

The July Monarchy (1830-1848)

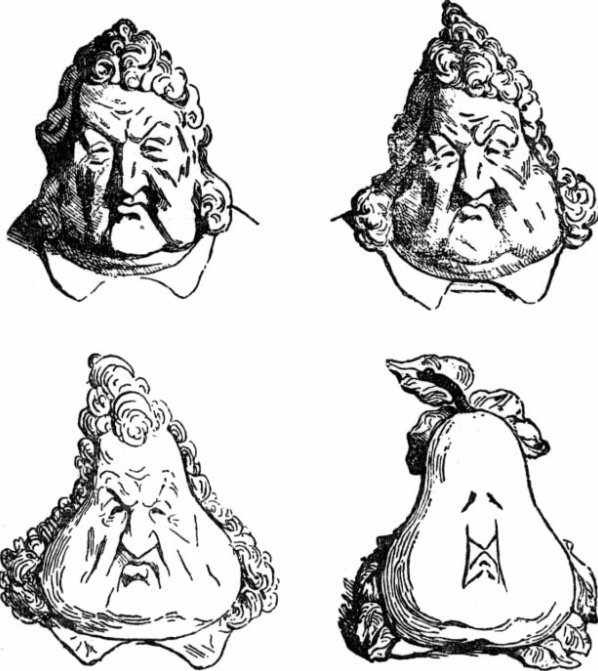
1. **Bourgeois: a person with social behavior and political views held to be influenced by private-property interest. Middle class People.**
2. **The monarchy was marked by continued dissension on the Left and its overwhelming bourgeois character. Workers, particularly artisans, became disillusioned by Louis-Philippe because he failed to provide legislation that guaranteed their continued livelihood.**

Louis-Philippe

1. **King of French: Now the king represent the will of French people**
 - a. **Not "King of France" as before**
 - b. **His nickname: the "Citizen King"**
 - i. **because of his bourgeois manner and dress**
 - ii. **A revolutionary name: just the king himself is a citizen among any others**
 - iii. **A popular Cartoon**
 - 1) **Citizen hat and ordinary clothes**
 - a) **No king's glory**
 - 2) **Umbrella: a typically middle-class symbol**
 - a) **Symbolically protect economical and political ruin**
 - 3) **Nothing to do with the image of a king or upper level**
 - c. **An important milestone in French Revolution**
 - i. **First democrat king**
2. **1830s and 1840s: huge industrial and cultural depression in French**
 - a. **Louis-Philippe: the demand of lower-class people**
 - b. **Cannot meet them**
 - c. **Want to maintain his own power**
 - d. **People begin to be unsatisfied with him**

Charles Philipon: **the Father of Political Caricature**

1. One of the first critics of the king
 - a. A liberal journalist and caricaturist
 - b. "Le Charivari" (hullabaloo: loud noise, an expression of popular displeasure)
 - i. Social and political roots in the Middle Ages: when they want to express their unhappiness of a neighbor, they will use all their instruments and make noise to him
 - ii. A cultural judgment
 - iii. Make fun and criticize of the government
 - iv. Very similar to "Punch" in British
 - c. Editorial
 - i. Arrested several times
 - ii. Trials on regular times
 - d. "THE FORBIDDEN FRUIT" (The pears)



- i. In French, pear is also used to say someone's face
- ii. Also means naïve, foolish and shallow
- iii. Fat at the bottom and narrow at the top (no brain)
- iv. Before a court to answer questions
 - 1) Fine 6000 francs
- v. "Les POIRES"
 - 1) Another version of The pears with captions
 - a) On the front cover of the "Le Charivari"
 - i) (text: verdict of the court)
- vi. Pear became popular in Paris and France
- vii. Today Louis-- is still related to the pear

Honoré Daumier(1808-1879)

