

The Revolutions of 1830



France: The “Restoration” Era (1815-1830)

- France emerged from the chaos of its revolutionary period as the most liberal large state in Europe.
- Louis XVIII governed France according to the Constitutional Charter of 1814
 - Limited royal power.
 - Granted legislative power to a bicameral body
 - Limited to 100,000 wealthy Frenchmen, but dominated by the upper middle class
 - Upheld the Napoleonic Code



Louis XVIII (r. 1814-1824)

King Charles X: The Ultraroyalist

■ His Goals:

- Lessen the influence of the middle class.
- Limit the right to vote.
- Put the clergy back in charge of education.
- Public money used to pay nobles for the loss of their lands during the Fr Revolution.

■ His Program:

- Attack the 1814 Charter.
- Control the press.
- Dismiss the Chamber of Deputies when it turned against him.
- Appointed an ultra-reactionary as his first minister.



Reactionary Politics at Work

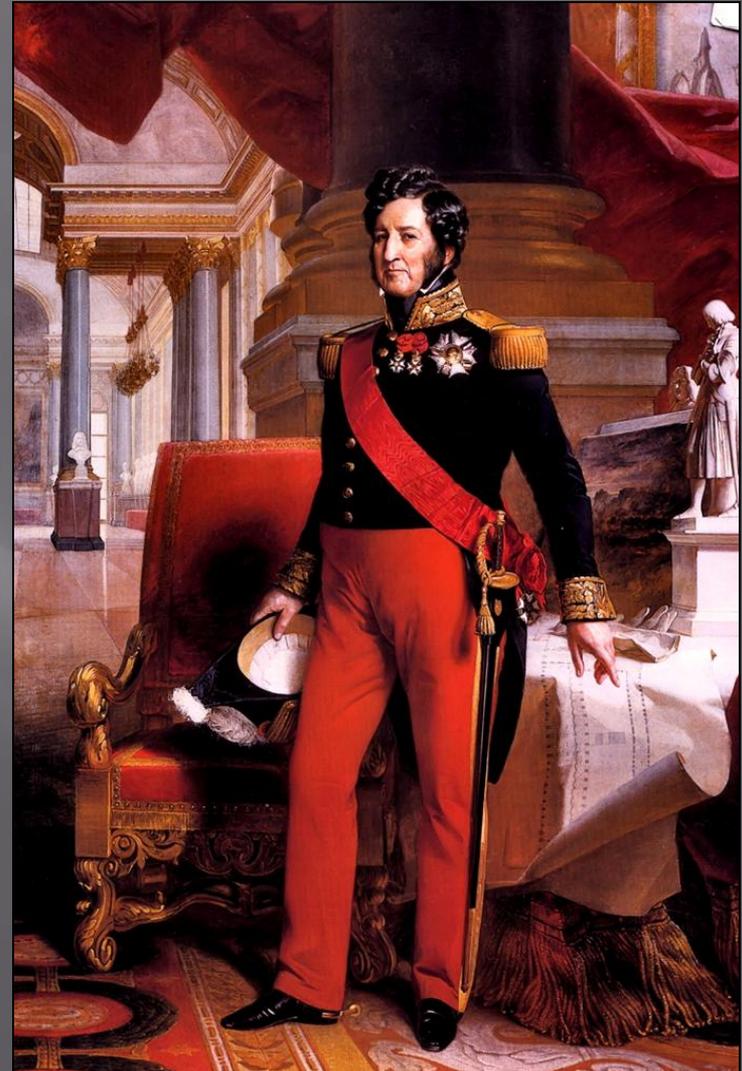
- 1830 Election brought in another liberal majority.
- July Ordinances
 - He dissolved the entire legislative assembly
 - Strict censorship imposed
 - Changed the voting laws so that the government in the future could be assured of a conservative victory

The “Liberal” July Revolution of 1830



Louis Philippe → The “Citizen King”

