Revolutions in Europe  1815-1848
Review Questions
Who were the conservatives, liberals, and radicals and what type of government did they want in the 1800s?
• **Conservatives**—usually wealthy property owners and nobility – they argued for protecting the traditional monarchies of Europe

• **Liberals**—mostly middle class business leaders and merchants – they wanted to give more power to the parliaments, but they only wanted the educated landowners to be able to vote

• **Radicals**—favored drastic change to extend democracy to the people as a whole; they believed in the ideals of the French Revolution
What were the goals of the Congress of Vienna?
The Congress of Vienna wanted...

- A return to the “Old Order” = monarchies
- A balance of power among nations
- To prevent future revolutions (in order to do that they would have to limit rights.)
How were rights limited after the Congress of Vienna?
The Congress of Vienna limits people’s right in order to maintain order – the “Old Order.”

- Limited freedom of speech and press
- Secret police
- Censorship
- Illegal to trade unions
- Political parties were outlawed
What were the causes of revolutions in Europe during the 1830s and in 1848?
Causes of European Revolutions in the 19th Century:

• Growing strength of **nationalism**

• Long series of **economic downturns and bad harvests** – caused decade of the hungry forties-ex. Irish Potato Famine

• Popular **Impatience with reactionary rule** and their **limits on freedoms** (reactionaries – believed that any kind of liberalism led to chaos and war; the best way to maintain order was to oppose any kind of democratic change; Klemens Von Metternich – spokesperson for the reactionaries)
What is nationalism?
Nationalism

• Nationalism is the belief that one’s greatest loyalty should NOT be to a king or empire but to a nation of people who share a common culture and history.
How did Nationalism affect Europe?
In the 1800s, nationalism upset the balance of power that the Congress of Vienna tried to create in Europe. It led to the development of nation-states which meant the end of empires as well as the creation of new countries/nation-states.
Where did most of the revolutions take place in the 1830s and 1848?
Revolutions broke out in Prussia, Austria-Hungary, most of the German states, and many parts of Italy.
Nationalism led to revolts in the Balkans. 
(Balkans – Greece, Albania, Bulgaria, Romania, Turkey, Former Yugoslavia)
What role did radicals play in 19th century revolutions in Europe?
• Radicals participated in most liberal revolutions, but only in France was the goal of the revolution a radical one.
What sparked revolts in France in 1830?
Charles X tried to return France to an absolute monarchy. Riots forced him to flee to Great Britain.
Who replaced Charles X?
Louis-Philippe (Citizen King) replaced Charles X. He supported liberal reforms. He reigned for almost 18 years, but his popularity declined in 1848. The people then rebelled and overturned the monarchy.
By 1848 radical frustration with reached a climax in France. At left is a famous Daumier cartoon showing Louis Philippe, the "Citizen King" who took office as a result of the July 1830 uprising, metamorphosing into a pear the "bourgeois" monarchy. It nicely captured his loss of prestige in the years leading up to 1848. Daumier played a key role in this process.
Who replaced Louis-Philippe?
After the revolution of 1848, Alphonse de Lamartine replaced Louis-Philippe. France became a republic again for a short time.
What happened to France’s republican government?
France’s republican government almost immediately began to fall apart. The radicals soon split into factions. Lamartine and his supporters only wanted political reform while Louis Blanc and his supporters wanted political AND social reform. This led to bloody battles in the streets.

Society needs to change as well as government!

Society is okay, let’s just make the government more equal.
How were the revolts in France resolved?
In December 1848, Louis-Napoleon Bonaparte, nephew of Napoleon Bonaparte, won the presidential election. Four years later, he took the title of Emperor Napoleon III.
What were some of Louis-Napoleon’s accomplishments?
Louis-Napoleon built railroads, encouraged industrialization, and promoted public works projects. As a result of his efforts, unemployment decreased in France and the country began to prosper.
What were some of the effects of European revolutions?
Effects of 1848 Revolts:

- Prussia and Austria granted constitutions and ended feudalism
- Russia freed the serfs
- Strong class division remained in many countries like France and the German States
- Laid the foundation for the unification of Germany and Italy
- Demonstrated the growing political importance of nationalism
- Inspired Karl Marx to write “The Communist Manifesto”
- Hammered home the lesson of the French Revolution: that the political, social, and economic demands of ordinary people must be taken seriously
- 1848 was a watershed year for Europe, and many of the changes of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries have origins in this revolutionary period.
How did most of the revolutions in Europe, during the 19th century, end?
Most of the revolts were crushed by 1849.