1. A caricaturist, painter and sculptor
 - a. Successful artists for his time
 - b. satirized Louis Philippe and his regime
2. "The PAST, the Present, and the future"
 - a. Louis Philippe's face becomes more and more aggressive
3. "Principal actor in a tragicomic imbroglio"
 - a. Show all the characteristics of a traditional king
 - i. Citizen's hat falls away and uncover the royal crown
 - ii. Smiling mask shows the angry face of King underneath
 - iii. Overcoat opens, revealing a royal costume inside
 - iv. Bourgeois umbrella falls replaces by a sword of oppression
 - v. Standing on papers with "Prerogatives of the Chambers" indicating the rights of the deputies in the parliament usurped by the King
 - b. Shows the king's hypocrisy
 - i. Critical of king's charade of democracy and liberalism
 - c. Author was sent to prison for 6 months
 - i. 2 months in prison
 - ii. 4 months in mental hospital
 - 1) To show he is mad to criticize the king
4. "Transnonain street"(1834)
Rue Transnonain, 15 April 1834



- a. Tragic political cartoon
 - i. massacre by troops of 11 people in an apartment building located near a street barricade in 1834 uprisings
- b. In 1834, workers : strike for deduction in wages
- c. Turn into revolt
 - i. Turn into a 5-day battle between protesters and soldiers
 - ii. Killing of innocent people
 - 1) Government take no measurements
- d. Not a caricature but a real story

Second Republic

1. Social unrest remains in the 1830s and the 1840s
 - a. Louis-Philippe was forced to abdicate in 1848
 - b. the monarchy is abandoned for good and a new republic was created
 - 1) The second republic
- ### **Louis Napoleon Bonaparte(1808-1873)**
1. First president in French history
 - a) No president in first republic
 - b) The nephew of First Napoleon
 - i. His father is Louis Bonaparte, the brother of Napoleon I
 - ii. His mother is Hortense de Beauharnais: Josephine's daughter
 - c) "Coronation" David
 - i) Napoleon's parents & Little boy
 - ii) Louis Napoleon: King of Poland
 2. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte try to abdicate Louis Philippe twice
 - a. Rush to pairs in 1848, after abdication of Louis Philippe
 - b. Elect as the president as his prestige of Napoleon' family
 3. However, the president only had a tenure of 4 years
 - a. And president cannot be reelected
 - b. He carried out a "Coup d'etat" (blow of state) in 1851
 - c. Ask the nation whether they want a republic or an empire
 - i. 8,000,000 for Empire VS 250,000 for Republic
 4. Bonaparte proclaimed to be an emperor
 - a. Napoleon III
 5. "Official Portrait of Napoleon III"
 - a. Official Seal of Napoleon I
 - b. Official Seal of Napoleon III (revived symbols)
 6. "The Four Napoleons"
 - a. A second empire print
 - b. Shows Napoleon I, his son (Duke of Reichstadt), and Napoleon III with the Prince Imperial (supposed to be Napoleon IV but never actually, same miserable life of Napoleon II, live in England after his father's abdication, died in Africa at 23)
 - c. Stable political life
 7. But at the end, France was defeated in the Franco-Prussian War (1870)
 - a. Very cruel military campaign
 - b. The growing tension of France and Prussia
 - c. France fail to persuade England and Italy to join
 - d. Actually, less than a month and 20 days
 - e. Napoleon III surrender...in the battle field...in the prison for a few days
 - f. Then the French people claim the 3rd Republic
 - i. So the 2nd empire was end
 8. German army invaded France and stay for some time
 - a. In Versailles Palace (1870-1871)
 - b. 1871: Prussia unify German Empire
 - a) Proclamation of the unified German Second Reich & coronation of Emperor Wilhelm I
 - b) Very humiliating
 - c) Crowned the emperor in Versailles Palace
 - i) Similar to the "Distribution of Eagle's standards"
 - ii) People in white clothes: Bismarck
 - c. The end of French 2nd empire VS the beginning of Germany 2nd Reich
 - d. 1918: end of 2nd Reich (WWI)
 - e. 1919: The Treaty of Versailles signed by Germany and the Allies (French impose ...)
 - i. Make sure the treaty was signed in the same room of the coronation of the german king
 - a) Symbolical and political revenge
 - ii. The same train wagon : sign surrender place
 - iii. German move the wagon to Germany

