

Restoration and the July monarchy

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French Royal Women during the Restoration and July Monarchy

The July Revolution of 1830 led to the abdication of Charles X and the end of the Bourbon Restoration. They accepted the as a guarantee of freedom and civil equality which nevertheless reined in the ignorant and excitable masses.

Restoration and Reaction, 1815

It began with the overthrow of the conservative government of , the last king of the. The Republicans were discredited in the country, and public opinion was ready for strong measures against them. Disputes were a power struggle between the powerful royalty against deputies rather than a fight between royalty and populism.

Bourbon Restoration in France

Although he was classified as center-left, Thiers's second government was highly conservative, and dedicated to the protection of the interests of the bourgeoisie. Ideologically they were classical liberals who formed the centre-right of the Restoration's political spectrum: they upheld both capitalism and Catholicism, and attempted to reconcile parliamentarism in an and monarchism in a constitutional, ceremonial form, while rejecting both the absolutism and clericalism of the Ultra-Royalists, and the universal suffrage of the liberal left and republicans.

Restoration and Reaction, 1815

On 10 July 1830, before the king had even made his declarations, a group of wealthy, liberal journalists and newspaper proprietors, led by Adolphe Thiers, met in Paris to decide upon a strategy to counter Charles X.

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It aimed at outlawing discussions concerning the king, the dynasty and constitutional monarchy, as it was alleged that these had prepared the ground for the Fieschi attentat. This immediately led Broglie and Guizot, of the Parti de l'Ordre, to resign, followed by , , the and.

metrics.learnindialearn.in: French Royal Women during the Restoration and July Monarchy: Redefining Women and Power (Queenship and Power) (9783030597535): Aali, Heta: Books

The omnipresence of the , organized during the by , was depicted by the Legitimist writer in.

French Royal Women during the Restoration and July Monarchy

The French expeditionary army, called the , was led by the , the comte d'Artois's son. This royal alliance strengthened Louis-Philippe's position abroad. The Church of Sainte-Geneviève was once again returned to its functions as a secular building, named the.

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Plans were drawn up to invade Belgium, which was shortly to undergo its. On 12 May 1840, the Minister of the Interior, , announced to the deputies that the king had decided that the remains of would be transferred to the. However, the Catholic Church reinvented itself with a new emphasis on personal piety that gave it a hold on the psychology of the faithful.

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