

The barricades

**A quintessential Parisian reality
1588-1968**

Paris through the ages: the
epicentre of political
opposition

Barricades associated with many
revolutions, insurrections or
Parisian riots

Paris and the barricades: an
obvious association in the French
national memory





1588: the first barricades in the history of Paris



The invention of
the word *barricade*
(1570)

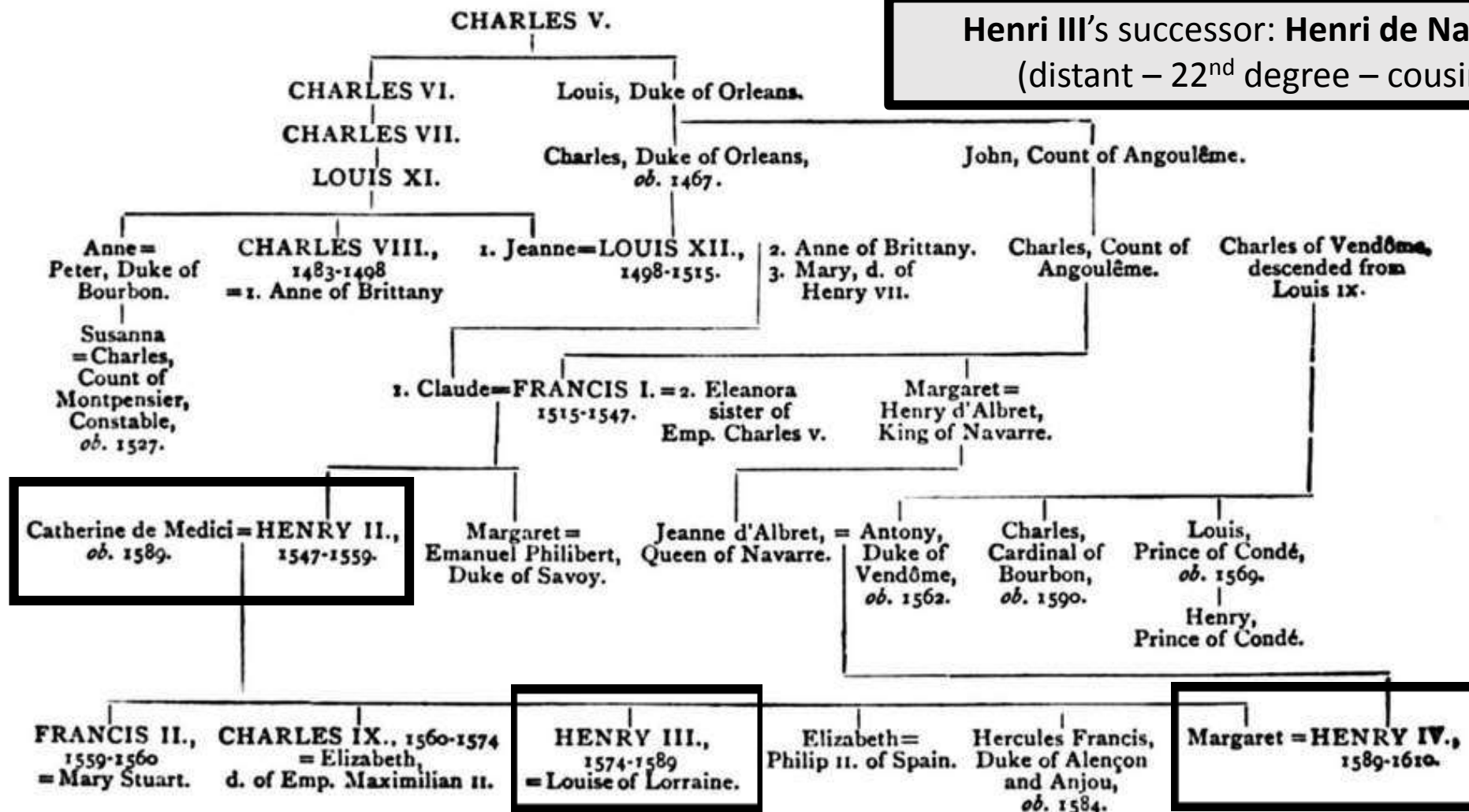
From the French
barrique (barrel)
Often used to build
barricades

The 8th French war of religion



GENEALOGY OF THE HOUSES OF VALOIS AND BOURBON.

Henri III's successor: Henri de Navarre
(distant – 22nd degree – cousin)





Henri de Navarre: a Protestant

French Catholics: NO to a Protestant king



Henri de Guise: ultra-Catholic and the leader of a Parisian “Holy League”

Violent campaign against the king (**Henri III**)

Guise forbidden to come to Paris
by Henri III

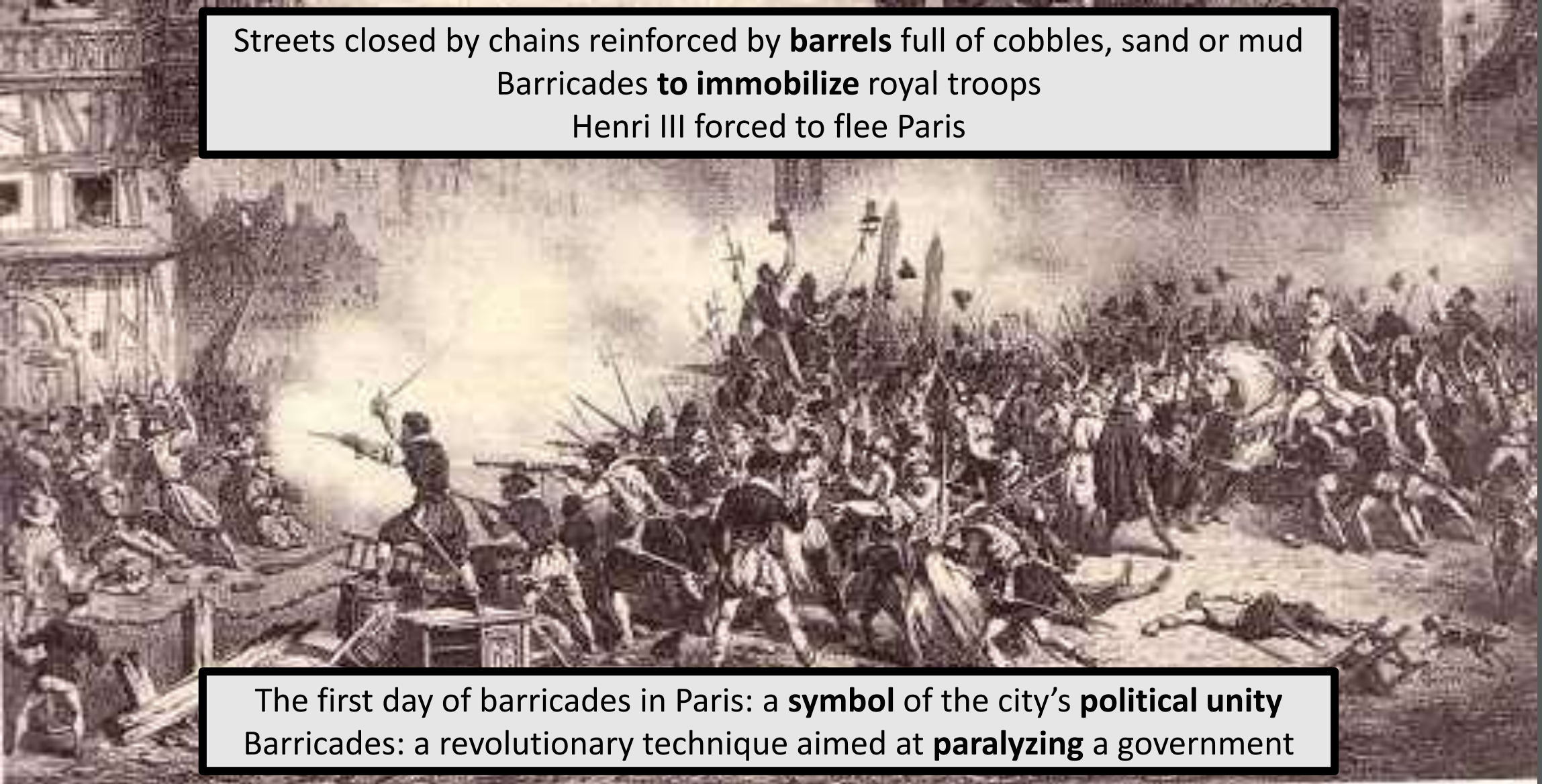




6 000 troops brought to Paris

Soldiers forbidden to enter Paris (**privilege**)
Municipal militia to maintain order

