In another field too, Napoleon changed the very face of France in a few years. This was public works.
- He took great interest in the beautification of cities as well as in the construction of great projects to promote economic activity.
- More than 1000,000,000 francs were spent on public works between 1804 & 1813.
- The world famous city of Paris with its wide, tree lined boulevards, its Monumental & fine buildings bears, witness to his genius.
- Most of the modern roads in France are due to Napoleon.
- He could boast of having constructed atleast 220 roads, 30 of them were most important and became the very arteries of France.
- They connected almost all parts of France with Paris, Turin, Milan, Rome and Naples were all brought in touch with Paris.
- He constructed Military roads across France to Belgium, to the Rhine, across the Alps into Switzerland and Italy.
- He built bridges of which the Austerlitz and Jena across the seine are the most famous.

ESTIMATE:

- The next result of these reforms was that trade and commerce became very brisk, and it led to the economic welfare and prosperity of the people.
- Napoleon became the idol of nation. He had given, to France not only Military and Political glories, but also economic prosperity.

THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA 1815

Napoleon definitely upset the international system. He conquered territories, drove out rulers and forced the states of Europe to unite against him. In time of war allies forget their differences and concentrate in a united effort to win the war.

FIRST TREATY OF PARIS (MAY 30, 1814)

With the defeat of Napoleon at the Battle of Leipzig in Oct 1813, the Allies had converged on to Paris and with its surrender on March 30, 1814.

There are three things to be determined about France.

- I. The future set up of the govt of the country.
- II. The size of her territory and
- III. The war indemnity that she was to pay.

Several proposals were put forward regard to the question of succession to the French throne but ultimately the choice remained between the king of Rome (little son of Napoleon) and Louis XVIII.

Thanks to Tallyrand, a French statesman and ex-foreign minister of Napoleon, the idea of legitimacy prevailed and allies decided in favour of Louis XVIII. The throne of France was restored to its Bourbon rulers after a period of 22 years.

Treaty was concluded in Paris between the restored French Emperor Louis XVIII and the allies on May 30, 1814. By this treaty,

- 1) France was to relinquish and give up all the territories added up to herself after Jan 1, 1792. Her boundaries were to be what she possessed on that date.
- 2) Thanks again to Tallyrand, she was not asked to pay any compensation or war indemnity to the allies.

Revised Treaty

With the escape of Napoleon from Elba, his return to France and with his reign of 100 days, the statesman and diplomats of the allied countries felt the necessity of revising the text of the treaty of Paris and imposing several penal clauses on France as well she was now to suffer some humiliation too.

Second Treaty of Paris

This was done in the second treaty of Paris made again between Louis XVIII and the allies on Nov 20, 1815 after the defeat of Napoleon in Waterloo.

- I. French territories were further reduced.
- II. She was also to give up certain strategic places on her northern and eastern frontiers.
- III. Her 18 fortresses were to be occupied by allied troops for a period ranging from 3 to 5 years. These troops were to be fed and supported by France.
- IV. She was to pay a war indemnity of 700,000,000 France, thus France had to pay huge price for these "Hundred days of Napoleon".

Congress of Vienna

With the defeat of Napoleon in the final battle of Waterloo, the European rulers heaved a sigh of relief, Prince of Chancellor Metternich, the chancellor of Austria convened the congress of Vienna.

The congress of Vienna (Sep 1814 to July 1815) called to settle affairs among the allies, was one of the most unusual assemblages in history.

Every country except Turkey was represented. Besides, the rulers of Russia, Austria, Prussia, the kings of Bavaria, Wurtemberg and Denmark with a number of German princes were present in person.

Among the ministers of great states were,

- I. Metternich for Austria,
- II. Castlereagh and after wards Wellington for England
- III. Hardenberg for Prussia
- IV. Nesselrode for Russia and
- V. Tallyrand for France.

The most important men who dominated the congress of Vienna were

1. Czar Alexander I
2. Prince Metternich and
3. Tallyrand

Main provisions of the treaty of Vienna (Congress of Vienna)

I The principle of Legitimacy and Restoration of Monarchs

A large number of ruling families, dethroned in the time of Napoleon, were restored to their former thrones and glory.

1. Louis XVIII of Bourbon family was already restored to French throne.
2. Ferdinand was restored to the throne of Spain
3. The House of Savoy in Sardinia and
4. Another Bourbon in Naples and Sicily.
5. The prince of Orange was made the king of Belgium and Holland (United together)
6. The Pope was restored to his former glory
7. Swiss confederation was revived.
8. Many of German princes were restored to their old states.

II The Fate of Poland

Poland was parceled out in 4 parts to satisfy all aspirants to her lands.\

Russia got the largest share.

Prussia and Austria a slice each and the remainder was to form the independent Republic o Cracow.

III Russian gains

Russia had conquered Finland from Sweden. She kept it together with Bessarabia. She got a large share of Poland.

IV Austria gains

Austria emerged out enlarged in her boundaries with the additions of Lombardy, Venetia, Dalmatia and some territories out of Germanies. She emerged as a Central European Power.

Gains of Prussia

She annexed 2/5 of Saxony, a large block of the territory in the Rhine Valley, and a part of Pomerania.

Gains of England

She acquired Heligoland-a base near the German coast and the Mediterranean bases of Malta and Ionian Islands. She also got Ceylon and Cape Colony. Thus the route to her great Indian Empire became very safe.

The German Confederation

The powerful Austrian chancellor and president of the congress (Metternich) prevented the emergence of a strong and united Germany. He wanted to keep a loose confederation of tiny German confederation under Austrian control.

The kingdom of Holland

Belgium was united and joined to Holland and the new kingdom was bestowed on the prince William Orange.

Norway was taken from Denmark and joined to Sweden.

Italy Left Divided

Metternich called Italy a "Geographical Expression" and he left it so. Most of her northern parts were kept under the Austrian rule.

A number of small kingdoms divided the rest of her territory. Some of the important states among them were

- i) The papal states,
- ii) The kingdom of Sardinia,
- iii) The two kingdoms of Sicilies (Naples & Sicily)

Thus Italy too was kept divided and weak under Austrian dependence.

