

CHAPTER 22

AN AGE OF REALISM AND NATIONALISM
1850-1871

FRANCE

1

2

France: The "Restoration" Era (1815-1830)

4 France emerged from the chaos of its revolutionary period as the most liberal large state in Europe.

4 Louis XVIII governed France as a Constitutional monarch.

- He agreed to observe the **1814 "Charter"** or Constitution of the Restoration period.
- Limited royal power.
- Granted legislative power.
- Protected civil rights.
- Upheld the Napoleon Code.



Louis XVIII (r. 1814-1824)

The "Ultras"

France was divided by those who had accepted the ideals of the Fr. Revolution and those who didn't.

The Count of Artois was the leader of the "Ultra-Royalists"

1815→ **"White Terror"**

- Royalist mobs killed 1000s of former revolutionaries.

1816 elections

- The Ultras were rejected in the Chamber of Deputies election in favor of a moderate royalist majority dependent on middle class support.



The Count of Artois, the future King Charles X (r. 1824-1830)

3

4

France: Conservative Backlash

1820→the Duke of Berri, son of Artois, was murdered. Royalists blamed the left.

Louis XVIII moved the govt. more to the right

- Changes in electoral laws narrowed the eligible voters.
- Censorship was imposed.

Liberals were driven out of legal political life and into illegal activities.

1823→ triumph of reactionary forces!

- Fr troops were authorized by the Concert of Europe to crush the Spanish Revolution and restore another Bourbon ruler, Ferdinand VII, to the throne there.

King Charles X of France (r. 1824-1830)

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.



5

6

King Charles X of France

(r. 1824-1830)

1830 Election brought in another liberal majority.

July Ordinances

- He dissolved the entire parliament.
- Strict censorship imposed.
- Changed the voting laws so that the government in the future could be assured of a conservative victory.

7

To the Barricades → Revolution, Again!!



Workers, students and some of the middle class call for a Republic!

8

Louis Philippe → The "Citizen King"

The Duke of Orleans.

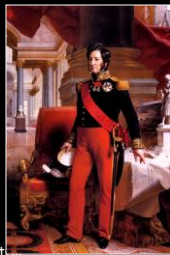
Relative of the Bourbons, but had stayed clear of the *Ultras*.

Lead a thoroughly bourgeois life.

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)

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Louis Philippe → The "Citizen King"



A caricature of Louis Philippe

His government ignored the needs and demands of the workers in the cities.

- They were seen as another nuisance and source of possible disorder.

July, 1832 → an uprising in Paris was put down by force and 800 were killed or wounded.

1834 → Silk workers strike in Lyon was crushed.

- Seething underclass.
- Was seen as a violation of the status quo set down at the Congress of Vienna.

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RESTORATION IN FRANCE

- King Louis XVIII (1814-1824)
- 1. Accepts the Napoleonic Code
- 2. Two house legislature created
- 3. Rules as a moderate

King Charles X (1824-1830)

1. Favors the aristocracy and the church → tries to rule as an abs. mon.
2. 1830 king dissolves parl.
3. 1830 France is on brink of another rev.



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KING LOUIS-PHILIPPE (1830-1848)

1. The "bourgeois monarch"
2. Dresses and acts middle class
3. Only upper middle class get vote
4. Party of Movement + Adolphe Thiers and the Party of Resistance + Francois Guizot

*the July Revolution = a liberal revolution

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The February Revolution

- G Working class & liberals unhappy with King Louis Philippe, esp. with his minister, **Francois Guizot** [who opposed electoral reform].
- G Reform Banquets used to protest against the King.
 - **Paris Banquet** banned.
 - Troops open fire on peaceful protestors.
 - Barricades erected; looting.
 - National Guard [politically disenfranchised] defects to the radicals.
 - King Louis Philippe loses control of Paris and abdicates on February 24.



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Classical Liberalism in France

- Dilemmas faced by French liberals:
 - How to 'end' the French Revolution?
 - How to reconcile order and liberty in a nation torn apart by civil war?
- These problems called for a rethinking of Liberalism.



15

Francois Guizot



- He 'deconstructed' the French Revolution, and distinguished between "Moderate Liberalism" and extremist Jacobinism.



16

"Moderate" Liberalism

1. Favored the idea of the sovereignty of the people, but...
 - Government should rest on the organized consent of at least the most important sections of the community.
 - An extension of the franchise to include all men of property.
 - Exclude the working class!
2. A good constitutional monarchy was the best form of government.
3. Valued liberty more than equality.
 - Confidence in man's powers of self-government and self-control.
 - Freedom of the press.
 - Free right of assembly.
4. Written constitutions.