Riots – Barricades all over Paris



Streets closed by chains reinforced by **barrels** full of cobbles, sand or mud
Barricades **to immobilize** royal troops
Henri III forced to flee Paris

The first day of barricades in Paris: a **symbol** of the city's **political unity**
Barricades: a revolutionary technique aimed at **paralyzing** a government

The **Fronde** – Barricades in Paris (August 1648)



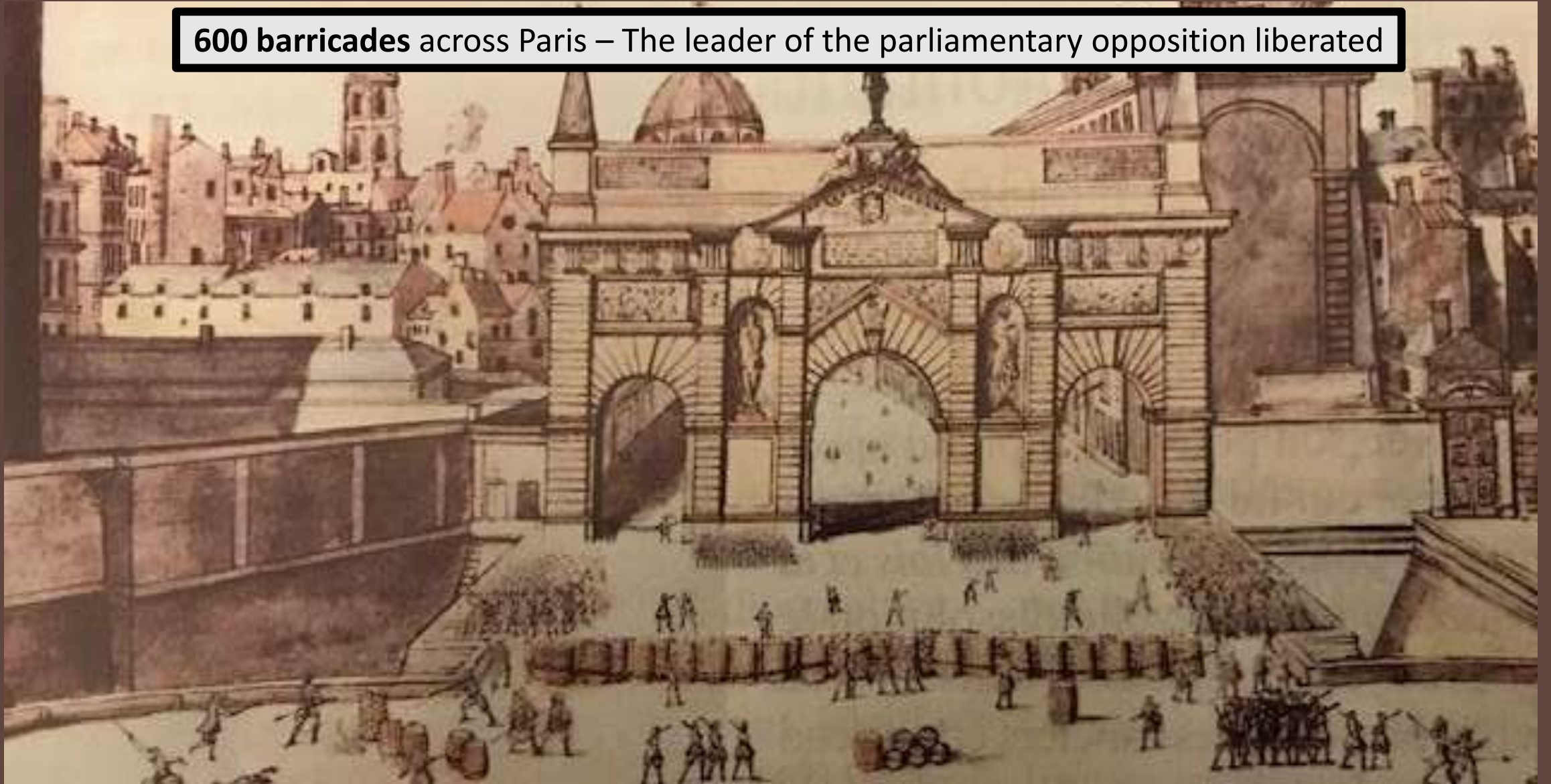


Anne of Austria (Louis XIV's mother) & **Cardinal Mazarin**: decision to raise **taxes** in Paris
(to help finance ongoing war with Spain)

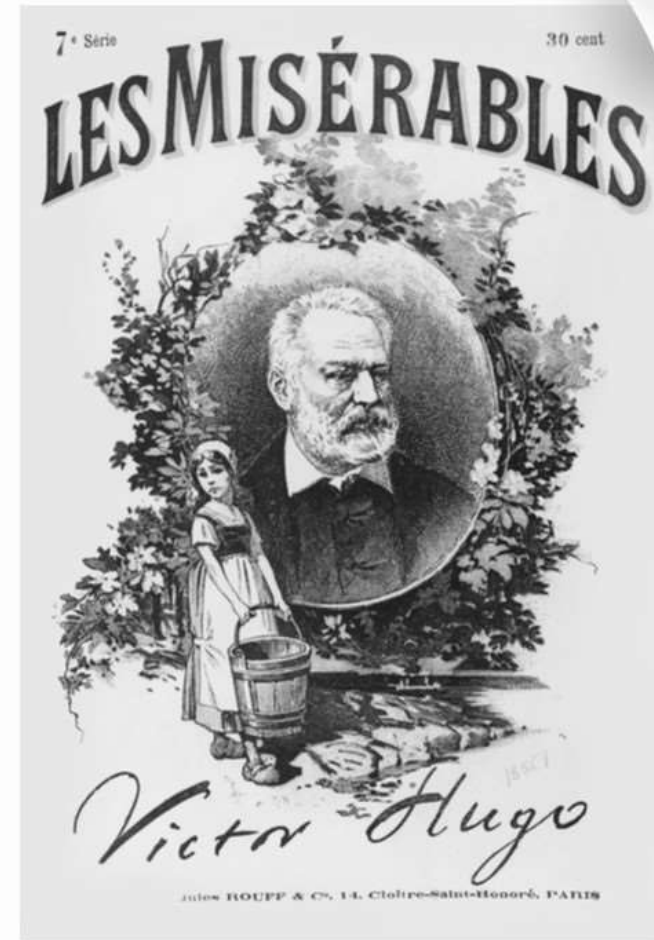
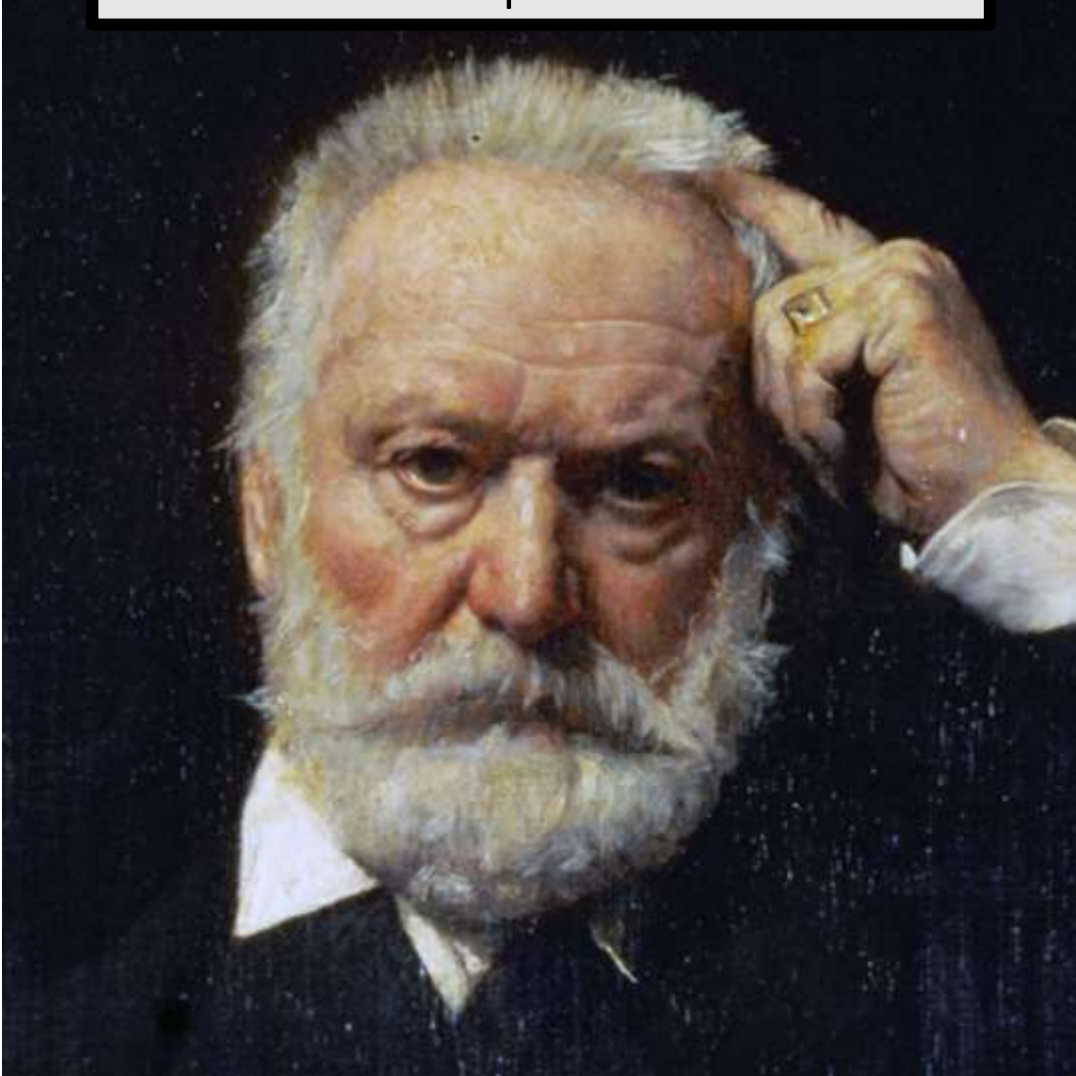
The *Parlement de Paris* (high court of appeal) opposes the measure
Anne of Austria's reaction: the leaders **arrested** – **The Parliamentary Fronde**