Criticism of the Treaty

1. It seems that the diplomats of Europe were utterly blind and indifferent to popular wishes.

2. Self-interest of the powers was the key to the bargains and agreements reached.
3. The division of Poland into 4 parts each assigned to a different power was a rape of her territories.
4. Belgium was most unwillingly joined together to Holland and this forced union was dissolved in 1830.
5. Similarly Norway was given to Sweden. The settlement thus disregarded national claims, and formed unnatural union.
6. A more serious criticism was the disrespect paid to the views of smaller states. The smaller states were ruthlessly sacrificed for the benefit of the larger ones.
7. Satisfy the ambition of an Emperor (Austria) the German and Italian states were kept separately disunited. The formation of national unity in Germany and Italy was delayed but not prevented.
8. In short the treaty of Vienna was a challenge to the spirit of nationalism and liberalism.
9. The territorial changes made were thus too artificial to be permanent.
10. Metternich devised a scheme for the suppression of democracy. It succeeded for a time but the tide of popular feeling was too strong.
11. The fundamental weakness that caused the failure of the congress of Vienna was that the real purpose of the congress was to divide amongst the victories the spoils taken from the vanquished.
12. No peace can endure on this basis, as the congress of Versailles (1919) bears tragic evidence.

The Holy Alliance

The work of the religiously emotional Czar Alexander I of Russia, was an attempt to promote international good will on the basis of justice Christian charity and peace.

All the important powers of Europe except England, gave their consent, realizing that it was merely a vague and mystical bit of sentimentalism.

The Era of Metternich

During the 1st half of the 19th century, "Metternich was the hero of the reactionary powers in the history of Europe."

Being the Prime Minister of Austria, he remained the most powerful and most influential man in Europe from 1815 to 1848.

After the fall of Napoleon, in the battle of Waterloo, Metternich became the central figure not only in the politics of Austria and Germany, but in the diplomacy of the whole of Europe.

Owing to his unlimited influence, the period of 34 years [1815-1848] is called the "Era of Metternich" in the history of Europe.

Metternich in the history of Europe :-

C. P. Hazen has rightly remarked, Metternich appeared to the generation that lived between 1815 - 1848 as the most commanding personality of Europe, whose importance is shown in the phrase "Era of Metternich and System of Metternich".

Metternich and his System

His heart and soul were set dead against the principle, philosophy and ideology of revolution.

He was appointed ambassador in 1801 till 1809.

As an ambassador, he was in Berlin, St. Petersburg, Paris ^(Nap) and many other places which were of great political importance. By that time his name and ability became well known to the statesmen of Austria and Europe.

The govt of Austria was so greatly influenced by the personality and achievements of this great statesman that Francis I, Emperor of Austria appointed him the Chancellor of Austria in 1809. He remained on this post till 1848.

Character of Metternich:

He was a man of self confidence. He was overconfidence about his ability and ~~capacity~~. He considered himself as the most important figure of the Continent of his time.

The Political Ideology of Metternich:

His ideas were greatly affected by the events occurring during the course of French Revolution. He heard the tales of tortures, terror and tyrannical attitude of the revolutionaries towards the nobles, lords and the clergy of France.

His mind was dead set against the tide of revolution. His heart, soul and mind were full of hatred towards the revolution.

② He was a staunch follower of the policy of legitimacy, absolutism and status quo ^(existing state of affairs)

③ He was not in-favour of granting political rights to the common people.

④ He ~~regarded~~ regarded reforms as an incentive to revolution.

⑤ He was also a great opponent of liberalism.

⑥ He had no faith in the democratic system of administration. According to him no country could make progress under the democratic set up of govt.

The System of Metternich

He was a staunch follower of Ancient Regime and a bitter enemy of liberalism. Nationalism and democracy were the serious diseases in the eyes of Metternich.

After the fall of Napoleon, Austria was the most important empire in the continent and it was the main duty of Metternich to defend his empire.

He knew that the empire of Austria [there were the states of Hungary, Bohemia, Austria, Poland, Yugoslavia and parts of northern Italy] ~~was~~ ^{at least 12 races} was a melting point of different people, styles etc. which lived in respective states ^{at least 12 races} of different races and different cultures.

The administration of such a big empire could not be based on the principles of liberalism and nationalism.

He never thought of the political rights of people their participation in the administration of the country. Hence Metternich introduced a new system for the administration of Austria which was called the System of Metternich.

There were two main elements of the System of Metternich. In the internal affairs, Metternich wanted to introduce such a system which might be able to prevent the tide of revolutionary feelings.

But it was not only Austria, where the prevention of the revolutionary ideas was essential, it was inevitable in Germany and Italy too. Austria had political stakes in these states. These were under Austrian influence. The expansion of the revolutionary ideas in Germany and Italy could inevitably affect the politics of Austria. It was therefore essential to stem the tidal flow of revolution.

Not only this, Metternich wanted to crush the revolutionary activities in any other country in Europe. He thought that peace should be maintained at any cost in the whole of the continent in order to make the administration smooth.

With a view of maintaining peace and order in Europe, Metternich established an international organisation in the Congress of Vienna which was called the Concert of Europe. The Concert of Europe was an integral part of the system of Metternich.

Home Policy of Metternich.

Metternich, on the basis of his principles, established such a system of administration which could help him maintain peace and order in his empire.

The following measures were adopted in home affairs in order to maintain peace and order in the empire:

i) The whole of the empire was divided into various provinces and in each province, governors were appointed who were the feudal lords or nobles.

ii) The educational system was kept under the direct control of the govt. The publication of books, news papers and magazines containing revolutionary and national ideas were prohibited by the govt.

iii) Restrictions were also imposed on the study of history and political science. Spies were appointed in educational institutions. The Text books were prescribed under the strict control of the govt.

iv) A network of police and spies was spread all over the empire. especially in theatres, universities and govt. offices.

v) The govt employees were directed to obey the order of the govt.

vi) Restrictions were also imposed on foreign travels. Nobody could leave Austria for any other country without the permission of the govt.

vi) In order to prevent the entry and spread of liberal ideas from abroad, Metternich erected checkposts on the borders of Austria.

Inspectors were appointed on these checkposts, whose main duty was to see that no nationalistic or liberalistic person or literature might enter Austria.

In this way Metternich tried his best to insulate his empire from liberal thought of Europe.

Foreign policy of Metternich:

- i) Metternich and Congress of Vienna.
- ii) Metternich and Holy Alliance.
- iii) Metternich and Quadruple Alliance.
- iv) Metternich in Germany.
- v) Metternich in Italy.

The Revolution of 1848 and the Fall of Metternich: -

The news of fall of Louis Philippe in France reached Austria. It was a great triumph of the revolutionaries over the principle of despotism and reaction.

Kossuth, a great hero of revolution of 1848 in Austria and Hungary, delivered a flaming speech on March 3 1848 in which he bitterly criticised the system of Metternich and the whole structure of Austrian Govt.