17

"Moderate" Liberalism

5. Economic policies:
 - Laissez-faire economy.
 - Free trade.
 - Lower tariffs.
 - Against the right of the working class to organize into unions.
6. The general progress of humanity would emerge from the growth of wealth and from science and inventions.
7. Established churches & the landed aristocracy were obstacles to the advancement of civilization.
8. Orderly change by legislative process.
9. A dislike of wars, conquests, a standing army, and military expenditures.
10. Hated the idea of revolution!



18

Guizot Accepts the Charter from Louis Philippe





19

Alphonse Lamartine



- G A poet & liberal, he believed in the "Rights of Man."
 - To vote, to free speech, to property, & to a secular education.
- G Declared a new **Provisional Government**.
 - Conservatives & liberals are suspicious of republicanism
 - Reminiscent of the Reign of Terror.



20

Louis Blanc

- G A Social Democrat.
- G He believed in the "Right to Work."
 - **National Workshops**.
 - Provide work for the unemployed.
- G Financial Crisis
 - Flight of capital.
 - Stock market crashes [55% decline].
 - New 45% increase of taxes on the peasants.



21

The Coalition Splits: Mar.-May

- G The conflicts between liberals & socialists over:
 - The timing of elections to the Constituent Assembly.
 - The costs of government social programs.
 - Did they violate *laissez-faire*?
 - The question of whether you could have liberty for all men and still have a system based on private property.
- G Growing social tensions between the working class & the bourgeois middle class regarding:
 - The nature of work.
 - The right to unionize.
 - Pay levels.



22

April Elections

- G Resulted in a conservative majority in the National Assembly.
 - They began debating the fate of social programs [like the National Workshops].
- G The conservative majority wanted the removal of radicals like Blanc from the government.
 - In early June, the National Workshops were shut down.
 - This heightened class tensions!



23

The "June Days"

- G Worker groups in Paris rose up in insurrection.
 - They said that the government had betrayed the revolution.
 - Workers wanted a redistribution of wealth.
 - Barricades in the streets.
- G A new liberal-conservative coalition formed to oppose this lower class radicalism.



24

Paris: To the Barricades Again!





The 2nd French Republic (1848-1852)



The Republic
by
Jean-Leon Gerome

- G General Louis Cavaignac assumed dictatorial powers & crushed the revolt.
 - 10,000 dead.
 - A victory for conservatives.
- G Nov., 1848 → a new constitution provided for:
 - An elected President.
 - A one-house legislature.

25



President Louis Napoleon



- G The December election:
 - The "law and order" candidate, **Louis Napoleon Bonaparte**, defeated Cavaignac.
 - This was a big shift in middle class opinion to the right!
- G The New President:
 - Purged the govt. of all radical officials.
 - Replaced them with ultra-conservative and monarchists.
 - Disbanded the National Assembly and held new elections.
 - Represented himself as a "Man of the People."
 - His government regularly used forced against dissenters.

26



1851 Coup d'Etat



- G President Louis Napoleon declared a hereditary 2nd French Empire.
- G A national plebiscite confirmed this.

27

YET ANOTHER FRENCH REVOLUTION

- The February Revolution 1848
 1. bad economy
 2. unemployment
 3. scandal and corruption in govt
 4. govt refuses to extend the franchise
 5. protest banquet sparks revolution
 6. King Louis-Philippe abdicates
 7. France is a republic now
 8. universal male suffrage
 9. Louis Blanc pushes for "national workshops"

28

THE SECOND FRENCH REPUBLIC

1. Est. after the Feb. Rev./Rev. of 1848
2. No monarchy → France is a republic
3. Universal male suffrage
4. Single house legislature
5. Elected president
6. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte → nephew of big Nap. → elected 1st pres. of 2nd Repub.

29

LOUIS NAPOLEON → TOWARD THE SECOND EMPIRE



1. Elected 1st pres. of the 2nd Republic
2. 1851 seizes control → coup d'etat
3. 1852 holds election to restore the empire
4. 1852 Emperor Napoleon III and the 2nd Empire begins

30

NAPOLÉON III's 2nd EMPIRE 1852-1870

1. Napoleon III → authoritarian ruler
2. Emperor controls police, military, civil service
3. Controls the budget, legislation, war
4. First five years = successful → econ growth
5. Govt stimulation of econ → ind growth
6. Improved social welfare programs = hospitals, meds, better housing



31

Baron Haussmann et la modernisation de Paris

1853-1870
Le Second Empire



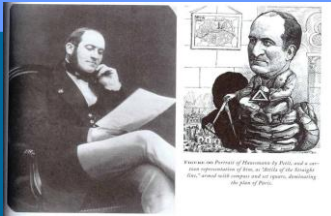
Napoléon III -
neveu de Napoléon Bonaparte



Baron Haussmann

32

Haussmann and the City of Light.



