Feb. 12th, 2008

Europe 1820s to 1848

1) France under Charles X
2) The "July Monarchy"
3) Britian in the era of reform
4) Social Issues - 1820s - 30s.

France - Louis 18th until 1824. Count of Artois, younger brother, Charles X. Heriditary monarchy, not constitutional monarch. Charles - playboy, but turned conservative. Ultra-royalist. Crowned in Reim - old medieval center of France. Tried to turn the clock back. Tried to compensate emigres for loss of property. Paid for it via a lower interest on government bonds. Middle class felt cheated. Sacrireligous acts outlawed - disrespect towards church. Supports the clergy. Reinstalled primogeniture - can only

pass down estates to oldest son. Holds large estates together. Gallicanism - refers to Gaul, French catholic church is independent of papacy. Demanded that Jesuits get kicked out of France. Romantics also opposed to Charles. Rom. embraced beauty of Common Man. Victor Hugo wrote les Miserables. Intellectuals had real clout. Parliament of 1827- Liberals win. Charles responds with ultra conservative Prime minister. - Polignac July ordinaces - designed to overturn rulings of liberal parliament. Paris goes into revolt. People enraged. Spontaneous at first but liberals quickly take hold & channeled anger. Charles X quits & goes to Scotland.

Succeeded by house of Orleans & Louis ~~Philippe~~. Philippe. Called July monarchy. 1830-48. End of Bourbon monarchy. Moderate, bourgeoise gentleman. Mingled with people, businessman. Policies helped business. French corporations & railroads Flourished. Modern, industrial state starts to Form. Wide support amongst middle class & peasants. Good until economic depression in 1840s. Business style not accepted by all. Some people wanted glamour in King. Crown pear characterization. Inelegant, pedestrian figure.

Great Britian - also afraid of radical French ideas - upper classes. Were some radicals in England. Repression only lasted until 1830s. Leaders were more responsive to social & political ideas. Understood the value of reform.
Canning - Foreign affairs. Robert Peel - all tories. Tory - more conservative party than Whigs

Conservatives take over the reform movement. Tory Reform. Utilitarianism - cost/benefit analysis. Leads to rational, calculated policy. Helps large # of people. Peel reforms criminal law. Punishments were Draconian. Contributed to overall violence. Tybyn tree in London - where folks were hung. # executions greatly reduced. Modernized prisons. Newgate prison updated. Bedlem - insane asylum in London. Chaotic! Peel tried to fix that too. Greatest accomplishment was a police system - replaced militia. Called Bobbies after Robert Peel. Carried no weapons. Repealed "Test & Corporation" act. Laws that forbade non-Anglicans from holding public office, etc. Catholics now welcomed at ancient universities (Oxford, Cambridge & Edinborough). Opens door for Irish. Still prejudice against non-anglicans. 1829. Wished to avoid civil war in Ireland. Gordon riots- pot protestants fight catholics. Culmination was Great Reform act in 1832. House of Commons elected by small group of wealthy landowners- called "rotten boroughs". More people allowed to vote. Rise of industrial middle class - wanted power. Under pressure from King the Franchise 1 in 5 men could now vote. Depended upon how much tax you paid.

Left- Trade Union movements begins. Also Chartists movement- working men - carried economic grievances to House of Commons. Saw change within the system rather than barricades in streets. Corn laws are repealed.

Folks understood the cost of protectionism. Free trade beliefs held by middle classes. Irish potato crop fails. Large emigration, mass starvation. Government handed out bread to Irish.
Laissez Faire economics. limited govt. intervention.
Policy of liberals' lead to economic boom. Increased wealth lead to dominant navy & industry.
Raffal - set up Singapore. Explorer & intellectual.
Feb. 14th, Recitation