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Owing to the activities of nationalist leaders, the people of Austria were highly excited and they were waiting for a chance. 10 days after the speech of Kossuth i.e. on March 13 1848, the people of Austria revolted at Vienna against Metternich who was known as the "policeman of Europe".

The revolutionaries surrounded the royal palace of Metternich and shouted "Down with Metternich".

Metternich always regarded revolution as an infectious disease which must be cured. But he reached the conclusion that the Revolution of 1848 was an incurable disease. He at once resigned from his post and fled to England.

Estimate:

He was a great opponent of changes, reforms, constitutionalism and liberalism. By nature, he was rigid and a staunch follower of the policy of status quo. He was an autocrat. He had no interest and faith in the constitution.

In the same way he had no faith in the principle of democracy. He was not in favour of granting any political right to the people.

He regarded his foreign policy, it can be said that Metternich had a great faith in the system of Congress. He played an important role in the establishment of the Concert of Europe.

He was the greatest reactionary of his age. Moreover he was the high priest of conservatism. He introduced a system of administration, known as System of Metternich. By this system he could stamp the tide of revolution, maintain status quo and protect the continent from the danger of war. His fall in 1848 was regarded as the end of a system in Europe.

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The Context of Europe

The formation of the Concert of Europe was a significant of the Vienna Congress. The task of establishing permanent peace in Europe was given to the Concert of Europe.

The allied powers were cautious of the revolutionary feelings which were widespread in the whole of Europe and especially in France.

Thus the need of cooperation was felt to be necessary in future also. This need gave birth to a new system that was called the Concert of Europe.

Under this concept, the allied powers presented two different and self-contradictory schemes. 1. The Holy Alliance ii) The Grand Quadruple Alliance.

The Holy Alliance

The Holy Alliance concept emerged from the initiative of Czar Alexander I of Russia. Alexander I with assistance of his allies Prussia and Austria declared the scheme of the Holy Alliance.

Meaning and Object of the Holy Alliance:

Czar Alexander I made a declaration on Sep 26, 1815. While declaring his scheme, he thought that permanent peace could be established in Europe only by following the holy teachings of the Christian religion. ^{like Justice, Christianity, charity and Peace}

The relations between the rulers and the ruled should be like the father and the son. The rulers should be ruled by the guidelines as suggested in the Holy Book.

The Statesmen and ~~the diplomats~~ of the time did not support this document.

Failure of the Holy Alliance

Although almost all nations of Europe excepting Great Britain and Turkey had signed this document, it could never come into effect.

The Quadruple Alliance

The allied powers - Great Britain, Russia, Austria Prussia signed another document on Nov. 20 1815, which was called the Quadruple Alliance in order to prevent the expansion of the revolutionary feelings in Europe.

Main conferences of the Quadruple Alliance

The period from 1815 to 1825 is called the Age of Conferences in the history of Europe.

Five conferences were held during this period at different venues which were

1. Aix-la-Chapelle (1818)
2. Troppau 1820.
3. Laibach 1821.
4. Verona 1822
5. St. Petersburg 1825.

The Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle 1818.

The first Conference of the Concert of Europe was convened at Aix-la-Chapelle the old capital of the Holy Roman Empire ^{in 1818} ~~for~~

The following decisions were taken in this Congress.

i. France had paid the amount of war indemnity and the govt of France obeyed the decision of the Vienna Congress. It was therefore decided that the occupation army of the allied powers should be withdrawn.

ii. France was included in the Alliance and thus, the name of the Quadruple Alliance was changed into the Quintuple Alliance.

iii. Although the representatives of other countries also came to participate in this Congress, the voting right was given to the four big powers only i.e. England, Austria, Russia and Prussia.

iv. A board was constituted including the representatives of the members of the Alliance. Rights were given to the board to take important decisions on certain problems: such as, the economic improvement of the European States, maintenance of law, justice, peace and order.

Quintuple
Alliance

v. The King of Sweden had not followed out the decisions taken the Congress of Verona regarding Norway and Denmark. The board asked the king of Sweden for the Causes of disobedience.

vi. The ruler of Hesse, a state in the German Federation, assumed the title Elector. He demanded that he should be given the right to assume the title of King. His demand was rejected.

vii. The question of succession in Vaden was solved and the ruler of Bavaria was not permitted to extend the boundaries of his kingdom.

viii) The ruler of Minorca was asked to introduce certain reforms in administration of his state and to protect the interests of the people of minority.

All the decisions were taken unanimously.

Melternich, the central figure of European diplomacy at that time, was very happy because this Congress became successful in achieving its aim.

x Differences among the Allied Powers:

The Spanish colonies in America revolted against the govt of Spain.

Ferdinand VII, the ruler of Spain, wanted to suppress the revolt and therefore he requested the allied powers to give military assistance to him against the rebellion. France and Russia wanted to help Spain but England objected to the idea of France & Russia. The British govt advised these nations not to interfere in the internal affairs of Spain or any other state of Europe. In fact, England had trade relations with the Spanish colonies in America. She knew that, after the full control of Spain over these colonies, the British trade would be adversely affected.

The Congress of Troppau 1820 :-

The Second Congress of the Concert of Europe was convened at Troppau in 1820. It was called to consider over the political changes having occurred in Spain, Portugal and Naples. The people of these states revolted against their rulers who were enthroned according to the doctrine of legitimacy.

Ferdinand VII, the ruler of Spain, wanted to stop the revolts and therefore he requested the allied powers to give military assistance to him against the rebellion.

France and Russia wanted to help Spain, but England objected to the idea of France & Russia.

The British govt advised these nations not to interfere in the internal affairs of Spain or any other state of Europe. In fact, England had trade relations with the Spanish colonies in America. She knew that, after the full control of Spain over these colonies, the British trade would be adversely affected.

The Congress of Troppau 1820 :-

Europe was convened at Troppau in 1820.

It was called to consider over the political changes having occurred in Spain, Portugal and Naples.

The people of these states revolted against their rulers who were enthroned according to the doctrine of legitimacy.

The problems of Spain and Portugal remained unresolved in this Congress.

But the problems of Naples, Piedmont and other Italian States compelled Metternich to find out a solution for them on a permanent basis.

Metternich wanted to suppress the national and revolutionary movements of these States.

In this Congress, the right of suppressing the revolt of Naples was given to Austria.

In fact, a treaty had already been effected between Metternich and Ferdinand I the ruler of Naples, according to which Metternich had promised to maintain peace and order in Naples by armed forces.

With the influence of Metternich, a resolution was passed in the Congress of Troppau that was known as 'The Protocol of Troppau'.