600 barricades across Paris – The leader of the parliamentary opposition liberated



The barricades: a **19th** century
recurrent phenomenon

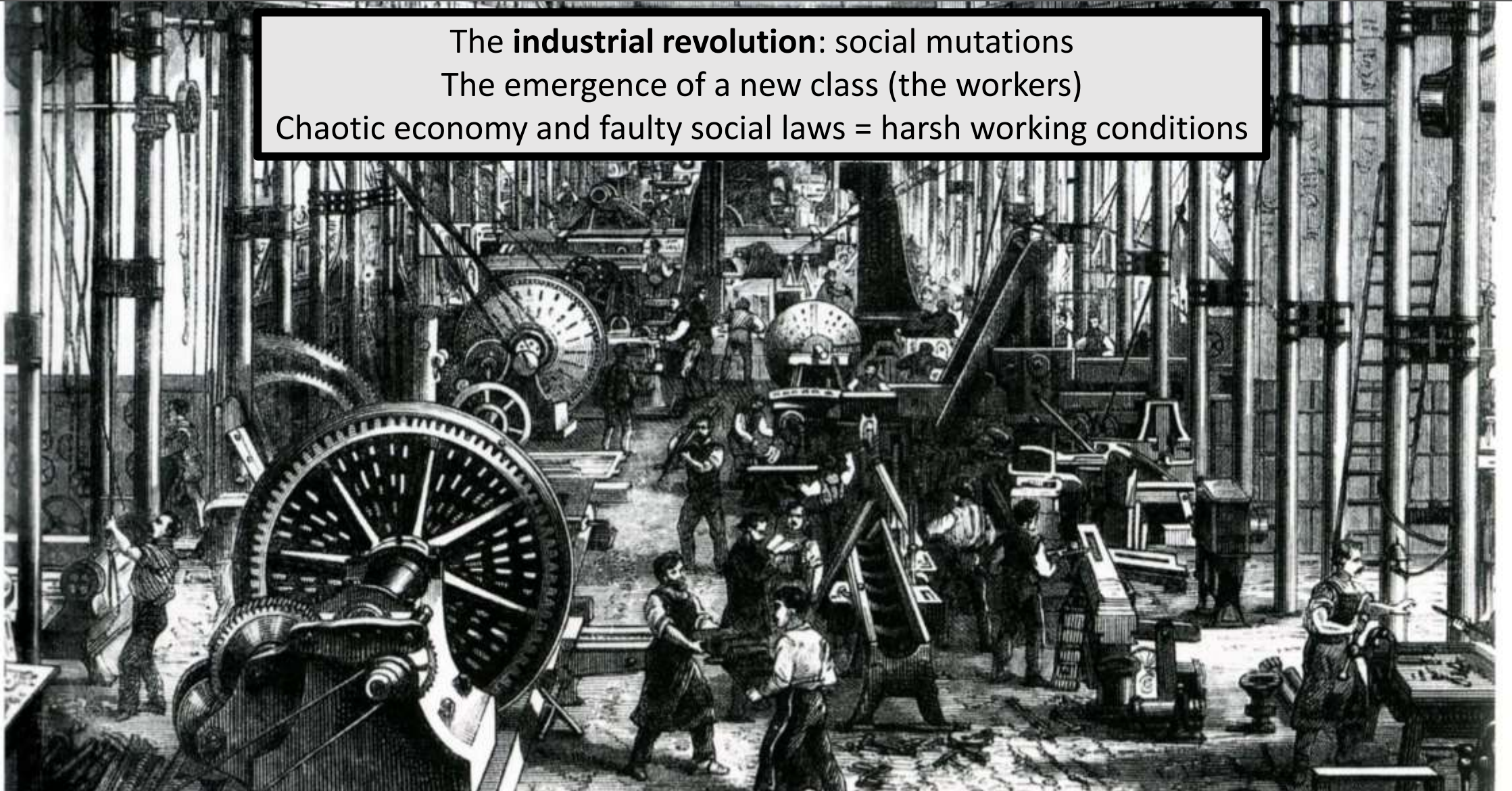


The word barricade used **338** times

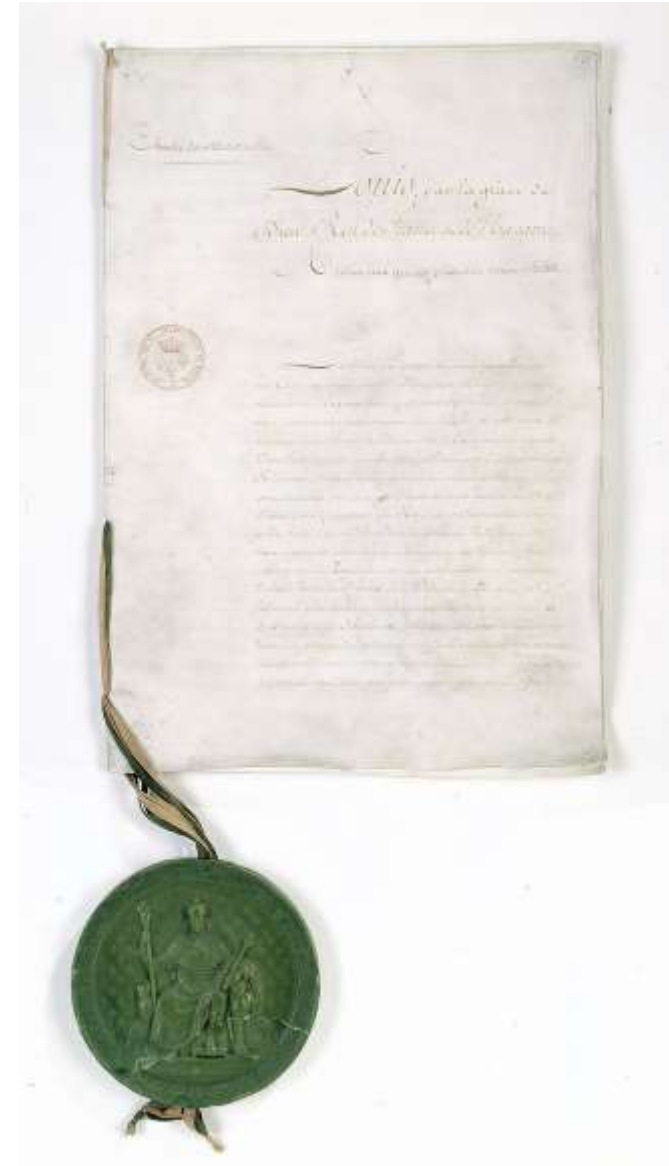
Conservative monarchies vs. Liberal ideas



