

Compare and Contrast the revolutions of 1830 and 1848.

Add French map in the answer

Introduction:

Give numbering to headings and subheadings.

After the Napoleon's defeat, Bourbon dynasty came into power. Absolute monarchy was established in France. The grievances of people results into July revolution of 1830 and later in February revolution of 1848. Both revolutions had some similarities like challenge to Vienna order, principle of popular sovereignty, victory for property owners, inspiration for nationalism and symbolism. But they contrast in primary trigger for revolution, social character, main goals in France, outcome in France, scope in Europe, Aftermath and stability, and foreign policy of Charles X and Louis phillipe.

Who were the leaders of these revolutions?
How did each revolution impact other parts of Europe

(I) Brief overview of condition of France during 1830s:

After the death of Louis XVIII, Charles X came into power. He was absolute monarch and to restore old glory of Bourbon dynasty of France he issued four Ordinances.

- i) Suppressed the freedom of press.
- ii) The duration of legislation from seven years to five years.
- iii) Newly elected Chamber of deputies was abolished.
- iv) Limited the franchise and $\frac{3}{4}$ th of electorates lost their votes.

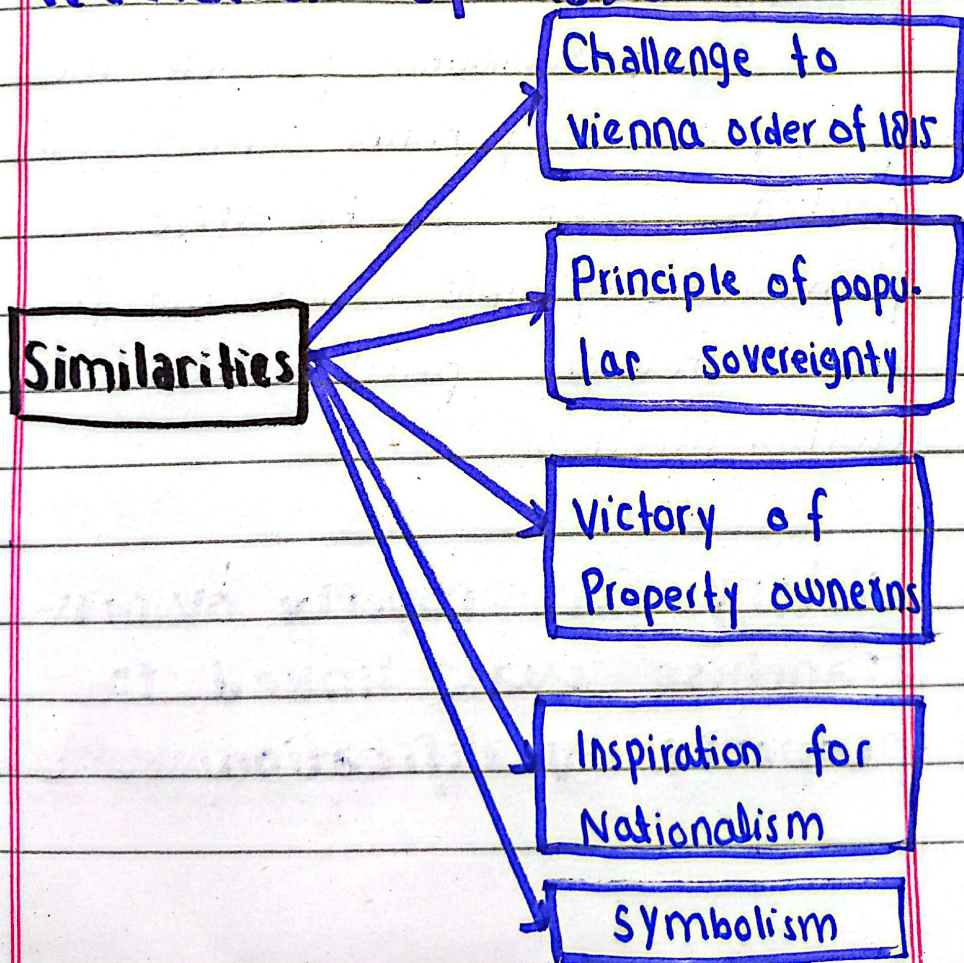
Due to these situations, people protested in the streets of Paris.

(II) Brief overview of condition of France during 1840s:

After the fall of Bourbon dynasty, Orlean dynasty came

into power. But soon the different groups like legitimists, Socialists, Republics, Working Class, reformists and patriots of France became dissatisfied with Louis Philippe's policies. On the January 1848, government banned "banquet". This postponed "banquet" revived in February and they strongly protested against the Philippe.

(iii) Similarities between the revolution of 1830 and 1848:



i) Challenge to vienna order of 1815- Opposition to absolutism and legitimacy:

Both the revolutions started in Paris. These revolutions challenged the old order established by Congress of vienna. The principle of legitimacy and absolutism were abolished from France.

ii) Principle of popular sovereignty- Representative elected by the people:

Both revolutions promote the principle of popular sovereignty. The political power will be drives from the people's will not from the hereditary privileges or authoritarianism.

iii) Victory for property owners- Franchise was linked to property qualification.

The revolutions of 1830 and 1848 resulted into the victory of property owners. The franchise was linked to property qualification. Consequently, the prominence of middle class and bourgeoisie increased in politics.