Austria, Prussia and Russia signed the resolution.

Thus the principle of intervention was recognised in this Congress due to the influence of Austria. Austria was supported by Prussia and Russia. England and France were against the decisions taken in the Congress of Troppau.

Mettelnich was authorised to use military power for the suppression of the revolutionary movements and for the re-establishment of the ancient constitutions. The Congress of Troppau was postponed due to the ~~partition~~ differences having developed among members.

The Congress of Laibach 1821

In the prevailing atmosphere of differences, the third Congress of the Alliance was held at Laibach in 1821.

In this Congress, Metternich was given the right to suppress the revolts of Naples and Piedmont.

Though Britain opposed this resolution, Austria with the help of the military powers easily suppressed the revolts of Naples and Piedmont successfully.

The Congress of Verona 1822

The most important Congress of the Concert of Europe was convened at Verona in 1822 to discuss some important issues.

A.
x.
N+P

The Greek War of Independence

In 1821, the people of Greece revolted against Turkey. Russia wanted to help Greeks against Turkey. The motive of Russia was to dominate the Caspian Sea, the Black Sea and the Mediterranean Sea. So it was proposed that permission should be given to Russia to help the Greeks against Turkey.

But Austria and England opposed the proposal of Russia. Metternich knew it well that in case Russia helped the Greeks, her influence would greatly be increased in the Balkan States and that would pose a great danger to the Austrian Empire.

In the same way, England did not want to increase her influence of Russia over the sea, it would have resulted in terrible loss to the Overseas Trade of Great Britain.

In addition to it, it was proposed by Great Britain that the question of Greece and Turkey must be solved with combined efforts of the allied powers.

Thus the problem of Greece remained unresolved in the Congress of Verona.

unresolved

The Problem of Spain:

The second and the foremost problem due to which the Congress of Verona was called, was the problem of Spain.

Ferdinand VII, the ruler of Spain issued an ordinance by which the people were deprived of their political rights. Consequently the people of Spain revolted against him.

As the king belonged to the House of Bourbons, he requested Louis XVIII, the king of France to help him.

France appealed to the Congress of Verona that she should be authorised to help Spain.

Lord Castlereagh had committed suicide and he had been succeeded by Lord Canning.

The Duke of Wellington strictly opposed the resolution of France, because he had been instructed by the British Govt not to support any resolution which was related to intervention in the internal affairs of any state.

Austria, Prussia and Russia overlooked the opposition of England and they allowed France to interfere in the internal affairs of Spain.

The French army easily suppressed the revolt of Spain and Ferdinand VII was again enthroned. The French army stayed in Spain till 1827.

England was angry at the decisions of the Congress of Vienna and she disassociated herself from the Concert of Europe.

The Problem of Spanish Colonies in America

Spain had colonies in South America. These colonies had trade relations with England. The people of these colonies had revolted against Spain.

Ferdinand VII the ruler of Spain wanted to suppress the revolt of these colonies for ever. The Holy allies (Austria, Prussia and Russia) were ready to help Spain but Lord Canning the Foreign Minister of England, took an effective step by which he could successfully prevent the interference of these nations in the matter of Spanish colonies in America.

He declared that it was the internal affairs of Spain and of the allied powers would help Spain Great Britain would strictly oppose and check their efforts.

The Monroe Doctrine

Lord Canning met James Monroe the President of the U.S.A. After the careful study of the whole matter, Monroe sent a message to the Allied Powers on Dec 1823. This message was called The Monroe Doctrine. Its conclusion was as under: America is for the Americans. We can tolerate no European intervention in the South or North America.

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This attitude of England and the U.S. produced its effects. The colonies declared their independence. Lord Canning succeeded in establishing the balance of power.

The Congress of St. Petersburg:- 1825

The last and merely formal meeting of the Concert of Europe was held at St. Petersburg to consider over Eastern Question.

The meeting was called in Nov-1824, but it was postponed due to the absence of Lord Canning.

It was again called in Jan 1825 and this time too, only 4 members A, P, R and France participated.

No decision could be taken in the Congress due to the self contradictory interests of Austria and Russia. The Czar of Russia declared that he would act in future according to the interests of his country without the consent of the Allies.

Owing to profound differences the Congress was dissolved and the Concert of Europe virtually came to an end.

Conclusion:-

1) It occupies an important place in the history of Europe. It was only the institution which could prevent the war in Europe for a period of 40 years.

THE JULY REVOLUTION 1830

INTRODUCTION

The July revolution emerged in France first of all and engulfed entire Europe. In fact from 1815 to 1830 the rulers of Europe wanted to establish conservatism against the wishes of the people. The revolution of 1830 was unplanned, it was certainly based on the principle of fraternity.

CAUSES OF THE JULY REVOLUTION

1. Re-Establishment of Bourbon Dynasty:

The mal administration and the autocratic rule of the Bourbons was the main cause of the outbreak of French Revolution 1789. After the fall of Napoleon Bonaparte, the allied powers again established the Bourbon dynasty in France.

All the kings of the House of Bourbons believed in absolute monarch in which there was no place for the will of common people. So there was a group of people who were not ready to accept the subordination of the Bourbon at any cost.

2. DEFECTS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CHARTER:

Loius VXIII brothers of Louis XVI did not want to repeat the history of 1789 in France. Therefore he declared a constitutional charter just after his accession in 1814 but the charter had many defects such as:

1. The voting right was not given to all ^{people} people who were unable to pay taxes to the gov^t were deprived of their right. So the member of the Chamber of Deputies were not the representation of the common people.
2. The members of the Chamber of Peers were nominated by king for whole life. Thus this was a house of aristocracy. These aristocrats always tried to modify the provisions of the charter to suit their needs. The rights of the common people were generally ignored.

3. POLITICAL PARTIES:

Political parties reappeared with the restoration of Bourbon monarchy in the country.

- I. The Ultra Royalists consisted of nobles and emigres. They wanted to bring France back to the days of 1789.
- II. The Moderate Royalists too had a conservative attitude, but they stood for a constitutional monarchy.
- III. The Liberals wanted to make the provisions of the charter more liberal to that it might be more useful for the common people.

IV The Bonapartists :- There was also a group of people who wanted to make Napoleon or his successor, the king of France.

V Democratists :- The last group consisted of the people believing in the principle of democracy. Except for the Ultra Royalists, all groups were quite against the working policy of the Bourbon kings. During the reign of Charles X,

this unity became stronger which helped the outbreak of the revolution against the Bourbon.

