

NAPOLEON III & LOUIS PHILIPPE

By: Morgan Rutta



Louis Philippe

- ▣ King Louis-Philippe was the King of the French from 1830-1848. He was also the leader of the Orléanist party.
- ▣ He overthrew Charles X
- ▣ His reign became known as the July Monarchy and his reign was dominated by wealthy elite and numerous former Napoleonic officials.
- ▣ He promoted friendship with Britain and sponsored colonial expansion.
- ▣ He was forced to abdicate in 1848 and was exiled to England

Napoleon III

- ▣ Louis-Napoléon Bonaparte was the first president of the French Second Republic and the Emperor of the Second French Empire under the name Napoleon III
- ▣ He was the nephew and heir of Napoleon I
- ▣ He was the first president of France to be elected by a direct popular vote
- ▣ He was blocked by the Constitution and Parliament from running for a second term.
- ▣ He organized a coup d'état in 1851 and then took the throne as Napoleon III on December 2nd, 1852. This was the 48th anniversary of Napoleon I's coronation.

During Napoleon III's reign

- ▣ During the first years of his empire, 6,000 people were imprisoned or sent to colonies until 1859.
- ▣ Many others went into voluntary exile
- ▣ In 1862, he made the “Liberal Empire” which had many people return to France and some even became members of the National Assembly.
- ▣ Napoleon is best known for his grand reconstruction of Paris

Napoleon's Reforms

- Economic Reforms
 - modernized the French banking system
 - expanded and consolidated the French railroad system
 - made the French merchant marine the second largest in the World
 - established modern agriculture
 - lowered tariffs
 - In 1860, he negotiated the Cobden-Chevalier free trade agreement with Britain
- Social Reforms
 - French workers were given the right to strike and the right to organize
 - Women's education greatly expanded- Napoleon expanded the list of required subjects in public schools

Foreign Policy & Wars

- ▣ In foreign policy, Napoleon aimed to reassert French influence
- ▣ He supported popular sovereignty & nationalism
- ▣ Allied with England & defeated Russia in the Crimean War
- ▣ Assisted Italian unification and defended the Papal States
- ▣ In 1866, he had to face the growing power of Prussia
- ▣ Chancellor Otto von Bismarck sought German unification under Prussia leadership

Franco-Prussian War

- ▣ Napoleon was very ill during this war and so his 14 year old son accompanied him
- ▣ The Empress was directing France as a regent while the war was going on
- ▣ Most of the fighting took place in France and on the borders of Germany
- ▣ In 1870, the war started and France went into the war without allies and with an inferior military force
- ▣ At the Battle of Sedan, the French army was defeated and Napoleon was captured

Franco-Prussian War Continued

- ❑ Napoleon was accused of making a “shameful surrender”
- ❑ When the Empress heard of the surrender, she did not believe it and thought that Napoleon had been killed and the Prussians were keeping it from her.
- ❑ After people in France heard about the defeat, people formed near the palace and the Empress was forced to escape the angry mob.
- ❑ Leon Gambetta led a group of Republican deputies and proclaimed the return of the Republic and the creation of a Government of National Defense was made

Ending of the Empire

- ▣ Once the creation of the Government of National Defense was proclaimed to the people of France, the Second Empire of Napoleon III ended.
- ▣ After, the French Third Republic was proclaimed in Paris, Napoleon and his family went into exile in England.
- ▣ He died in England in 1873.