Revolutions of 1830 and 1848

Chapter 4
Section 2
Video

• Watch the following video:
• http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KhjuCrhIdN0
Focus Question

• What were the causes and effects of the Revolutions of 1830 and 1848 across Europe?
Charles X

- King Louis XVIII of France died in 1824
- His brother, Charles X, inherited the French throne
- Charles X was an absolute monarch – he took away people’s rights
- In 1830, Charles suspended the legislature, limited the right to vote, and restricted the press
- Angry citizens, led by liberals and radicals, rebelled, fired on soldiers, threw stones, and soon controlled Paris
- Charles X abdicated (surrendered his throne) – fled to England
Charles X

Absolute Monarch!!

His closure of the legislature sparked the July Revolution in Paris in 1830.
New Government After Charles X

- Radicals hoped to set up a republic – a government with elected representatives, but liberals insisted on a constitutional monarchy, a monarchy whose power is limited by a constitution.
- **Louis Philippe** (cousin of Charles X) was chosen king.
- Louis Philippe favored the bourgeoisie, or middle class, over the workers.
- He was known as the “citizen king” because he owed his throne to the people.
- He did extend suffrage, but only to wealthy citizens – most people still did not vote.
Louis Philippe
“When France Sneeze, Europe Catches a Cold”
Effects of Paris Revolts

- Paris revolts inspired uprisings elsewhere in Europe
- Most revolts failed, but the revolutions frightened rulers and encouraged reforms
- One notable success was in Belgium, which achieved its independence from Holland in 1831
- Nationalists also revolted in Poland in 1830, but failed to win widespread support
- Russian forces crushed the independence movement in Poland
Belgian Independence

• Belgium was united with the Netherlands at the Congress of Vienna to prevent future French aggression
• Belgium disliked this arrangement
• Belgium had different language (Belgian vs. Dutch), different religion (Catholic vs. Protestant), and different economy (manufacturing vs. trade)
• The Paris uprising sparked a successful rebellion in Brussels, Belgium
• Belgium, supported by Britain and France, won its independence from Holland in 1831
Belgium separated from Holland in 1831 after a successful rebellion inspired by the Paris revolts. Brussels is the capital of Belgium.
Poland

- Poland did not achieve the same success as Belgium.
- In the 1700s, Poland was divided between Russia, Austria, and Prussia.
- Ethnic Poles wanted their land unified at the Congress of Vienna (1815).
- Sadly, the Congress of Vienna gave most of present-day Poland to Russia to control.
- The Russians crushed Poland’s uprising of 1830 led by students, army officers, and landowners.
Poland Today
Discontent grew again in France in 1840s. Radicals, socialists, and liberals denounced Louis Philippe’s government. An economic recession heightened the discontent. People lost their jobs and poor harvests caused bread prices to rise. Newspapers blamed the government for the economic crises. When the government tried to silence the critics, angry crowds took to the streets in February, 1848 (“February Days”).
Recession – a period of reduced economic activity.
February Days (1848)

- Government tried to silence the critics and block public meetings
- Protestors rioted in the streets
- Mobs blocked streets, overturned carts, and toppled trees
- Royal troops killed some protestors
- Louis Philippe decided to abdicate
- A group of liberals, radicals, and socialists proclaimed the Second Republic
Radicals – people who favor extreme change.
Differences in the Second Republic

- Middle class liberals wanted moderate political reforms
- Socialists demanded serious social and economic changes
- Socialists forced the government to establish national workshops to provide jobs for the unemployed
June Days (1848)

- The national workshops were shut down as a waste of money
- Workers rioted again in the streets
- About 1500 people were killed before the government crushed the June rebellion
- A bitter legacy was left – middle class feared and distrusted socialists while working class hated the middle class bourgeoisie
France

- By the end of 1848, the National Assembly issued a constitution for the Second Republic, giving the right to vote to all adult men.
- When the election for President was held, Louis Napoleon, the nephew of Napoleon Bonaparte, won.
- However, by 1852 he had proclaimed himself Emperor Napoleon III.
- This ended the Second Republic.

Napoleon III – elected president by the French in 1848.
Effects of Paris Revolution of 1848

- Revolutionary fever spread across Europe!!!
- Middle class liberals wanted greater share of political power for themselves
- Middle class liberals wanted basic rights for all male citizens
- Workers demanded relief from miserable working conditions
- Nationalists wanted to eliminate foreign rule
Austria

- Revolts erupted across Austrian-Hungarian Empire
- Workers and students joined together and demanded change on the streets of Vienna (capital of Austria)
- Metternich fled Austria in disguise
Hungary

- Louis Kossuth led the Hungarian nationalists
- Kossuth demanded an independent government, end to serfdom, and a written constitution to protect basic rights

Louis Kossuth – Leader of the Hungarian nationalists
Prague

• Czechs also demanded a constitution to protect basic rights
• The Austrian government, who controlled the Czechs, agreed to the reforms
• But the reforms were temporary
• Austrian troops regained control of Vienna and Prague
• Austrian troops crushed the rebellion in Hungary
Austro-Hungarian Empire
Effects of Revolutions of 1848

• The Italian states also revolted and the German states demanded national unity
• While the rebellions had some short-term success with some temporary reforms, most of them failed by 1850
• The Revolutionary movements in northern Italy, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia were similar because all three demanded independence from Austria
Powerpoint Questions

1. Who do we call people who favor extreme change?
2. Who assumed the French throne upon the death of Louis XVIII?
3. Who began to riot in the streets of Paris?
4. What is the term for “surrendering” or “giving up” the throne?
5. Who wanted to create a republic?
6. What group favored a constitutional monarchy?
7. Who was chosen to serve as the new king?
Powerpoint Questions

8. Who coined the phrase “when France sneezes, Europe catches a cold”?

9. Why did Belgians resent being ruled by a Dutch king? (3 points)

10. In what year did Belgium become an independent state?

11. Why was Poland unhappy with the Congress of Vienna?

12. What three groups supported the Polish rebellion against Russia? (3 points)

13. Who led the Hungarian nationalists?

14. What three steps did Charles X do that sparked the July, 1830 Revolution in Paris? (3 points)
The End