33

Paris at the dawn of the 19th century.

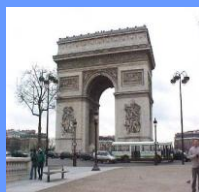
- The Revolution had confirmed the central political role of Paris
- The First Empire reinforced this central role of the city
- Paris had been beautified through:
 - La rue de Rivoli
 - La Madeleine
 - Les arcs de triomphe de l'Etoile et du Carrousel
 - Construction de quais et de maisons
 - La place de la Concorde



34

Paris at the dawn of the 19th century.

- As the political capital at the dawn of the 19th century, Paris prepared itself to become the centre for:
 - Industry
 - Commerce and business
 - Finance



35

What was old Paris like?

- In spite of the efforts made during the Revolution and the First Empire to beautify Paris, the Gothic centre near Notre Dame and the Latin Quarter – still remained seedy and poor.



36

The old city.

- According to the philosopher Voltaire it was: "Barbarous".



37

An unhealthy city.

- Paris was an unhealthy city and the old city centre was completely congested.
- The poorer classes lived on top of each other
- The population density was 1000 people per hectare!



38

An unhealthy city.

- There were deplorable sanitary conditions.
- The cholera epidemic of 1832 was murderous.
- That of 1853 killed 11,520 people.



39

Poverty

- The poverty of the Parisians had inspired the compassion of the writer Victor Hugo in his work: "Les Misérables".
- It also inspired a fear of the "dangerous classes" among the wealthier middle class.



40

The lifestyle of the rich.

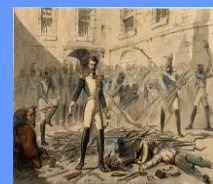
- But pre-Haussmann Paris had contrasting faces.
- On the boulevards, the stockbroker crossed paths with the shop-girls, and the investor crossed paths with office workers, which enchanted the romantic writer, Balzac, who saw Paris a little differently from Hugo.



41

A lack of interest.

- During the first half of the 19th century, people showed little interest in transforming Paris.
- It was the 1848 Revolution that was the catalyst for its transformation.



42

What was old Paris like?

- The 1848 revolution had shown the need
 - for better control of the lower class suburbs of Paris
 - to distance this "social menace" further away from the city centre.



43

What was old Paris like?

- Paris was still a medieval city with narrow, dirty, unsafe streets that had a dubious reputation
- Paris needed a new face, that of a real imperial capital city.



44

Transformation

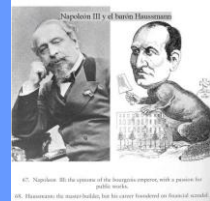
- Emperor Napoleon III decided to give the city a face-lift
- He chose Baron Haussmann as the chief of works – the transformation of Paris into a smart new capital – the city of light.



45

Overview

- Haussmann was responsible for the enormous changes to the capital for the seventeen years from 1858 to 1870, thanks to the unconditional support of Emperor Napoleon III



46

Overview

- Luckily for Haussmann, the industrial and economic expansion of the era assisted him to complete the multiple projects.



47

Haussmann's approach.

- To remedy the situation, Haussmann razed the old city of Paris to the ground.
- He confiscated, indemnified, demolished and rebuilt without counting the cost.
- He even threw his own mother out of her house so he could demolish it!



48

The building works.

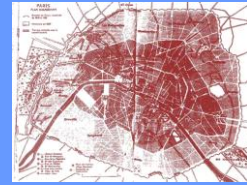
- Haussmann constructed the "grandes avenues" along which were apartment blocks for the wealthy middle class.
- He made the "grands boulevards, avenues and lastly roads."



49

The building works.

- He also wanted to build churches, since during that era there were strong links between the Catholic church and the government.



50

The parks in Paris

- He created a large number of parks - (les bois de Boulogne et de Vincennes, le parc Monceau, le Buttes-Chaumont).



51

Sewers

- He also supervised the building of several hundreds of kilometres of sewers and the improvement of drinking water system.



52

Footpaths

- He oversaw the installation of asphalted footpaths.
- Gone were the unhealthy and dirty streets of the past.



53

Social segregation.

- But Haussmann's Paris was also a city of social segregation.



54

Social segregation.

- On the one hand, in the renovated centre, there were the wonderful new shops, the wealthy middle class, the modern apartment blocks, the business and banking centres....