4. THE REPRESSIVE POLICY OF CHARLES X:

After the death of Louis XVIII, his brother Charles X succeeded to the throne of France. He was a great reactionary and leader of Ultra Royalists.

Just after the accession, he made certain legislations by which he imposed restrictions upon the press, writing and speech.

The eligibility of the voters for Chamber of Deputies was made more rigid. He gave importance to the church. He formed a govt of the priests, for the priests and by the priests.

Since Charles X, the comrade of the emigres, he also enacted a legislation in entire sympathy with this group. By this legislation, the nobles and the clergy who had been deprived were compensated. About 1 billion Francs were voted as an indemnity to them.

Charles appointed such persons as his Prime Ministers, who were ^{blind} supporters of his administrative policy and political ideology. Polignac was the most eminent Prime Minister of all he was known as the leader of the emigrant noble, was a staunch follower of the reactionary principles.

When the Chamber of Deputies passed the vote of No-confidence against the ministry of Polignac on March 18, 1830. Charles X ^{instead of accepting the resolution of the Chamber of Deputies, dissolved it and ordered new elections in Sep 1830.} The people were highly aggrieved with the repressive policy of the king. They began to agitate through the news papers and speeches. But they were also deprived of their right of expressing their feelings. They had no other way to take than the path of revolt against the reign of Charles X.

5. THE JULY ORDINANCES OF CHARLES X:

The repressive policy of Charles X reached its climax. When he issued the July Ordinances on July 26, 1830. By these Ordinances.

- I. He suspended the liberty of press.
- II. He dissolved the chamber of Deputies.
- III. He changed the election system,
- IV. He reduced the number of voters and
- V. He ordered new elections.

These ordinances added fuel to the fire prevailing discontent which erupted in the revolution of 1830.

THE OUTBREAK OF JULY REVOLUTION:

The four ordinances promulgated by king challenge to the unity of the people. His soon as the significance of the July Ordinances became apparent, the people began to manifest their anger everywhere in the country.

of their properties during the course of french Revolution of 1789

The republicans, liberals and the national leaders accepted the challenge and made an appeal to the people to become united for an armed revolt against the autocratic rule of Charles X.

The revolutionaries denied Charles X as the king of France. Although the revolt was began by the Journalists soon the students, old soldiers, workers and republicans also joined the revolutionary stream.

On July 21, 1830, The crowd assembled in the streets of Paris. They declared the tricolors flag as the true national flag of France.

The main slogan was Down with the ministry. Long live the charter. Charles X ordered the army to crush the revolt. Now the revolutionaries changed the slogan. They shouted "Down with the Bourbon".

Thus a civil war broke out in the streets of Paris between the revolutionaries and the army. On July 23, 1830. The fighting continued for 3 days. These were called the "glorious three days" in the history of France. Sensing that all was lost, Charles X, on July 30th, promised to withdraw the July Ordinances. But it was too late. His royal palace of St. Cloud was surrendered by the revolutionists.

At last he fled to England with his family renouncing the throne in favor of the Duke of Boreleaux his grand son and son of late Duke de Berry. He died in 1836.

IMPORTANCE OF THE JULY REVOLUTION:

July Revolution is to be regarded as one of the most important events in the history of France. The upper Bourbon were overthrown and the lower Bourbons known as Orleanists succeeded to the throne significance.

1. The constitutional monarchy was established under Louis Philippe in place of the absolute monarchy of the Bourbons.
2. It succeeded in securing the revolutionary feelings i.e. equality, liberty and fraternity for ever.
3. It affected not only in France but almost all the countries of Europe. Spain, Portugal, Poland, England Swiss, Germany and some other countries were affected by this revolution. The people of the countries revolted against ~~the~~ ^{their} rule and they strongly challenged the provision of the congress of Vienna.
4. July Revolution brought about a great change in the European system. It gave a new form to the principle of the balance of power. Democratic ideas began to develop in Great Britain and it proved to be a signal of the downfall of the system of Metternich.

THE EFFECTS OF JULY REVOLUTION IN EUROPE:

France had achieved a prominent place in the history of Europe after the Revolution of 1789. Any event however ordinary occurring in France, certainly affected the political life of other countries of Europe. The July Revolution of 1830, also affected almost all countries of the continent. It is therefore "the history of France in 1830 was the history of Europe in 1830."

The following countries were affected by the July Revolution.

SPAIN :

After the downfall of Napoleon in the battle of Waterloo, the allied powers enthroned Ferdinand VII in Spain. He was a great reactionary ruler.

The national leader and the liberals of Spain came to know of the success of July Revolution and the downfall of Charles X, they revolted with a new enthusiasm against Ferdinand VII. But their revolt was crushed by the king. But the revolutionary feelings could not be suppressed.

The nationalists achieved a great success in the election to the constituent Assembly which were held in 1834. They compelled the king to introduce necessary reforms in the administration of the country. Consequently a new constitution was framed in 1837. According to the constitution, the constitutional monarchy was established in Spain.

PORTUGAL:

In order to make the continental system effective Napoleon Bonaparte captured ^{Portugal} in 1807. John VI king of Portugal went away to Brazil along with the royal family. But Portugal could not remain under the reign of Napoleon for a long period because England established his own rule over this country from 1812 to 1820.

The Nationalists of Portugal rebelled against the British rule and the British govt withdraw the armies from the country. After that, liberals established their govt in Portugal. They started their regime by giving a new constitution to the country.

The allied powers were cautious of the increasing power of the nationalists and liberals in Portugal. They believed in the principle of legitimacy. They enthroned John VI monarch in Portugal, in which the nobles and lords were given unlimited powers and rights. The people were deprived of their rights and privileges.

Being aggrieved with the autocratic rule of John VI, the people revolted against him. He fled but soon he was again enthroned with the interference of the allied powers led by Metternich. He died in 1826. After the death of John VI, his eldest son Dom Pardo, the governor of Brazil succeeded him. But he got his sister Donna Maria enthroned in Portugal, went away back to Brazil.

In 1828 Don Miguel, the uncle of Donna Maria, snatched the throne of Portugal from her by force. His rule was an autocratic way. While the common people supported the claim of Donna Maria. Thus Civil War broke out in the country which continued up to 1834.

As soon as the news of July Revolution of France reached there, it stirred up the spirit of the nationalists and liberals of Portugal. They were also supported by liberals of Spain, England and France with the efforts of England and France the nationalists and liberals came out as winners in the struggle. Donna Maria was again enthroned she established a constitutional monarchy in the country.