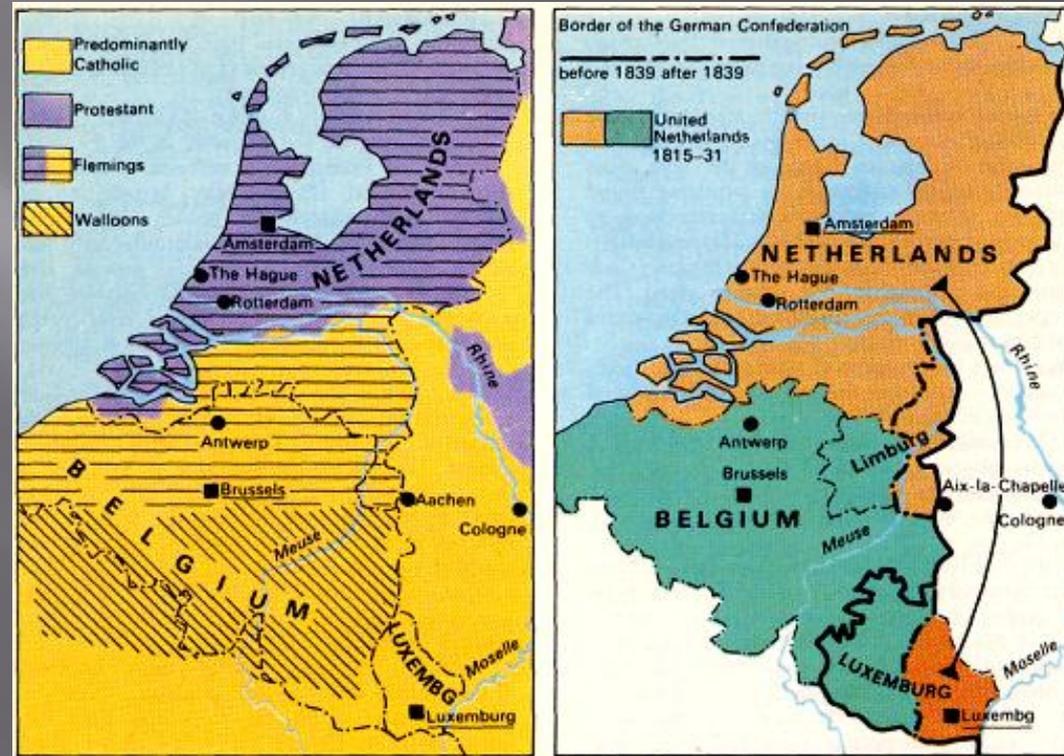
- In three days, the liberal revolution was victorious, and Charles X's cousin was named “king of the French people”
- His Program:
 - Property qualifications reduced enough to double eligible voters.
 - Press censorship abolished.
 - The King ruled *by the will of the people, not by the will of God.*
 - The Fr Revolution's tricolor replaced the Bourbon flag.
- The government was now under the control of the wealthy middle class.



(r. 1830-1848)

Nationalist Revolutions Attempts at Separation

- ▣ Successful!
 - Belgium
 - ▣ End to 15 year unification with the Dutch
 - ▣ Constitutional monarchy created
- ▣ Not so successful!
 - Poland
 - ▣ Crushed by Russians, but it saved the Belgians!
 - Italy
 - ▣ Led by the carbonari!
 - ▣ Birth of risorgimento
 - ▣ Crushed in 1831 by Metternich



Reactionary Politics in Great Britain

- ▣ Conservative backlash in Britain led to a Tory-dominated government
 - Corn Laws of 1815
 - ▣ NO foreign grain!
 - ▣ Helped the aristocracy, but hurt the workers
 - Peterloo Massacre of 1819
 - ▣ Led to the Six Acts, which restricted freedom of assembly



Liberal Reform of the 1830s

- Tories made minor concessions to the liberals in the 1820s
 - Revised Corn Laws from prohibition to tariff
- Reform Bill of 1832
 - Put power in the hands of the industrial upper middle class
- Poor Law of 1834
 - Middle class move to reduce aid to the unemployed
- Birth of the Chartist movement
 - Call for universal male suffrage

**CHARTIST
DEMONSTRATION!!**

"PEACE and ORDER" is our MOTTO!

TO THE WORKING MEN OF LONDON.

Fellow Men,—The Press having misrepresented and vilified us and our intentions, the Demonstration Committee therefore consider it to be their duty to state that the grievances of us (the Working Classes) are deep and our demands just. We and our families are pining in misery, want, and starvation! We demand a fair day's wages for a fair day's work! We are the slaves of capital—we demand protection to our labour. We are political serfs—we demand to be free. We therefore invite all well disposed to join in our peaceful procession on

MONDAY NEXT, April 10,

As it is for the good of all that we seek to remove the evils under which we groan.

The following are the places of Meeting of THE CHARTISTS, THE TRADES, THE IRISH CONFEDERATE & REPEAL BODIES:

East Division on Stepney Green at 8 o'clock; City and Finsbury Division on Clerkenwell Green at 9 o'clock; West Division in Russell Square at 9 o'clock; and the South Division in Peckham Fields at 9 o'clock, and proceed from thence to Kennington Common.

Signed on behalf of the Committee, JOHN ARNOTT, Sec.

See Notice, No. 1, Edward Street, Newington Road.

Liberal Reform of the 1840s

- Anti-Corn Law League of 1839
 - Unification of working and middle classes
- 1845 – Irish Potato Famine
 - Caused the Tories to bend and accept the repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846
 - Free trade had triumphed in England!
- Labor reform legislation
 - Designed to solicit the support of the working class