55

Social segregation.

- On the other hand, there were the lower class suburbs – industrial areas, disadvantagedthese would explode into the Commune after the 1870 siege.



56

Haussmann's legacy.

Elegant stores like this one.



57

Avenues like Grande Armée.



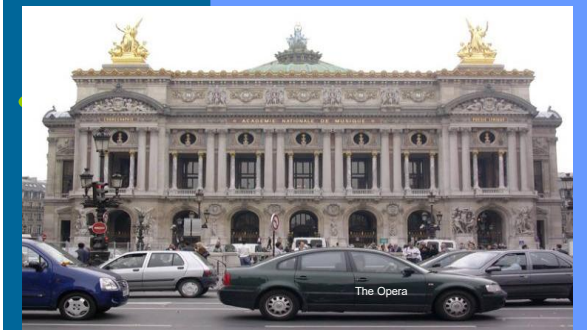
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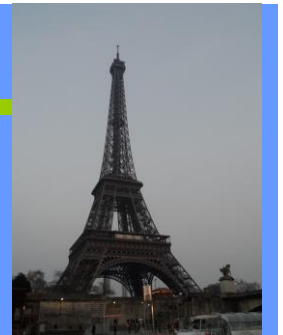
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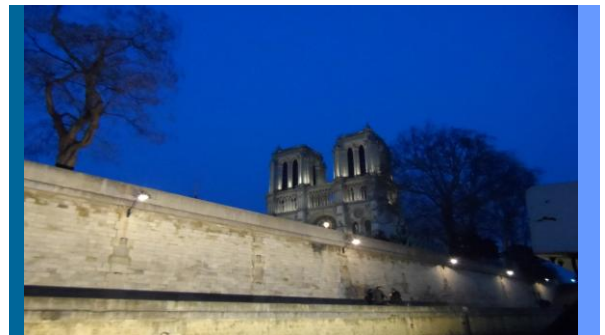
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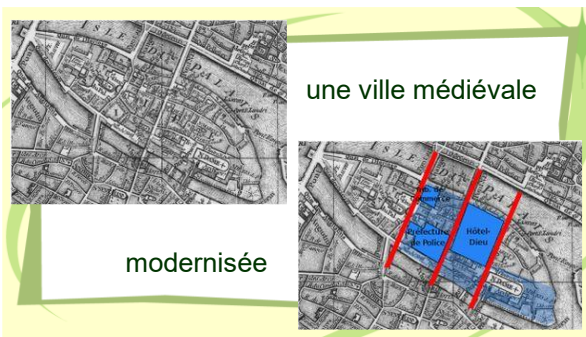
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71



72

Daguerrotype – Barricades on the Faubourg du Temple on the Morning of June 25, 1848



73

The Aftermath of June 25, 1848



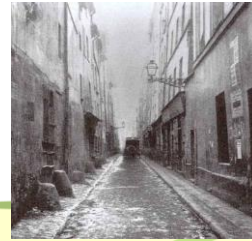
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Charles Marville, Parisian Street before Haussmann



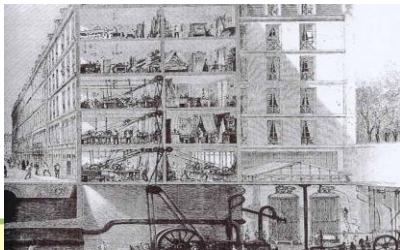
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Where Prostitutes Plied Their Trade



76

Urban Factory Building



77

Polluting Paris



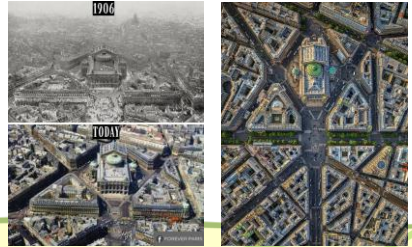
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Destroying the Old City