BELGIUM

Belgium was under the ^{possession} profession of Austria at the time of French Revolution. At that time Holland was an independent state. Napoleon won these states and combined them into one. He appointed his brother Louis Bonaparte, the ruler of that kingdom.

After the downfall of Napoleon, the diplomats of Vienna Congress in annexed Belgium to Holland in order to make Holland a strong country on the north - east border of France. The annexation of Belgium was against the principle of nationality. The people of Belgium was entirely different from those of Holland in respect of religion, language occupation and political set up.

A joint parliament had been set up for joint administration of Belgium and Holland. Many restriction were imposed upon the liberty of Belgium people. Many taxes were imposed in order to discourage the occupation of the people of the state. The protestant teachers were appointed in the schools of Roman Catholics.

These discriminations incensed the people of Belgium, because they felt that they were reduced to the state of slaves.

In 1830 Belgians revolted against the govt of Holland. Their main aim was to make themselves free from the Dutch bondage and to make Belgium an independent state.

The success of July Revolution of France encouraged them for the revolt. The people rose in armed rebellion in Brussels, the capital of Belgium. Holland sent army to crush it but the army was badly defeated. The patriots declared the independence of Belgium.

It was called the First Reform Act 1832. By this act the House of common was made the true representative body of common people.

GERMANY

In 1830 the rulers of many German states i.e. the states of Brunswick, Saxony, Hess, Bavaria, Wurttemberg were compelled to accept the liberal constitutions made by the nationalists.

Metternich, a reactionary was very much disturbed at the revolts of the German states. He at once called the meeting of the federal Diet and passed several repressive ordinances. By these ordinances, the national leaders and the revolutionaries were crushed. Several restrictions were imposed on press, speech and writings. The Carbonari of the nationalists were declared illegal and they were dissolved. The new constitutions which were accepted by the rulers of German states were also dissolved. In this way, Metternich succeeded in suppressing the national movements in Germany.

ITALY

July Revolution

The patriots were encouraged by the success of JR of France. The people of some states of Italy revolted. The rulers of Modena fled. Marie Louise the wife of Napoleon and queen of Parma state also fled. The kingdom of Pope was also affected by the revolts. Metternich immediately sent Austrian army to crush the revolt in the Italian states. Revolutionaries and patriots were badly defeated. The kings of different states were again enthroned.

Military help was also given to those patriots by Louis Philippe the king of France. But great Britain could not tolerate the French interference in Belgium. She with the co-operation and support of Russia, Austria and Prussia recognized the sovereignty and independence of Belgium and accepted its neutrality in Europe. It remained neutral in Europe till 1914 the year of beginning of first world war.

SWISS

The success of JR, stirred the people of Swiss, They demanded administrative reform for the welfare of common people. The govt early accepted their demands. The Swiss people always adopted the constitutional path for future.

ENGLAND

The JR of France exercised a terrible influence on England that compelled the House of Lords to accept the demands of common people for making House of Commons a true representative body of great Britain.

In 1830, the general election were held the ruling reactionary Torry Party was defeated. Whig Party got great success. It was due to the great influence of the JR.

After coming to power the Whig Party passed a bill in 1832 regarding the extension of franchise and reconstitution of House of Commons.

It was called the First Reform Act of 1832.

By this act the House of Commons ^{was} made the true representative body of common people.



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The Revolution of 1848

After the downfall of Charles X in July 1830, the Constitutional Monarchy was established in France. Louis Philippe, the Duke of Orleans was made the king. It was expected that he would rule according to the aspirations of the people of France.

But soon the people became bored with his administrative policy. His adviser and Prime Minister Guizot who was a great reactionary, advised him not to introduce any reform or to accept the demands of the people. Consequently the people became dissatisfied with his administration. His failure in the field of foreign affairs, added fuel to the fire of this dissatisfaction.

At last revolution again broke out in France. In 1848 against Louis Philippe and he had to flee to England.

The following circumstances led to the outbreak of the Revolution of 1848 in France:

① The Rise of Socialism:

The most important factor responsible for the downfall of Louis Philippe and the outbreak of the Revolution of 1848 was the growth and propagation of socialistic ideas among the people of France.

The Industrial Revolution created many problems for the labourers. The society was divided into 2 groups the capitalists and labourers.

Some writers, patriots and thinkers came ahead to lift the economic status of the labourers. Their doctrine was based on a new idea, that was called the idea of Socialism.

Saint Simon and Louis Blanc were the prominent socialistic thinkers of the day, who propagated their ideas among the common people of France.

Being influenced by the ideology of the Socialist leaders, the labourers established the trade union for the sake of their interests.

Louis Philippe under the influence of his PM Guizot, favoured the capitalists.

Consequently the labourers and the common people turned against his govt. They determined to replace the July Monarchy with a new govt which was to be formed by them.

② Weak Position of Louis Philippe:-

Opposed leader of Thiers- leader of Progress Party
liberal Charles

Louis Philippe could not get sufficient majority in the Chamber of Deputies. All the parties groups were his opponents. The legitimists wanted to make the grandson of the king of France. The Bonapartists defended the claim of Louis Napoleon the nephew of Napoleon Bonaparte.

Napoleon

The Republicans wanted to form the democratic Govt. owing to lack of sufficient majority in the Chamber of Deputies the position of Louis Philippe was very weak.

③ Unsuccessful home policy of Louis Philippe :-

In order to convince the political parties, he adopted the policy of "Golden Mean". Its aim was to satisfy all. But he failed in his aim. He also adopted some constructive measures in the field of trade, industry, transport, education and religion.

But his home policy was criticised because it was based on the interests of the middle class and capitalists. His industrial policy adversely affected the interests of the labourers. His policy was bitterly criticised by the general masses of people.

④ Failure of Louis Philippe in the Domain of Foreign Affairs

The foreign policy of Louis Philippe failed in all quarters. He could not maintain the prestige

① France in the international arena

He failed to take proper decision in the matters pertaining to Italy, Poland and Swiss.

He proved himself to be a great coward by foolishness of his actions in case of Egypt & Belgium.

He failed to maintain friendship with the great country England. The problem of Egypt and Turkey was solved by England with the help of other countries without consulting Louis Philippe. In this way he was humiliated by England.

In the matters of Spain the selfish attitude Louis Philippe detracted from the prestige of the crown. Thus the failure of Louis Philippe in the re of foreign affairs played an important role in the outbreak of Revolution.

⑤. The Repressive policy of Guizot ↓
With the policy of Guizot (PM of Louis Philippe) the French people greatly dissatisfied because he was a great stumbling block in the path of introduction of any reforms.