The **industrial revolution**: social mutations
The emergence of a new class (the workers)
Chaotic economy and faulty social laws = harsh working conditions



1814: a Constitution for France (*Charte Constitutionnelle*)

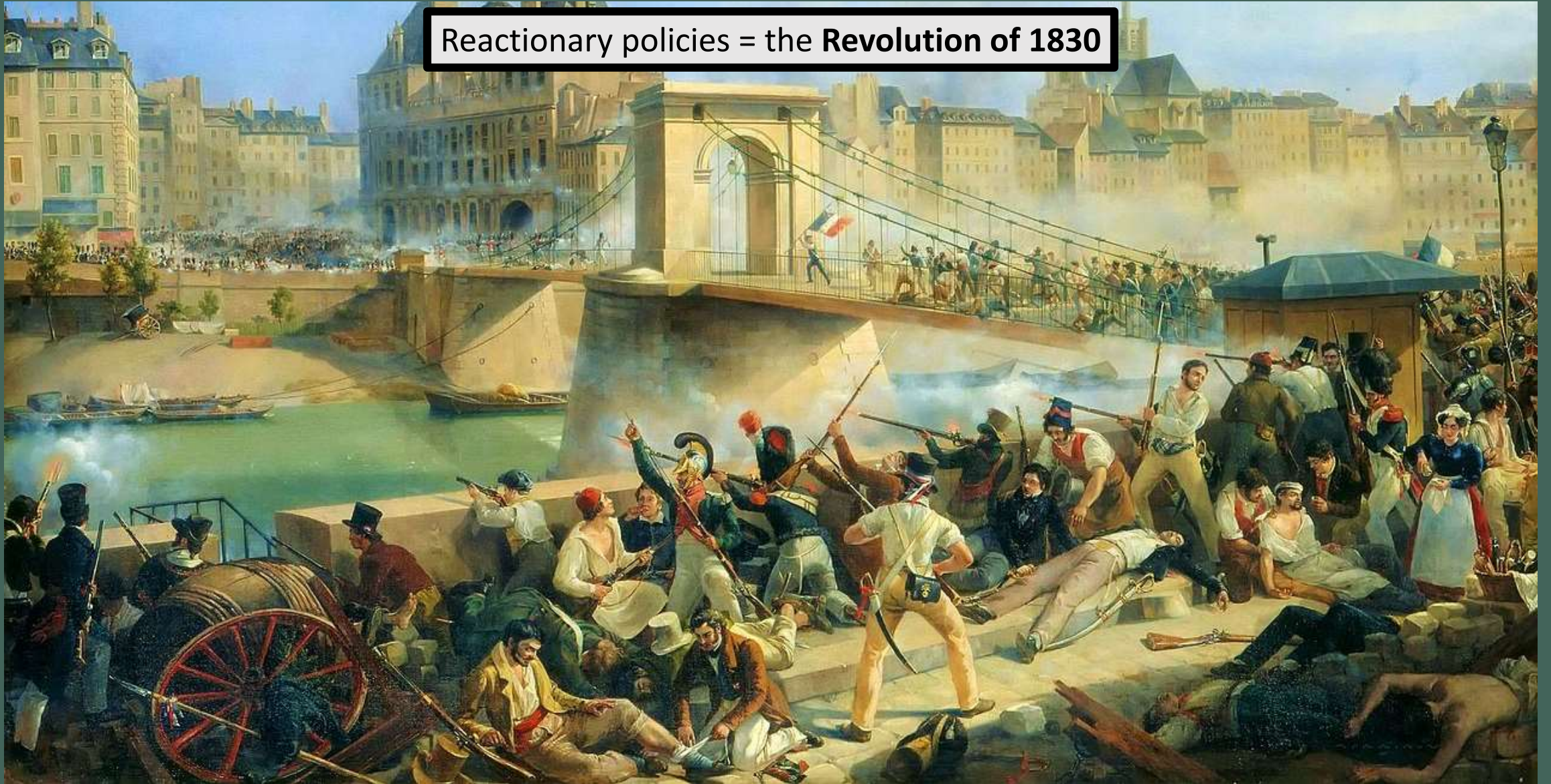


**Charles X (1824-1830): the return
of the “absolute” monarchy?**





Reactionary policies = the **Revolution of 1830**





Freedom of the press
suspended

The first barricades (July 27)

Street pavement removed to
prevent cavalry and artillery
from patrolling the **narrow**
streets of Paris

28 July: 1 000 barricades



Delacroix's *La Liberté guidant le peuple*

Initial title: the barricade

The **symbolic role** of the barricades
A key moment of the revolution
(28 July 1830)



Alliance Parisian *Bourgeoisie* &
working class

The depiction of a great variety of
people

A new king: Louis-Philippe – **Fragile legitimacy**





Louis-Philippe: the “king of the barricades”
(1830)

1830-1835: numerous riots against Louis-Philippe
(republican political clubs)

Barricades commonly erected

The **Revolution of 1848**

Political crisis: the government refuses to widen the electoral base (less than 200 000 electors)

Population of Paris in 1846: over 1 million



Political gatherings
(banquets)

22 February: the government
outlaws a political banquet in
Paris

The first demonstrations – The
King calls the army and the
national guard

23 February: the national guard
fraternizes with the rioters



Le Panthéon: the heart of Paris



Église Sainte-Geneviève (1764): a new church commissioned by Louis XV



A church transformed into a **secular necropolis** (French Revolution)













1 500 barricades (February 24)