79

Vision of Paris Centered on L'Opera



80

The Boulevard



81

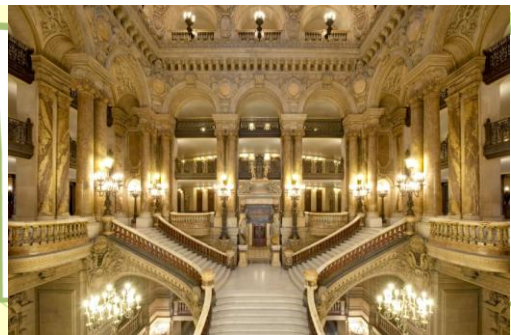
L'Opera



82



83



84



85

Cleaning Up the Street and Gas Lamps



86

Modern Paris



87

Rue de Rivoli



88

Le Printemps, Department Store



89



90

Interior, Galleries Lafayette



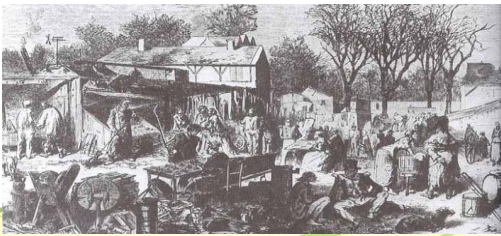
91

Interior, Le Bon Marché



92

Displaced Parisians



93

Displaced Parisians in New Shanty Towns



94

de grands
boulevards
droits et larges

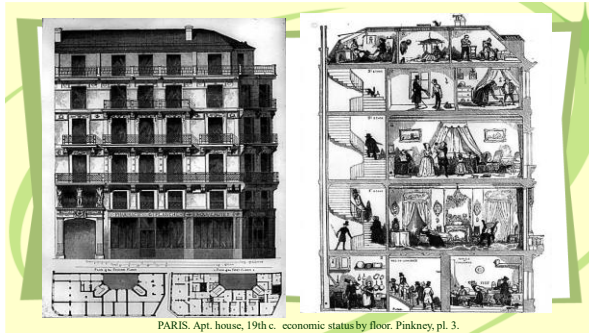


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la façade Haussmannienne

96



97



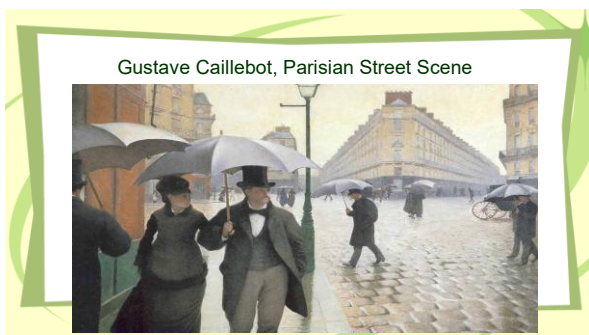
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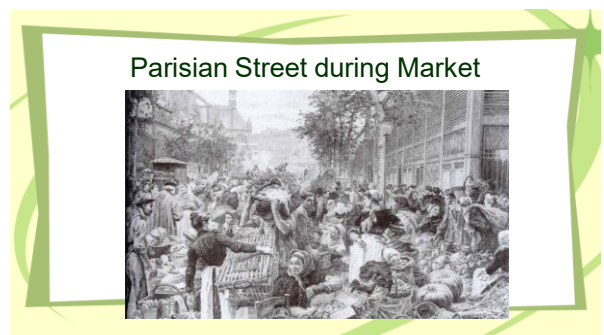
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100



101



102

Manet, "Bar at Les Folies Bergeres"



103

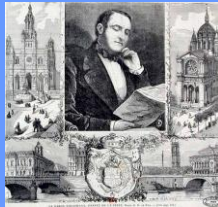
Another Bar Scene



104

And the end of the story..?

- Haussmann was eventually accused of fraud and had to resign in 1870.



105

RECONSTRUCTION OF PARIS



1. Designed and directed by BARON HAUSSMANN
2. Old medieval city destroyed
3. New modern city created
4. Wide grand boulevards
5. Large spacious buildings
6. Plazas and public squares
7. Underground sewage system
8. Public water
9. gaslights

106

Foreign Policy: The Mexican Adventure

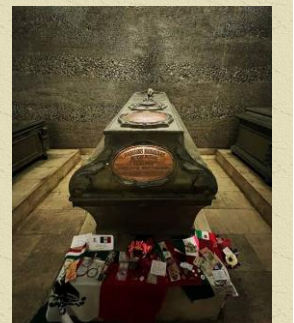


- ✘ Sent troops to Mexico in 1861 to intervene in struggle between Mexican liberals and conservatives
- ✘ French forces remained after order had been restored
- ✘ Installed **Archduke Maximilian of Austria as emperor in 1864**
- ✘ Maximilian overthrown and executed in 1867

107



Buried in the Habsburg Tombs in Vienna, Austria



108

THE EASTERN QUESTION

- Who will benefit from the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire



109

THE CRIMEAN WAR

A LITTLE KNOWN WAR IN A FAR OFF LAND THAT HAD A HUGE IMPACT!



