



# JULES MAZARIN

1602 - 1661

# OCCUPATION

1. LOUIS XIII DIED IN 1643 AND LOUIS XIV BECAME THE KING OF FRANCE.
2. LOUIS XIV WAS A MINOR SO HIS MOTHER ANNE OF HABSURG BECAME HIS REGENT.
3. MAZARIN WAS ITALIAN BY BIRTH AND BECAME A PRIEST.
4. IN 1639 HE GOT THE CITIZENSHIP OF FRANCE.
5. HE BECAME THE RIGHT HAND OF RICHELIEU.
6. AFTER THE DEATH OF RICHELIEU, HE WAS APPOINTED THE CHIEF MINISTER BY THE QUEEN IN 1642.

# FOREIGN POLICY OF MAZARIN

HIS MAIN GOAL :

1. TO MAKE FRANCE SUPREME AT HOME.
2. TO MAKE FRANCE THE GREATEST NATION IN EUROPE.
3. HE TOOK PART AND CONTINUE WAR WITH SPAIN THROUGH THIRTY YEARS WAR.
4. HE GAINED ALSACE AND RHINE THROUGH 30 YEARS WAR.
5. HE CONTINUE WAR WITH SPAIN AND ENDED WAR BY THE TREATY OF PYRANEES ( 1659).
6. HE CAPTURED ROUSILLON AND PART OF SPANISH BELGIAN NETHERLAND.
7. THUS HE COULD MAKE FRANCE SUPREME BY SUPPRESSING SPAIN..THE HAPSBURG EMPIRE.

# HOME POLICY OF MAZARIN

1. FINANCIAL PROBLEMS IN FRANCE.
2. REVOLT AGAINST ROYAL "FRONDE" ....FIRST REVOLT AND SECOND REVOLT OR A CIVIL WAR IN FRANCE.

# 1. FINANCIAL CRISIS AND PROBLEMS

1. THE MIDDLE CLASS WERE BURDENED BY MANY OPPRESSIVE TAXES AND MAZARIN DID LITTLE TO HELP THEM.
2. EMERY, FINANCIAL AGENT OF MAZARIN INTRODUCED NEW METHODS AND WAYS OF COLLECTING TAXES.
3. THE NOBLES AND OTHERS DISLIKED HIM FOR HE WAS AN ITALIAN.
4. THE PARLIAMENT OF PARIS DECIDED TO LIMIT THE ROYAL POWER.
5. THEY TRIED TO CHECK THE POWER OF KING AND URGED SEVERAL REFORMS.
6. THEY CONSIDERED OCTROI DUTY AS ILLEGAL AND STARTED A PROTEST.

## 2. FRONDE : THE REVOLT OF NOBLES.

1. THE FIRST FRONDE ( 1648 – 1649).
2. THE SECOND FRONDE ( 1650 – 1653).
3. IT HAPPENED AFTER THE END OF THIRTY YEARS WAR IN FRANCE IN TWO PHASE.
4. IT WAS MAINLY THE MOVEMENT OR CIVIL WARS BETWEEN THE FRANCE NOBLES AND THE ROYAL POWER.

# THE FIRST FRONDE 1648 - 1649

1. THE FIRST PHASE OF FRONDE STARTED JUST AFTER THE THIRTY YEARS WAR IN FRANCE.
2. THE LEADER OF REVOLT WAS GONDI , WHO WAS SUPPORTED BY FRENCH GENERAL CONDE.
3. IT WAS ALSO CONSIDERED AS PARLIAMENTARY REVOLT.
4. MAZARIN ENDED THE REVOLT BY ACCEPTING THEIR PARLIAMENTARY DEMANDS RELATING TO ILLEGAL TAXES, IMPRISONMENTS ETC.
5. HE EVEN BRIBED CONDE AND GAVE HIM CHARGE TO COMMAND ROYAL FORCE TO ADVANCE AGAINST PARIS.
6. THE GOVERNMENT DECLARED CONCESSION AND AT RUEIL THE PARSAINS LEADERS AGREED FOR PEACE.

# THE SECOND FRONDE 1650 – 1653.

1. THE SECOND PHASE OF REVOLT TOOK PLACE AGAIN AS THE DANGERS WAS NOT YET OVER.
2. THE NOBLES WERE STILL CONSPIRING AND CONDE'S LOYALTY WAS STILL DOUBTED.
3. CONDE WAS ARRESTED ALONG WITH SOME NOBLES.
4. THE NOBLES DEMANDED MAZARIN'S DISMISSAL.
5. CONDE WAS RELEASED AND LEFT THE COUNTRY FOR SPAIN.
6. TURENNE SIDED WITH MAZARIN AND THE NOBLES BECAME LEADERLESS.
7. MAZARIN INTRODUCED ROYAL EDICT DEPRIVING THE PARIS PARLIAMNET OF ITS POWER.
8. GONDI ALSO LEFT THE COUNTRY AND THE FRENCH ROYAL POWER BECAME SUPREME IN FRANCE.



# RESULT OF FRONDE

1. THE NOBLES RESIGNED TO THEIR FATE.
2. ROYAL POWER BECAME ABSOLUTE IN FRANCE.
3. PARIS PARLIAMENT LOST ITS IMPORTANCE AND POWER.
4. LOCAL INSTITUTION LOST THEIR DEMOCRATIC CHARACTER.

# REASONS FOR FAILURE

1. FRONDE WAS NOT A NATIONAL MOVEMENT NOR MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE.
2. THE PARLIAMENT OF FRANCE WAS WEAK WHO DID NOT HAVE POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPERIENCE TO GAIN PEOPLES' TRUST.
3. IT WAS THE CREDIT OF MAZARIN THROUGH HIS WITNESS COULD WIN OVER THE PEOPLE.
4. IT WAS ALSO BECAUSE OF THE SUPPORT OF MIDDLE CLASS WHO STOOD WITH THE KING.

# ESTIMATE AND COMPARISON WITH RICHELIEU.

1. MAZARIN COMPLETED THE WORK OF RICHELIEU AND MADE FRANCE SUPREME IN EUROPE.
2. HE EXTENDED THE FRONTIERS OF FRANCE IN EASTERN AND SOUTHERN SIDES.
3. IN COMPARISON,MAZARIN WAS KNOWN FOR HIS DOUBLE DEALINGS BUT RICHELIEU WAS STRAIGHT FORWARD AND DIRECT.
4. MAZARIN WAS DESPISED FOR HIS FOREIGN BIRTH BUT RICHELIEU WAS RESPECTED AND FEARED.
5. RICHELIEU POSSESSED INITIATIVES BUT MAZARIN LACKED THE SAME.
6. MAZARIN LEFT THE FINANCE OF FRANCE IN A MESS WHICH COLBERT HAVE TO SET RIGHT UNDER LOUID XIV.
7. WHATEVER SAID AND DONE, HIS WORK COULD NOT BE UNDERESTIMATED.
8. HE DIED IN THE YEAR 9<sup>TH</sup> MARCH 1661.