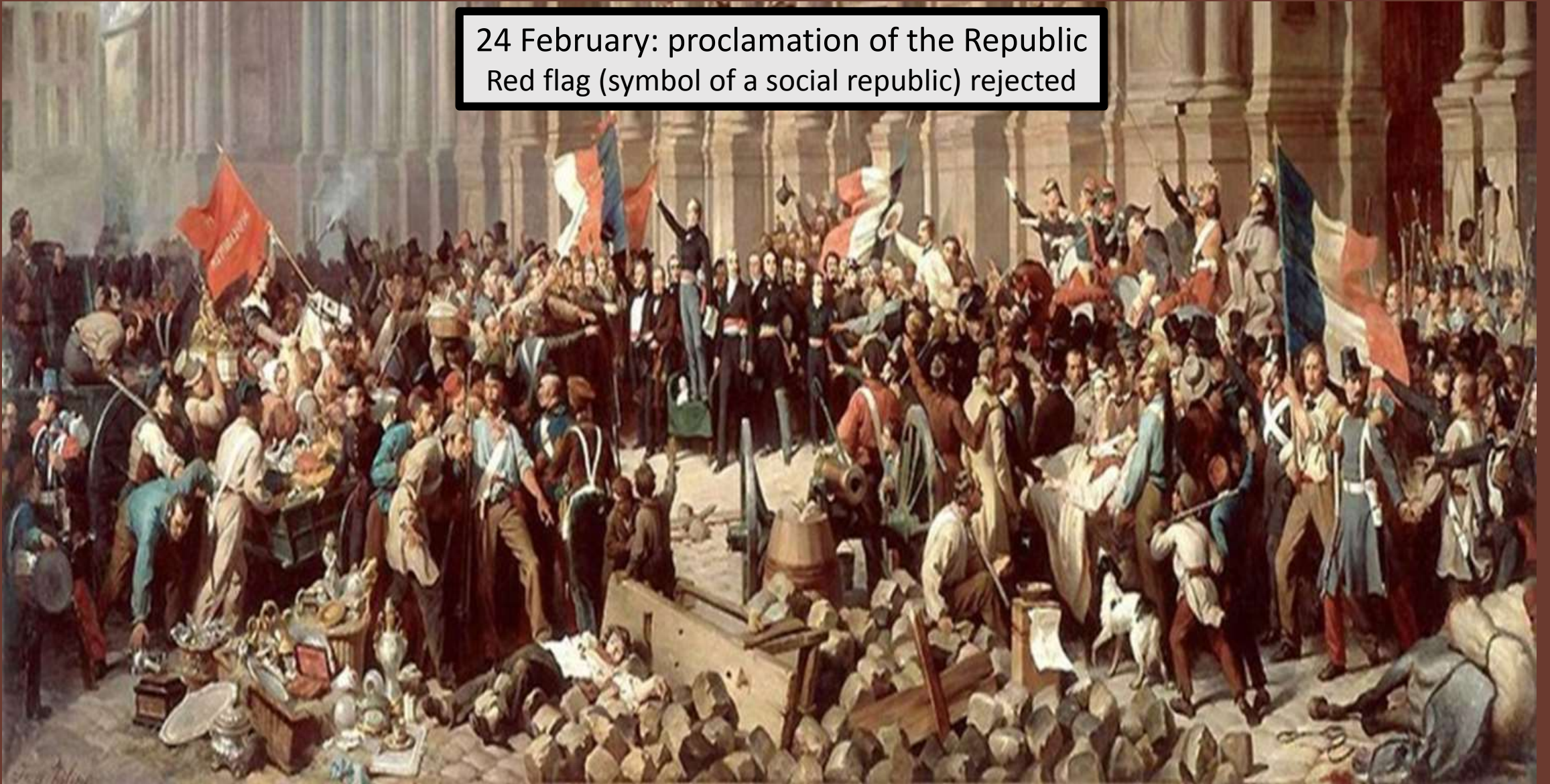


The Tuileries looted
(24 February 1848)

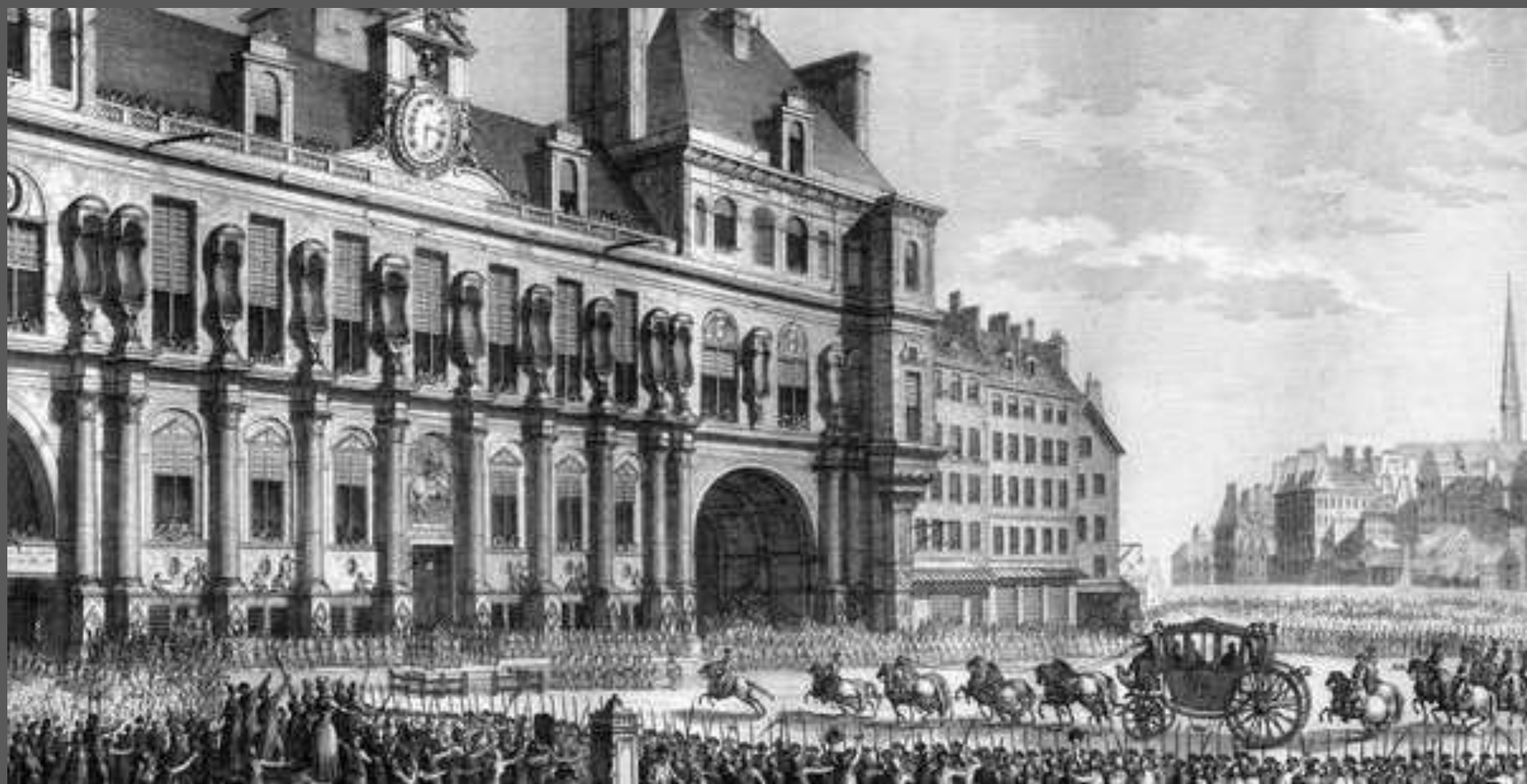




24 February: proclamation of the Republic
Red flag (symbol of a social republic) rejected











116 statues
representing famous
Parisians



The promise of a better world

Arbres de la liberté (symbol of the French Revolution) to celebrate the emancipation of the people

Social harmony (the end of the class system)

The coming of age of a different & better world





Freedom of the press &
reunion

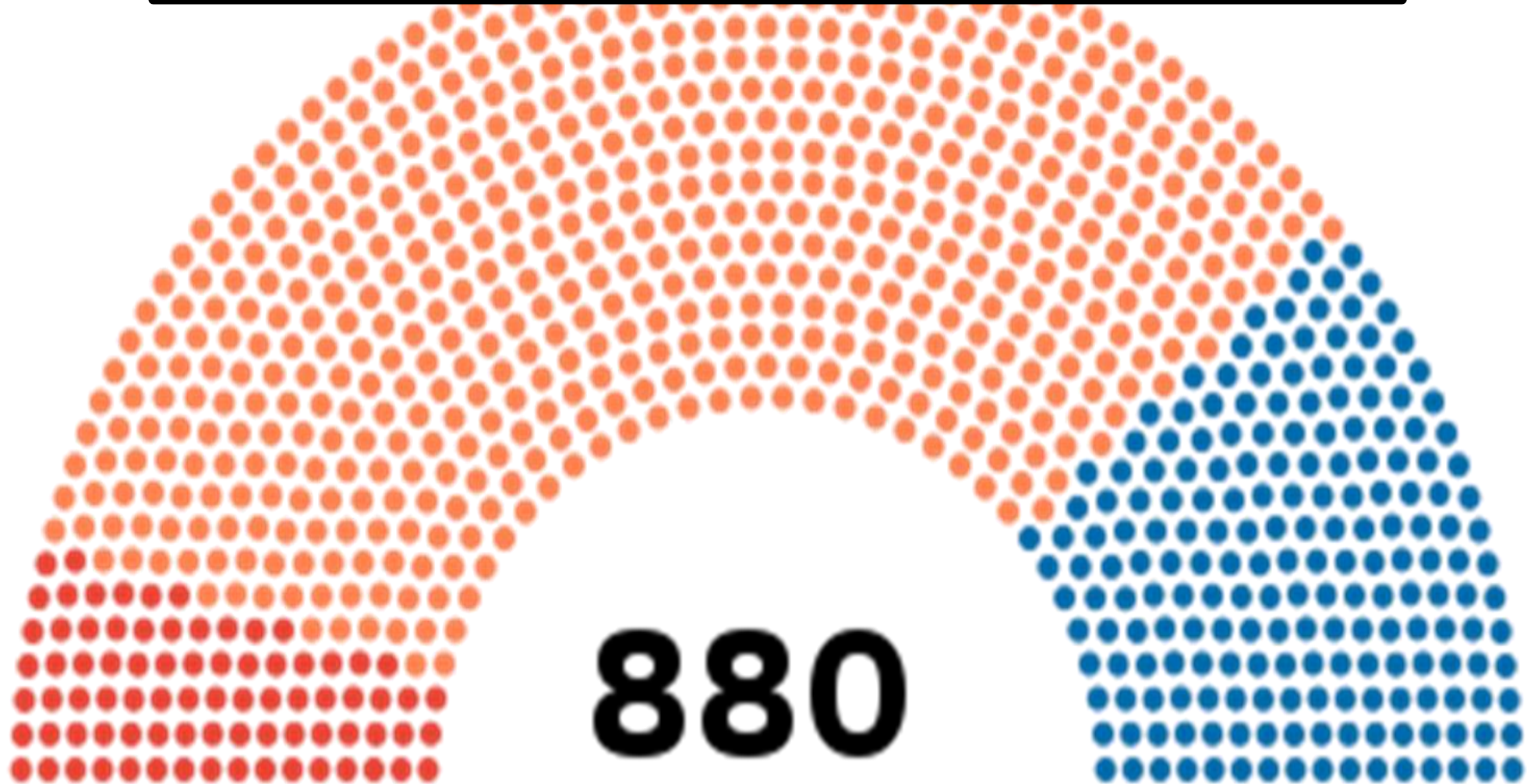
The abolition of the death
penalty

The abolition of slavery

Labour law (work for
all/freedom of association)