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INTRODUCTION

- The Concert of Europe had been undermined by the Revolutions of 1848. No longer any agreement among the great powers to resolve issues collectively.
- Crimean Peninsula becomes the center of international focus
 - barely connected to the Ukraine.
 - Location of Russian naval base at Sevastopol.
 - Gave Russia a commanding presence in the Black Sea

111

Prelude to War

- Russian desire to dominate Ottoman Empire
- Two disputes led to the conflict
 - Russian Protection over Orthodox Christians within the Ottoman Empire ... Ottomans had given control of Holy lands to Roman Catholics (French pressure) ... this angered Russia
 - Russia wanted control over Moldavia and Walachia (in modern day Romania)
 - In 1853 Russia occupied these regions under the pretense of protecting Orthodox Christians

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CAUSES

Tsar Nicholas I demanded the right to protect Christian shrines in Jerusalem (part of the Ottoman Empire). Nicholas felt that Turks had insulted the Orthodox religion by granting French some concessions regarding shrines in the Holy Land.



113

CAUSES

- What Russia really meant:
- Nicholas perceived the Ottoman Empire to be in its twilight and saw an opportunity to extend Russian control into the Mediterranean – sought to annex the entire Ottoman Empire. The Russians believed they had international support.



114

Nicholas I and the Crimean War, 1853-1856



Turning point in nineteenth-century Europe
In Russia: Восточная война - Vostochnaya Voina
In Britain: "Russian War"

115

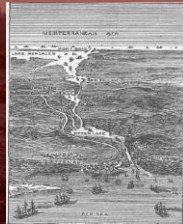
Russia as defender of Balkan peoples

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| ▪ Christian Orthodox | ▪ Slavs (Slavdom) |
| ▪ Serbs | ▪ Serbs |
| ▪ Greeks | ▪ Bulgarians |
| ▪ Roumanians | ▪ Slovenes |
| ▪ Bulgarians | ▪ Croats |

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CAUSES

- France and Britain feared the growth of Russian power and encouraged the sultan to reject the Russian ultimatum and promised support in case of war.
- Britain was concerned about maintaining open trade routes with India and the East.



117

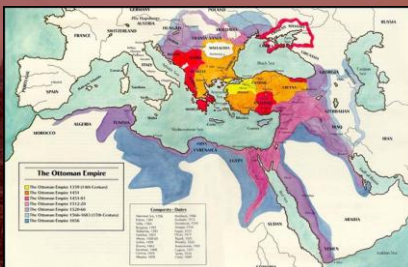
CAUSES

- The Ottoman Empire was viewed by most European powers as a receding power. Called "the Sick Man of Europe".
- Napoleon III, eager to live up to the family name, decided to pick on the Turks. He demanded the Ottoman sultan agree to protect Christian minorities within the empire.



118

Ottoman Empire



119

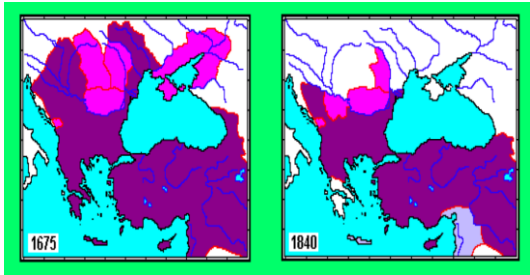
THE SICK MAN OF EUROPE

- Ottoman Empire was old and declining
 - 1699 loses → Hungary, Transylvania, Croatia, Slovenia
 - 1782 → Russia seizes Crimea
 - 1812 → Russia seizes Bessarabia
 - 1817 → Serbia declares independence
 - 1830 → Greek independence
- * Russia and Austria want to take advantage of Ottoman decline



120

Ottoman Empire: "Sick Man of Europe"



121

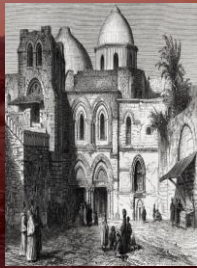
Russian Expansion: Warm water port?



123

Outbreak of war

- 1690: Ottoman Sultan gave Roman Catholic Church authority over churches of Nazareth, Bethlehem and Jerusalem
- 1740: Franco-Turkish treaty solidified RCC's authority, but not many Catholics to protect.
- By 1840s Nicholas and Russian Orthodox Church basically controlled and assumed authority
- Orthodox and Catholic priests actually fought over control of these churches.
- 1844: Nicholas visited Britain, talked with Lord Aberdeen about the Ottoman Empire.



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Outbreak of war (continued)



- 2 July 1853: Russian forces occupied Wallachia and Moldova, bullying or brinkmanship?
- Vienna note: Russia agreed; the Sultan thought too vague, and felt snubbed.
- 3 October 1853: Encouraged by British and French, Sultan Abdülmejid I declared war on Russia.

