

Name: _____

CHANGES IN FRENCH GOVERNMENT: 1814-1852

Date: _____

Period: _____

'Type of Government' refers to the establishment of a monarchy or a type of republic. Describe what aspects of each government were liberal and/or conservative in the last column..

Head of State	Type of Government (Constitutional)	Liberal and/or Conservative Beliefs
1814-1824 King Louis XVIII	Monarchy	L- issued a constitution, the Charter of French Liberties; shared power with the people (bicameral legislature) C- retained much power
1824-1830 King Charles X	Monarchy	L- July revolution-King Charles X abdicates the throne C- believed in absolutism, rejected the Charter; July Ordinances (July 1830)->suspended legislature, limited the right to vote, restricted the press
1830-1848 Louis Philippe	Constitutional Monarchy	L- dressed as a member of the middle class; the "citizen king," became king because he was chosen by the French legisl. C- extended suffrage, but only to wealthy; favored wealthy at the expense of the working class
1848 Louis Blanc	Second Republic	L- social workshops to provide jobs for the unemployed; created strong pres.; 1 house legislature; all male suff. C- "June Days"; June 1848->closed national workshops--waste of money
1848-1852 Louis Napoleon	Leader of the Republic	L- elected official; seen as a man who cared about social issues C- name linked with order and authority
1852... 1870	Emperor-Second Empire	L- used plebiscite (voice of people) to get support for empire C- many believed that a monarchy was more stable than a republic