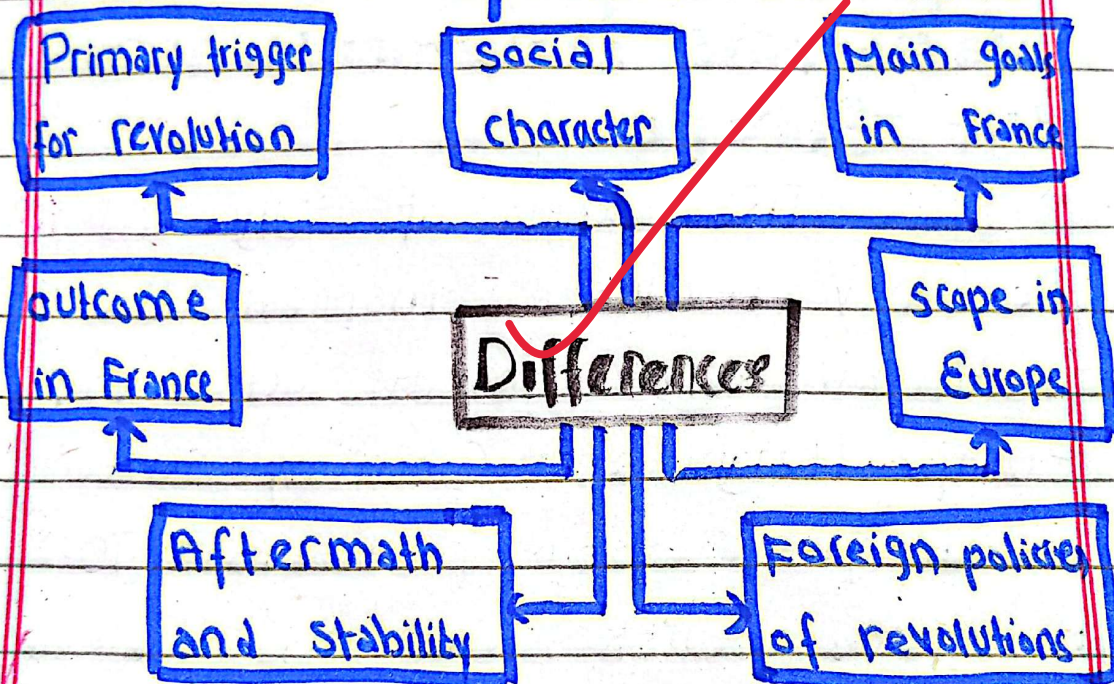
iv) Inspiration for Nationalism- Nationalist movements across the Europe:

The success of July and February revolution inspired the nationalist movements across the Europe. Italy and Germany succeeded in unifying their parts in 1870. Hungary, Polish, and Switzerland also succeeded in establishing constitutional monarchy.

v) Symbolism as tricolor flag and la Marseillaise representing popular sovereignty and will:

The revolutions of 1830 and 1848 removed the white flag and choosed tricolor flag and La Marseillaise as national anthem. This represents the national unity and popular sovereignty.

(IV) Key differences between the revolution of 1830 and 1848:



i) Primary trigger for the Revolution - Four ordinances of Charles X and ban on banquet:

The primary trigger for both revolutions was different. The

revolution of 1830 was triggered by the four ordinances issued by Charles X. While the revolution of 1848 started when the government banned "banquet" in January 1848.

ii) Social Character-Middle class Vs Socialist and Working class fighting for their interest:

The revolution of 1830 was basically a middle-class (bourgeoisie) revolution. They were fighting for their voting rights limited by absolute monarchy. While the revolution of 1848 was basically led by the socialist and working-class. They were fighting for their social and economic interest against the constitutional monarchy.

iii) Main goals in France-Establishing Constitutional monarchy vs Republican form of government:

Main goals of 1830 revolution were to establish constitutional monarchy and protect constitutional rights of middle-class. The main goals of 1848 revolutions were to establish republic form of government and protect social and economic rights of working-class.

iv) Outcome in France - Establishment of constitutional monarch vs second republic:

The revolution of 1830 resulted into the establishment of constitutional monarchy. The middle class prominence increased in politics due to franchise qualification with property. While the revolution of 1848 resulted into establishment of second republic.

v) Scope in Europe - Nationalist movements vs. Downfall of Maternich:

The revolution of 1830 inspired nationalist movements across Europe. Italy and Germany's movements were crushed by Austria. While Belgium and Switzerland succeeded in establishing constitutional monarchy. While the revolution of 1848 had wider scope in Europe. It resulted into downfall of Metternich.

vi) Aftermath and stability-Peace for two decade vs. fall of Second Republic:

After the revolution of 1830, order was restored immediately and there remain peace for two decades. While after the 1848 revolution, conflict started between the republic and working class. This resulted into fall of Second Republic with Napoleon's defeat in 1852.

vii) Foreign policy context-hatred for submissive policy vs. Comparison with Napoleonic legend:

The people of France were dissatisfied with submissive foreign policy of Charles X and wanted their national glory back. While, people started comparing Louis Philippe policy with Napoleonic legend to show him weak.

Conclusion:

Hence, from the above discussion it is clear that both revolution had some similarities with each other and had difference at the same time.