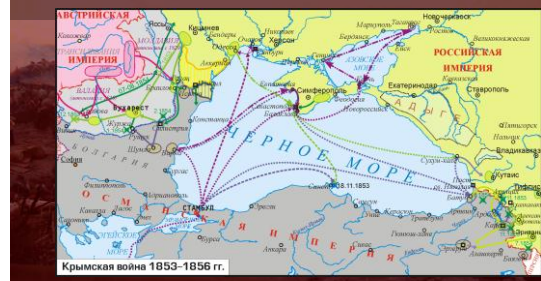
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• Ottomans declared WAR!!!



126

Map of Crimean War, 1853-1856



127



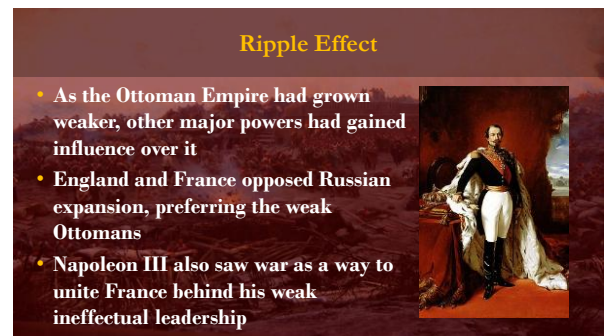
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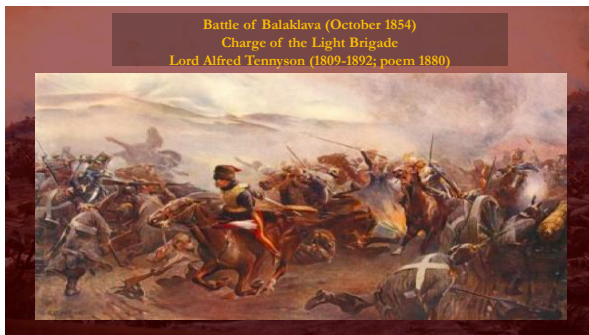
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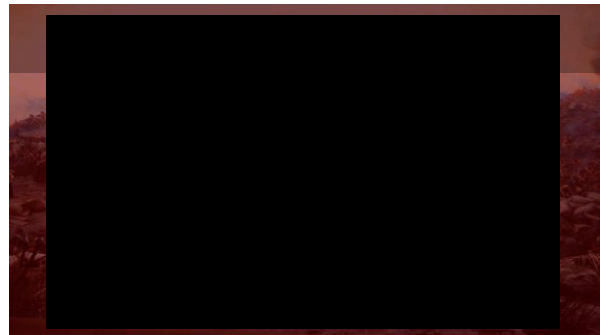
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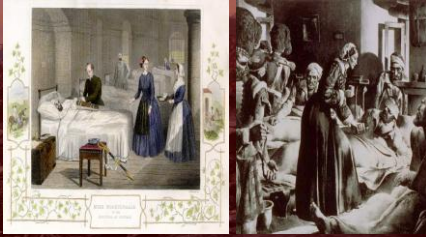


138



139

November 1854: Nightingale and nurses arrived at Scutari



140

Battle of Sinope (November 30, 1853)
shell-firing artillery guns

141

Battle of Sinope
(3000 Ottoman soldiers killed)

142

March 2, 1855: Nicholas I died
Alexander II vowed change

- Armistice signed on 29 February 1856
- Treaty of Paris 30 March 1856:
 - Black Sea became neutral territory, no warships
 - Ottoman independence and territorial integrity were to be "respected."
 - Ottomans had to proclaim Muslims and non-Muslims equal before the law.
 - Moldavia and Wallachia back under nominal Ottoman rule
 - Russia lost territory it had been granted at the mouth of the Danube.
 - Russia forced to abandon its claims to protect Christians in the Ottoman Empire in favour of France.

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Treaty of Paris

The Congress of Paris by Edouard Dubufe, 1856, Palace of Versailles.



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Treaty of Paris

- The war ends
- Russia loses a third of Bessarabia and all of the territory surrounding Kars
- Orthodox Christians are protected, but by the French, not Russia
- The Danube was neutralized, preventing anyone from building forts along it
- Russia can do what it wants with the Circassians

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Treaty of Paris

- The Åland Islands were neutralized, preventing Russia from building forts along it
- Russia wasn't allowed to build a navy in the Black Sea, but could maintain ports
- Russia was not allowed to keep forts along the Black Sea, but can keep some along the Azov Sea, north of the Black Sea



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RUSSIA is a LOSER!!!