French Revolution First republic	Tremendous Political Change in France
First empire (1804-1815)	1. "Who's Turn" Honoré Daumier
Restoration (1815-1830)	a. Museum of Rulers
The July Revolution of 1830 The July Monarchy (1830-1848)	b. Eagle: 1870 : the end of 2nd empire
Second Republic (1848-1852)	i. The imperil eagle
Napoleon III: one man for 2 regimes	ii. About to fall in garbage
Second Empire (1852-1870)	c. 1815: a three corner hat: Napoleon I
Third Empire (1879-1940)	d. 1830: a lily symbol: the year Charles X abdicate
Replaced by the Vichy regime in WWII	e. 1848: the pear and the umbrella: Louis- Philippe
	2. Honoré Daumier: 1808-1879
	i. His life cover First empire to Third Republic
	7 regimes in less than a century
	1. The French revolution tries to introduce too many radical changes at the same time
	a. Quite difficult to jump from absolute monarchy to freedom
	b. Destroy social political structure more than finding a way to rebuild them
	c. How to find a political identity? French people hesitated to choose a political identity

First Republic (1792-1804)

Many monarchists at the time and subsequently refused to recognise the overthrow of the monarchy, and considered [Louis XVI's](#) reign to have continued until his death in [1793](#), then his son [Louis XVII](#) to have reigned until his death in [1795](#), with [Louis XVIII's](#) reign then commencing, hence the numbering.

National Convention (1792-1795)

The Directory (1795-1799)

The Consulate (1799-1804)

- [Napoleon Bonaparte](#) - First Consul ([1799-1804](#))

Bonaparte Dynasty - First Empire (1804-1814)

- [Napoleon I](#), Emperor ([1804-1814](#), The Hundred Days [1815](#))

Bourbon Dynasty, Restored (1814-1848)

- [Louis XVIII](#) ([1814-1824](#))
- [Charles X](#) ([1824-1830](#))

Bourbon-Orléans, The Monarchy of July

- [Louis-Philippe](#) the Citizen King ([1830-1848](#))

Second Republic (1848-1852)

- [Louis Napoleon Bonaparte](#), President ([1848-1852](#))

Bonaparte Dynasty - Second Empire (1852-1870)

- [Napoleon III of France](#), Emperor ([1852-1870](#))

Guy de Maupassant (1850-1893)

1. Greatest Short Story Writer: immense influence
2. "Boule de suif" (Tallow Ball, Ball of Lard)
 - a. Take the Franco Prussian war as background
 - b. Vivid descriptions:
 - i. The psychology of people
 - ii. How passengers treat the young girl
 - 1) Reluctant accept -> Mockery -> Urge to sacrifice -> Back to contempt
 - iii. Last scene: the reverse of the open scene
 - c. The coach: a microcosm of society
 - i. Reflect the complex and troubled political context at that time (political uncertainty)
 - ii. 10 passengers
 - 1) 5 social classes
 - 2) Aristocracy: the count of Breville
 - a) Wealth and title
 - 3) Upper Bourgeoisie: Carre-Lamadon &
 - a) Cotton manufacturing business
 - b) Industrialists, manufacturers,
 - c) The driving power behind July revolution
 - 4) Lower Bourgeoisie: Loiseau
 - a) Shop keepers,...
 - b) Conservative
 - c) Looking for another hero to re French history
 - 5) Clergy: the nuns
 - 6) Outcasts: Cornudet and Boule de suif
 - iii. Bonapartist, Orleanist, Democrat
 - 1) These remains long after 1870
 - iv. A profound effect on French history in late 19th C and early 20 C
 - d. Final scene: sing the La Marseilles
 - i. Other passengers are for empire or monarchy
 - ii. This song is banned during Napoleon III's reign
 - iii. The ban is just release before that time
 - iv. As a means of revenge: reminds everyone of the time of the 1st republic: the social classes are abolished

Victor Hugo

1. In 1848, a Republican
 - a. Elected to the French Constituent Assembly
 - b. Elected to the French Legislative Assembly
 - c. An advocate in social justice
2. Deputy for Paris and ... during 2nd republic
3. After carried out of "cu deta"
 - i. A main opponent
 - ii. Flee to Belgium (in exile: about 20 years)
 - i. First Brussels
 - ii. Then island of Guernsey