(Male) **universal suffrage**
(from 240 000 to 9 million
voters)

Elections: rural France voted for a majority of moderates & monarchists
No to a social revolution





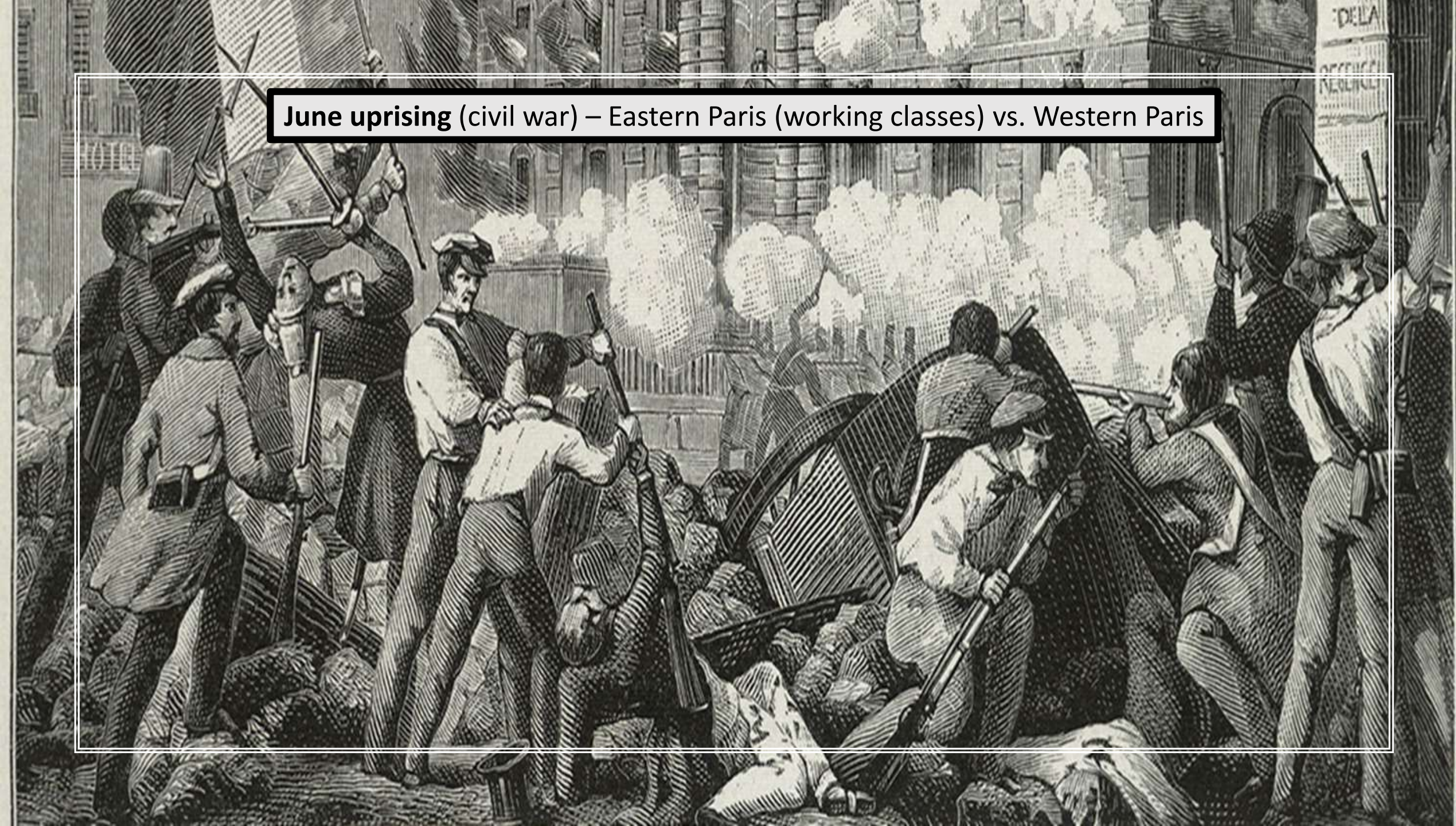
27 February: the « **national workshops** » (*Ateliers nationaux*)