When the people started placing their demands before the king through meetings, newspapers and reform banquets Louis Philippe on the advice of Guizot, imposed restriction on these meetings, speeches and newspapers. That was the direct attack on the freedom of thinking of the people.

In this way Guizot and his repressive policy added fuel to the discontent of the people and the revolution broke out in France in 1848.

1848 The Year of Miracle

After the outbreak of the revolution of 1848 against the autocratic rule of Louis Philippe, a revolt took place in Vienna on 10th of March 1848. It ultimately led to the downfall of Metternich the great reactionary. Later on Austria, Hungary, Germany, Italy, etc were also subjected to revolts.

" Royalty is abolished. Republic is proclaimed.
Now the people will exercise their political rights.

A provisional govt was set up in the country which was composed of the leader of both Republican and Socialist parties. Louis Blanc, the famous leader of Socialists represented the Socialists.

Lamarine was made the head of the govt. It was called the Second Republic in the history of France.

According to the new constitution of the Second Republic, the election for the post of President were held in Dec 1848 in which Louis Napoleon, the nephew of Napoleon Bonaparte was elected. Soon Louis Napoleon became powerful and the people of France gladly permitted him to become the great monarch of the country. Thus Louis Napoleon was proclaimed the Emperor of France on Dec 2 1852, and the Second Empire was established.

In this way, Second Republic that was proclaimed after the Revolution of 1848 could not live long.

The establishment of the Republic and the rise of Napoleon III [Louis Napoleon] were the two main effects of the Revolution of 1848 in France.

Austria

As soon as the news of the fall of Louis Philippe of France reached Vienna, the people who were highly disappointed and dissatisfied with the autocracy, Conservatism and reaction of Prince Metternich were highly excited.

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At that time Louis Kossuth of Hungary delivered a speech on March 3 1848, in which he criticised the whole Metternich system of Metternich. The students, workers, teachers, artisans and others took out procession. The crowd surrounded the palace of Metternich shouting "Down with Metternich".

Metternich was a great diplomat and an experienced politician of Europe. He was greatly terrified at the beginn^g happenings in Vienna. He at once resigned from the chancellorship of Austria and fled to England.

The downfall of Metternich sounded an alarm of danger for the reactionary powers of Europe.

Ferdinand I, Emperor of Austria was greatly alarmed at the traumatic news. In order to make his position safe, he decided to pacify the revolutionaries. He accepted all their demands.

- 1) The special rights and privileges of the nobles were ended.
- 2) Restrictions of all kinds were removed which were imposed by Metternich on the press, speech, meetings etc.
- 3) He promised to introduce some necessary and important reforms in the administration of the country.
- 4) He contemplated a new constitution for the establishment of liberal rule in the country.

The patriots of Austria could not be satisfied with the above stated reforms. They wanted to establish the democratic govt. Seeing that people of Austria were ~~not~~ resolved to establish the republican form of govt. Ferdinand I left Vienna.

In order to frame a democratic constitution, the
summoned a convention of the national assembly.
was a majority of the supporters of the constitutional
monarchy in the assembly.

When the resolution came ^{before} ~~from~~ the national
assembly on July 22 1848, for the establishment of
democratic govt, could not be passed due to the severe
opposition of the supporters of the constitutional monarchy.

The Republicans failed to achieve their
objectives and it was decided after a good deal of
discussion that constitutional monarchy should be established
and Ferdinand I should be called back to take over the
charge as head of the govt. (According to this decision,
Ferdinand I was again made the king of Austria.)

After some time revolutions erupted in Hungary
Bohemia and the northern provinces of Italy. The people
of Austria were greatly excited on hearing of these revol.

They started collecting arms and prepared
themselves for the shadow: They murdered the war
ministers of Austria. The king was ~~that~~ unable to face the
situation, he again fled Vienna.

Before leaving Vienna, he ordered his army
to crush the rebellion. The revolutionaries could not face the
army. They were badly defeated.

The army crushed the power of revolutionaries.
The revolutionaries failed to attain their objective. King Ferdinand
I, was again ^{enthroned} established in Austria.
Thus it may be said that the revolution of 1848
failed in Austria.

Hungary; was also a province of the Austrian Empire. Hearing of the downfall of Louis Philippe in France and Metternich in Austria, the patriots of Hungary revolted against Austria.

The democratic party under the leadership of Kossuth put the demands before King of Austria for declaring the autonomy of Hungary. The King gladly accepted the provincial autonomy of this state.

The Hungarian Diet passed March Laws. By these Laws:

- 1) A modern democratic constitution was framed to replace old aristocratic political machinery of Hungary.
- 2) Feudalism was abolished.
- 3) Nobles and Lords were ~~deprived~~ deprived of their ~~special~~ special rights.
- 4) The liberty of press and religion was established.
- 5) The principle of social and religious equality was accepted.

But the people of other states living in Hungary were dissatisfied with the new political system. They revolted against the new Govt. Austria encouraged these revolts.

The patriots of Hungary decided to break off all relations with Austria. They declared Hungary an independent state on April 14 1849. and Kossuth made the President of that Republic.

The King of Austria sent an army to suppress the democratic revolution of Hungary^{ary} but it was defeated by the patriots of Hungary.

The King of Austria asked military help from Russia. The establishment of the republican form of Govt in Hungary sounded on alarm in danger for Russia. Keeping this in view, Russia sent about 150,000 soldiers to help Austria in the suppression of Hungarian revolt.

The patriots of Hungary were badly defeated. Kossuth fled to Turkey and then to England and U.S.A. He requested these nations to help him but failed to get any help. He was disappointed and died. The King of Austria reestablished absolute rule over this province.

Then the revolutions of Austria, Bohemia and Hungary were mercilessly crushed by the Austrian King.

Italy - In 1848 Cardinal Mostai Ferratti occupied

the Papal throne of Rome. He was a liberal ruler. He was against the Austrian influence over the Italian provinces. In his dominion, Pope framed a liberal constitution. Restrictions were removed from press, speech, meeting and the political prisoners were released.

The people and rulers of other provinces of the
greatly affected by the liberalism of Pope. In
Constitutions were declared in the provinces of Naples,
Piedmont, Modena, Tuscany etc.

In short it may be said that before
the outbreak of the Revolution of 1848, liberal govts
had been established in the provinces of Italy except
those which were under the direct control of Austria.

As soon as the patriots of the Italian
provinces heard of the news of the fall of Metternich
they were delighted and revolted against their rulers.

Lombardy 1815 by House of Hapsburg, rose against
the hated Austria.