- Russian rifles only shot 1/3 as far as those of Western armies
- Russians had sailing ships v. steam ships
- Backward regarding medical treatment
- Lack of RRs on Crimea had them using mule carts and marching on foot
- Treasury was bankrupt due largely to a lack of trade

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Death toll

Russians:

- (estimates vary):
- High: ca 522,000 killed, wounded and died of disease
- Medium: 256,000 killed, wounded and died of disease; of which dead 60,000 to 110,000
- Low: ca 143,000 dead and 81,000 injured, of which 25,000 killed in action; 16,000 died of wounds; 89,000 died of disease

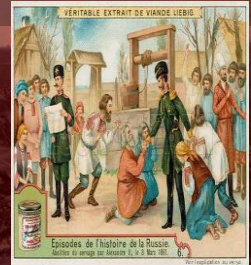
Allies:

- 374,600 total dead
- Turks: total dead and wounded: 200,000 est. total dead est. 50,000
- French: 100,000, of which 10,240 killed in action; 20,000 died of wounds; ca 70,000 died of disease
- British: 2,755 killed in action; 2,019 died of wounds; 16,323 died of disease
- Sardinians-Italians: 2,050 died from all causes

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Consequences

- Great Reforms in Russia (1860s)
 - serfdom abolished in 1861
 - Army reformed
- Isolation of Austria
- War correspondents change warfare
- Nursing professionalized
- Britain and France on same side



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IMPACT



- The war destroyed the Concert of Europe, encouraging states to pursue national interests with little regard for the effects on the international order.
- France's Napoleon III considered the war a great victory and was falsely convinced of France's strength and prominence.

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IMPACT

- British leaders felt disappointed at the cost and the outcome and fell into "splendid isolation" for half a century, standing aside while Italy and Germany unified.



Palmerston

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IMPACT

- Austria had isolated itself, a fatal error as it would face two wars in the next ten years.
- Russia, before the ink was dry on the treaty, was determined to reform internally and continued its expansion at the first opportunity.



Franz Joseph



Alexander

SIGNIFICANCE

- The Crimean War was the initial modern conflict
- Firsts
 - trenches
 - telegraphs
 - Railways
- Nevertheless, poor communications, strategic errors, and disease cost an inordinate number of lives



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SIGNIFICANCE

- The only hero of the struggle was Florence Nightingale
 - Helped found the nursing profession and demonstrated how **women were capable of taking on productive public roles.**



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SIGNIFICANCE

- The war revealed Russia's technological and economic backwardness.
- To end the conflict Russia had to agree to demilitarize the Black Sea and halt its expansion into the Balkans



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SIGNIFICANCE

- The war showed the lack of preparation among European nations for modern war.
 - Ideals of honor and glory outweighed true military preparation for the realities of war.
- Britain had experienced 40 years of relative peace and had few battle-hardened veterans and had reduced standing army. Many units more interested in flashy uniforms and parades than mechanics of war

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Media in War

- First 'Media' War
 - William Howard Russell and Roger Fenton



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Roger Fenton



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Meanwhile in Britain...

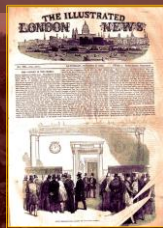
- A fantastical new creation known as the “photograph” had just been invented



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Meanwhile in Britain...

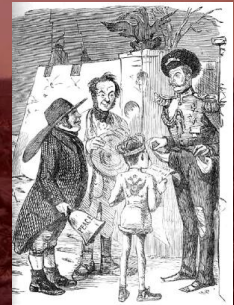
- The Crimean War was the first “media war”, where the public was kept up to date daily through newspapers and photographs
- This led to warmongering in newspapers, because the leaders wanted to demonstrate Britain's military might
- A large part of why the war went on so long



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Crimean War

- War Correspondents
- Nicholas I: No spies, all we need is the *Times of London*!



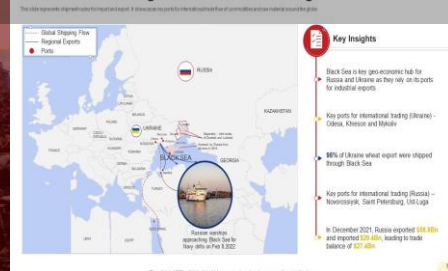
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Conclusion

- Fairly accurate, but in the actual Treaty of Paris, many more items were split
- The majority of discrepancies can be attributed to two things
 - The AW method is designed to split one item, not several
 - Russia was more willing to compromise because public opinion of the war had fallen rapidly, creating internal pressure
- In the end, the Crimean War majorly altered the balance of power in Europe

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Ukraine- Russia Logistic Routes for Trading



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