To provide work to unemployed workers

High demand: government unprepared/**costly measure**

22 June: the **dissolution of national workshops**

June uprising (civil war) – Eastern Paris (working classes) vs. Western Paris



50 000 troops against the barricades



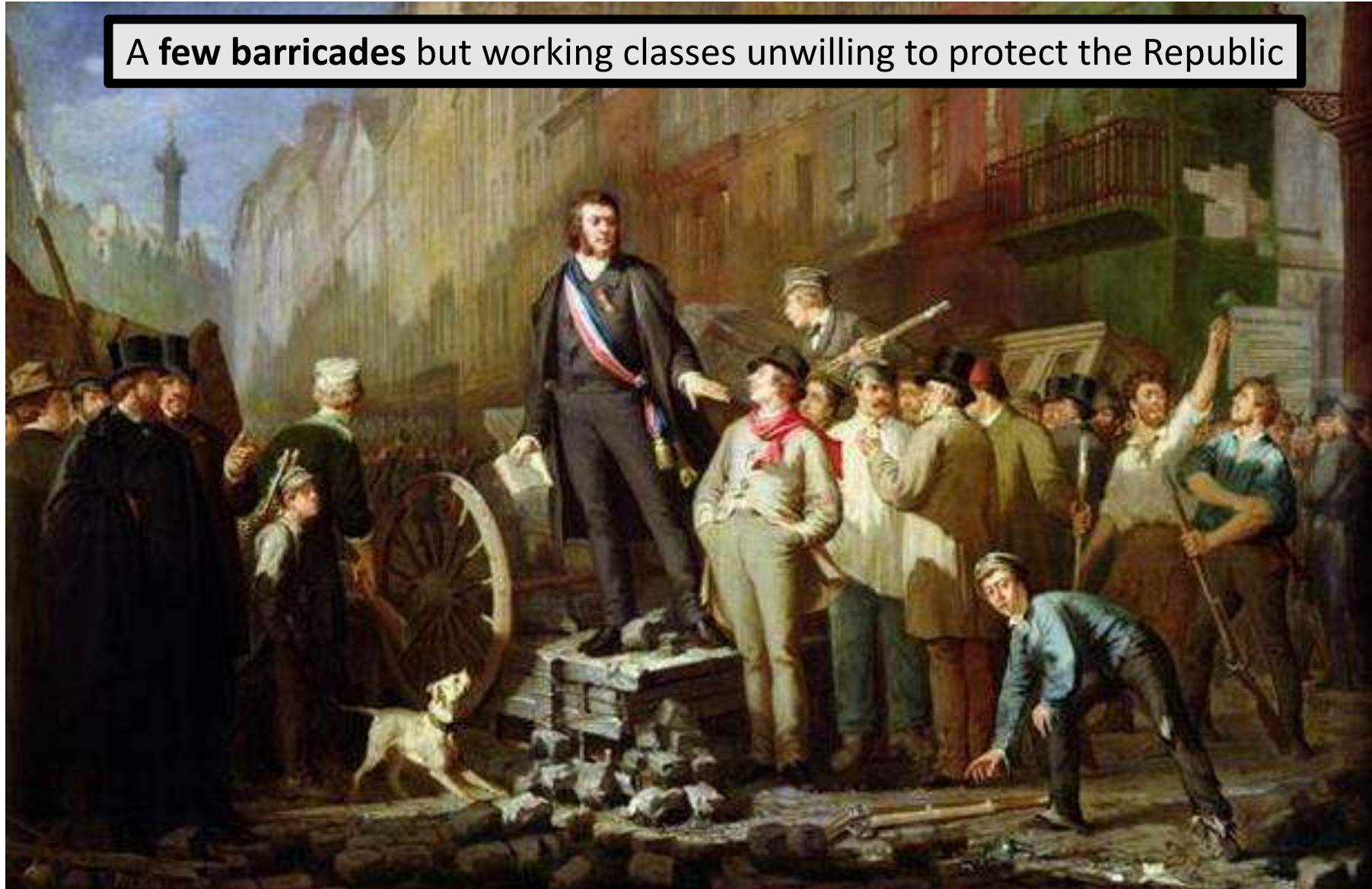


December 1848: **Louis-Napoleon Bonaparte**
elected president



2 December 1851: a *coup*
2 December 1852: Louis-Napoleon emperor of the French

A few barricades but working classes unwilling to protect the Republic



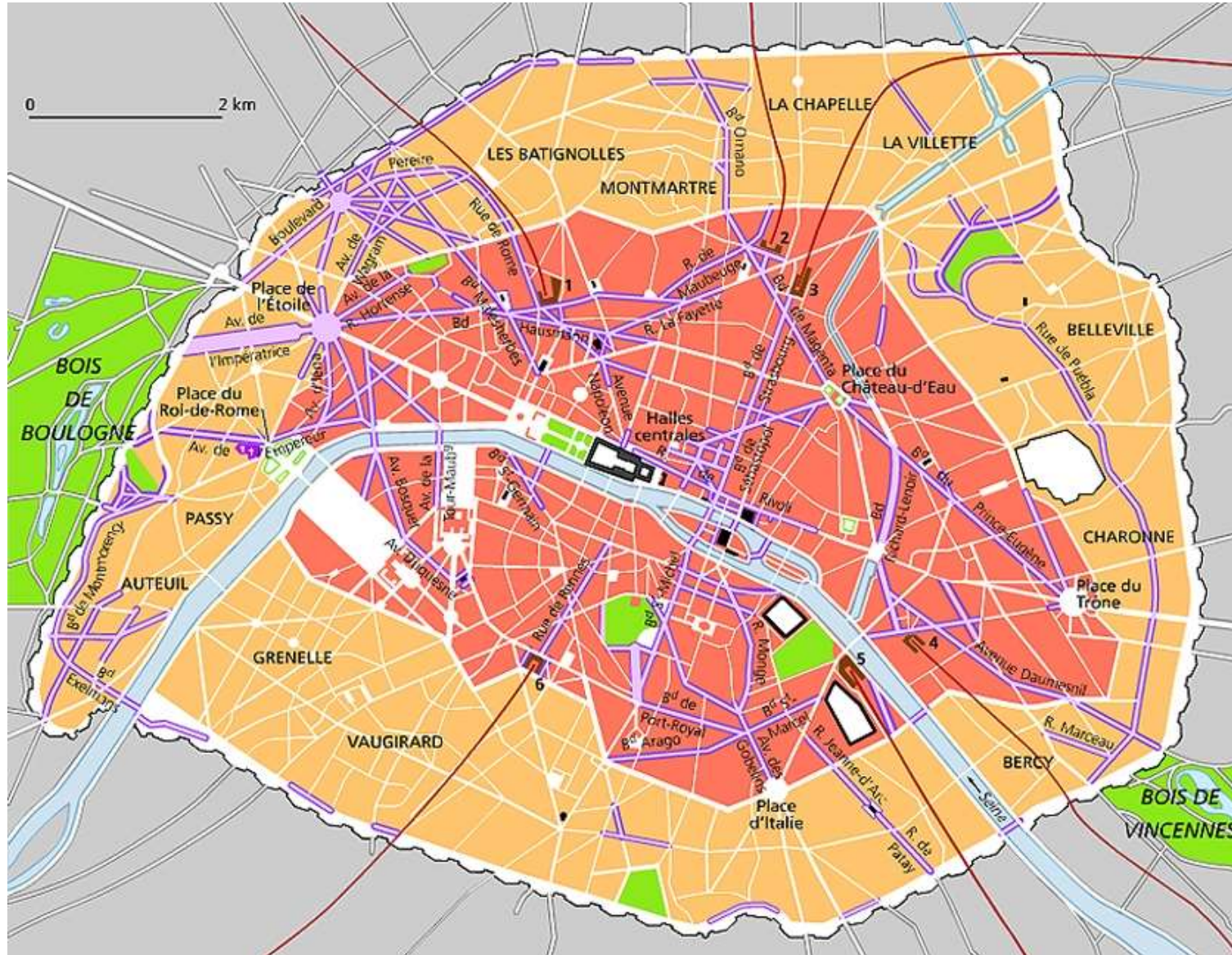


Transformations of Paris (1853-1870)

Wide avenues vs. narrow streets
Easier to patrol (cavalry)
Barricades easily removed







The centre of Paris
dramatically
changed

Montmartre,
Belleville et
Ménilmontant: the
heart of the
insurrection

Enceinte
de Thiers,
construite
de 1840 à
1845

Annexions
de 1859

Travaux
exécutés
sous le
second
Empire

- 1- Gare St-Lazare
- 2- Gare du Nord
- 3- Gare de l'Est
- 4- Gare de Lyon
- 5- Gare d'Orléans
- 6- Gare Montparnasse

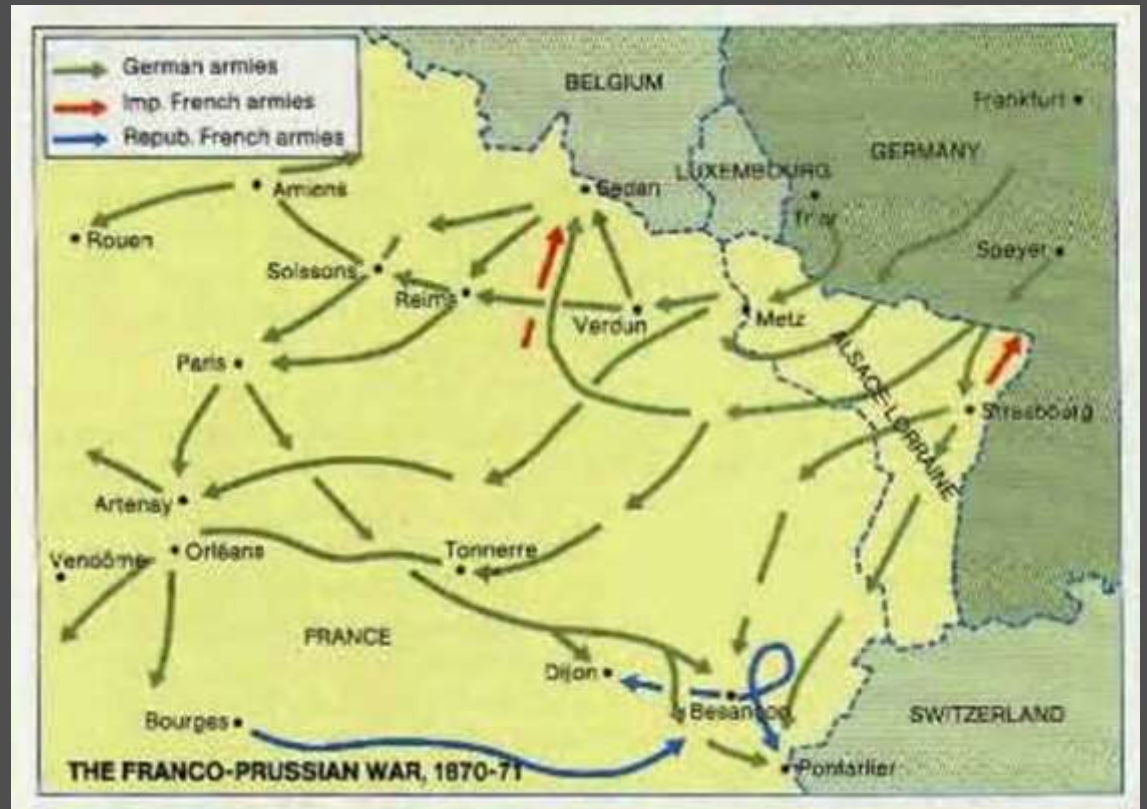
19 July 1870: France declares war on Prussia





ARMISTICE VON COMPIÈNE UNTERZUGEN AM 2. SEPTEMBER 1870.