First of all people of Lombardy
revolted at Milan; fierce battle was fought
between the people and the Austrian army in which
army was defeated.

Inspired by the success of the
revolutionaries of Lombardy, the people of the other
provinces like Venice, Parma, Modena, Tuscany
revolted against their cruel rulers.

Piedmont Charles Albert the King of Piedmont,
declared himself as the leader of the revolution
and sent military help to the revolutionaries

The province of Venice under the inspiring leadership of Daniel Manin restored the republic.

Leopold, the ruler of Naples supported the revolt of the province of Tuscany.

In this way, the provinces of Lombardy, Venetia, Tuscany, Modena, Parma threw off their yoke of slavery of Austria; with the active help of the rulers of Naples and Piedmont.

It seemed that the whole of Italy would be united very soon into a great nation.

Meanwhile the patriots of Italy were trying for the unification of Italy under the leadership of Mazzini, Garibaldi and Cavour.

Mazzini established 'Young Italy' Movement. Its branches were opened throughout the country. Mazzini taught the young men of Italy to be united and inspired them to work for the national unification.

Garibaldi, brave man gave military training to the people of Piedmont.

Cavour was the Prime Minister of Piedmont. He was of the opinion that unification of Italy was quite impossible without declaring war against Austria. So he advised the king Charles Albert to declare war. Leopold, the king of Naples assured Albert of assistance in the war against Austria.

Assurance of cooperation was also given by Pope.

Being assured of help by the liberal gov. of the Italian provinces, Charles Albert declared against Austria. But his efforts were fashed when the desunity of the rulers.

First of all Pope called back his army. The rulers of Tuscany and Naples also followed the foot steps of Pope and withdrew their armies. So

Charles Albert was isolated and was badly defeated at Custoza on July 25 1848. At Novara Piedmont army of Piedmont & Sardinia was utterly routed on March 23.

After being defeated in the battle, Charles Albert abdicated the throne of Piedmont in favour of his son Victor Emmanuel II.

Peace Treaty was concluded between Austria and Piedmont in which it was decided that Victor Emmanuel II would be free to continue the liberal constitution of his father. But he had to pay a large amount to Austria as reparations for war.

After that, revolts of Parma, Modena, Lombardy, and Tuscany and Venetia were also crushed by Austria.

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The King of Piedmont and Sardinia became the leader of the patriots of Italian states.

The patriots of Italy became angry with the Pope because he withdrew his army in the war against Austria. They revolted against Pope under the efficient leadership of Mazzini.

The Pope fled Rome and republic was ~~established~~ proclaimed there. But this act of Mazzini made Roman Catholic angry. Louis Napoleon, the President of Second Republic of France sent an army to Rome. With his help, the Pope was ~~again~~ re-enthroned.

Thus the revolutionaries failed in achieving their objective in Rome and other provinces of Italy.

It was only Piedmont which could be able to preserve the liberal constitution.

Germany - The news of the fall of Metternich greatly spurred the patriots of Germany. Revolution broke out all over the Germany against the autocratic rulers of its various provinces.

Revolution broke out in Prussia, the first German state on March 13 1848.

The revolutionaries surrounded the royal palace of King and attacked it.

The king ordered the army to open fire on the whole city of Berlin was marked by the of barricades, great turbulence and some blood. The king of Prussia terrified the unlimited fervours of the patriots.

He soon accepted their demands. He announced that a liberal constitution would be framed and a National Assembly would be formed on the basis of universal franchise.

Then the revolutionaries became instrumental in establishing the liberal govt in Prussia under Frederick William IV.

Being affected by the successful revolution of Prussia, other states of Germany like Saxony, Hanover and Bavaria revolted against their autocratic rulers. The rulers accepted the demands of the people and established constitutional monarch.

The Parliament of Frankfurt :-
According to the demands of the people of Prussia, general elections were held for the National Assembly on March 1848. The members of National Assembly elected by universal suffrage.

The newly established Parliament was summoned to meet at Frankfurt in May 1848. The main aim of the Parliament of Frankfurt was to frame a constitution for the unified Germany.

The following decisions were taken in the Parliament of Frankfurt

- i) A constitution was to be framed which guaranteed civil liberty to all Germans and equality before the law.
- ii) A bicameral legislature was to be formed at the centre.
- iii) It was decided that Austria would not be included in the new confederation of the German nations.
- iv) The head of the German Confederation would be the King of Prussia and it would be a hereditary empire.

The decision of the Frankfurt Parliament went against the interests of Austria.

On March 28 1848 the Parliament offered the Crown of the German Nation to Frederick William IV but he declined the offer of Parliament because

- i) He disliked idea of receiving a crown from the revolutionary assembly
- ii) He was not in a position to face the opposition of Austria.
- iii) By that time the revolution of other countries of Europe had been suppressed by the rulers and there was autocracy had been established. So Frederick William IV also resolved on suppressing the liberalism of Germany.

Then the two great German powers Austria and Prussia, the Parliament failed in the end. Suppression of the Revolution in Germany:

Frederick William IV followed the policy of King of Austria and suppressed the revolution in Prussia. He dissolved the liberal constitution. The ruler of other provinces followed the footsteps of the King of Prussia. The national assembly was dissolved and old German Confederation of 1815 was reestablished in 1851. Austria became stronger than ever before in the Federal Diet of German Confederation.

England: -

The Revolution of 1848 also affected the politics of England profoundly. At that time, an agitation was being carried in England which was called the Chartist Movement. The Chartist Movement was led by Lovett, a famous journalist of this time. A general meeting was summoned by the chartist in London in April 1848. In this meeting, it was decided that a petition duly signed by 5 million people would be presented before the govt. They planned to march in a procession with the petition and make a strong demonstration before the Parliament.

The procession was stopped by the army under the Duke of Wellington on Westminster Bridge. ^{the petition too was found to be false} The Govt rejected the petition and the chartist lost their popularity among the people of England.

Though the chartist Movement failed, the British Govt became aware of real needs of the people. In later times, she took keen interest in the demands of the public and certain reforms were also made. Thus the Revolution of 1848, affected the political and social life of England in course of time.

Switzerland:

~~It seemed that Switzerland~~
The success of the French Revolution of 1848, gave impetus and they revolted against the Govt of the wealthy people. They united and revolted against the reactionary Confederation of the Roman Catholics. In this struggle, the Protestants emerged successful. The Confederation of the Roman Catholics was ended and a liberal form of Govt was established in Switzerland on the basis of a new Constitution. The common people were given the right to participate in the administration of the country.