2 September 1870: Napoleon capitulates



4 September 1870: proclamation of the republic







Paris besieged and bombarded (1870-1871)





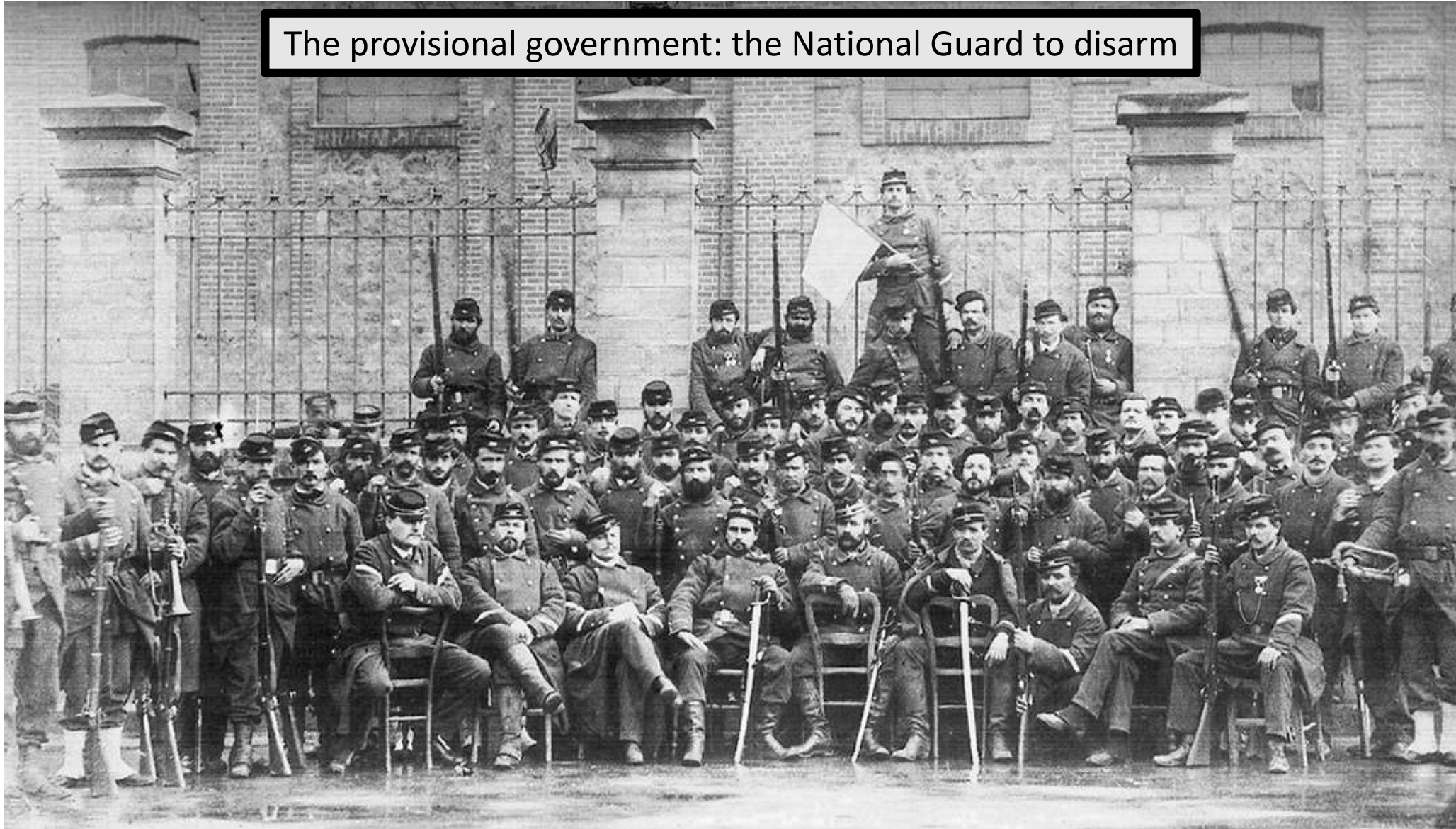


**Military defeat: a major
humiliation for Parisians**

The election of a new
Assembly (rural vote = a
majority of
Conservatives/Monarchists
calling for peace with the
Prussians)

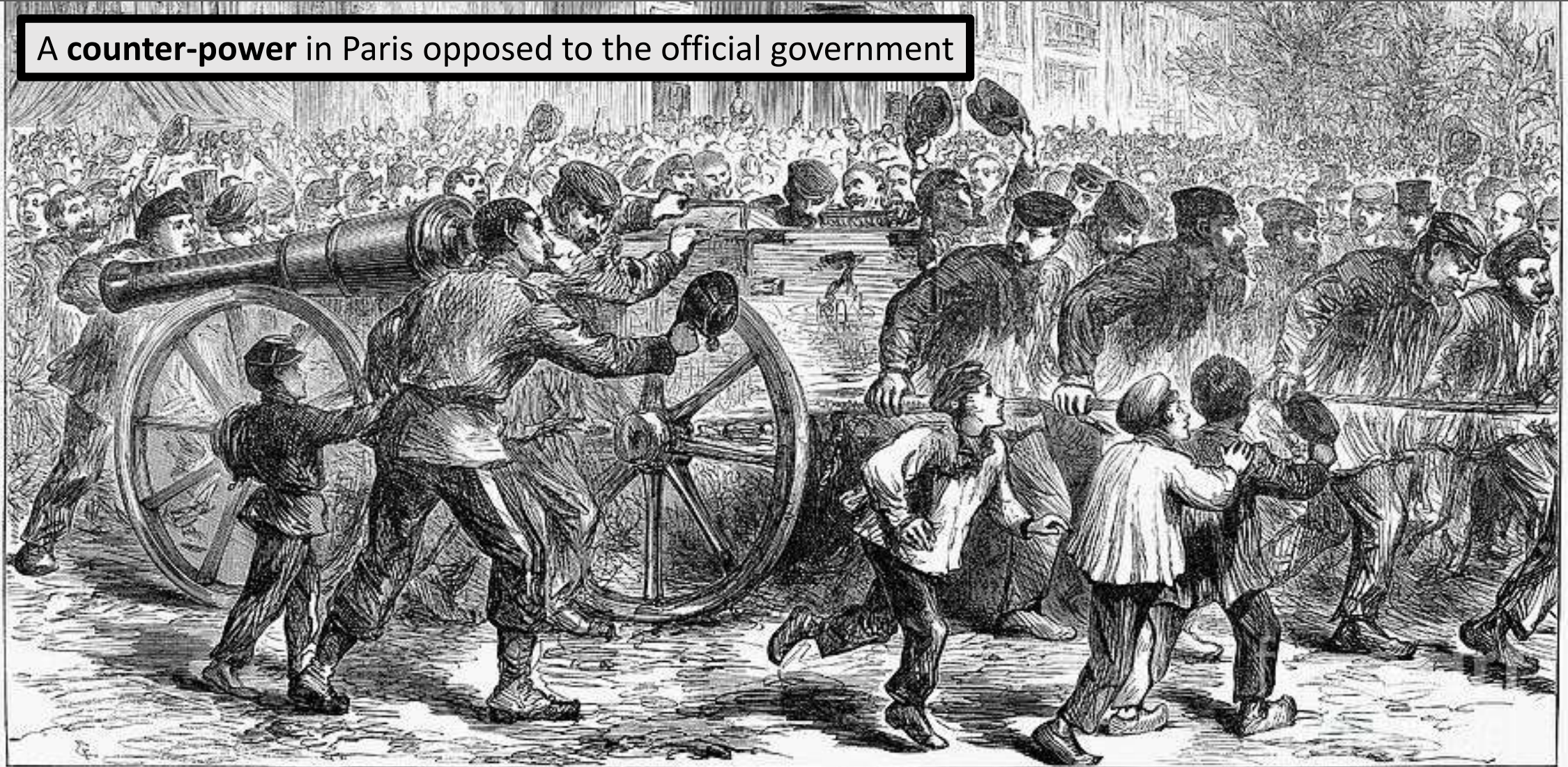
The provisional government in
Versailles

The provisional government: the National Guard to disarm



The Paris Commune (1871)

A counter-power in Paris opposed to the official government



MOB OF PARIS CARRYING OFF THE GUNS OF NATIONAL GUARD.

The barricades: **symbol** of the insurrection
2 types of barricades (large avenues and narrow streets)
A **battalion** of barricades builders