Caricature by Ferdinand Schröder on the defeat of the revolutions of 1848/49 in Europe (published in *Düsseldorfer Monatshefte*, August 1849)
Nationalism Leads to Unity and Disunity
How did nationalism lead to disunity?
The Russian, Ottoman, and Austro-Hungarian Empires controlled people of many different ethnicities and cultures. These people demanded their independence which would eventually lead to the break up of these empires.
What were some of the different ethnic groups in the Russian Empire?
The Russian Empire

• Made up of Russians, Ukrainians, Poles, Lithuanians, Latvians, Estonians, Finns, Jews, Romanians, Georgians, Armenians, and Turks
What convinced Russian leaders to modernize?
Russia lost the Crimean War. Their lack of industrialization cost them the war. Russian troops were not able to receive needed supplies because of poor communication and transportation.
What was the Crimean War?
The Crimean War 1853-1856

- This war was fought between Russia and the Ottoman Empire
- The British Empire and The French Empire helped the Ottoman Empire
- It was mostly fought on the Crimean peninsula.
- The Crimean War is considered the first modern war, because it was the first to use railways and telegraphs for tactical purposes. It was also the first time war that was photographed. And Florence Nightingale was one of the first to use modern nursing practices to help wounded soldiers.
Confound it! I was wrong to take on all of Europe

Tsar Nicholas I attempts to seize entire globe which threatens to crush him. In the background are silhouettes of French and British soldiers. During Crimean war series of lithographs depicting stupidities of inadequate Russian generals, badly prepared and equipped soldiers, frustrated Tsar.
WELL INTENDED, NO DOUBT.

Quaker to British Lion, "THENCE, FRIEND! HOW LET ME PUT AWAY THOSE DANGEROUS VANITIES!"
The Bear and the Bees.—A New Version of an Old Story.
Where is the Crimean Peninsula?
Where is the Crimean Peninsula?
Who were the last Russian Czars starting in 1815?
Alexander I
1801-1825

He made reforms in the early years of his reign, but then revoked them.
(Died of Typhus)
The policy of his regime was “autocracy, orthodoxy, and nationality.” He repressed non-Russian nationalities and religions. (died of pneumonia)
Alexander II
1855-1881

• He implemented reforms. He abolished serfdom.
• Lost the Crimean War
• He maintained a liberal policy and reformed the government and military.
• (Assassinated by a terrorist)
He was NOT like his father. He was repressive and reactionary. He believed in autocracy, orthodoxy, and nationality.
Russia went from being one of the most powerful empires to a military and economic disaster. He abdicated the throne in 1917 during World War I.
King George V (right) with his first cousin Tsar Nicholas II, Berlin, 1913. Note the close physical resemblance between the two monarchs.
Nationalism Leads to Disunity
What were some of the different ethnic groups in the Austro-Hungarian Empire?
Austro-Hungarian Empire

Made up of Hungarians, Germans, Czechs, Slovaks, Croats, Poles, Serbs, Slavs, and Italians
What were some of the different ethnic groups in the Ottoman Empire?
The Ottoman Empire made up of Greeks, Slavs, Arabs, Bulgarians, Armenians, and Turks.
Why did some European countries support Greek independence?
Europe made an exception for Greece, because many European countries felt a connection to Greece and they loved and respected Greek culture and ancient Greek history.
How did the Turks respond to increasing nationalism among the Armenians?
Turks deported and massacred Armenians from 1894 to 1896 and in 1915.
A corpse of a young Armenian boy starved to death during the genocide which began on April 24, 1915.
Turkish soldiers posing with the decapitated heads of Armenian community leaders, 1915.
Kurdish deportees forced from their villages in the southeast during Turkey’s ethnic cleansing campaign of the 1990s.
Turkish soldiers posing with the decapitated heads of Kurdish rebels, January 11, 1996.
How did nationalism lead to unity?
Unifications of Italy and Germany

• Nationalism led the Italian people, who were divided into several different areas, to unify into one country/nation-state.

• Nationalism led the German people, who were also divided into several different areas, to unify into one country/nation-state.
Unification of Italy
Who were some important leaders that helped to unify Italy?
1832  Giuseppe Mazzini

- Leader if nationalist group “Young Italy”
- Briefly headed a republican government in Rome
- 1848 revolutions failed and driven into exile
King Victor Emmanuel II

- King of Piedmont-Sardinia

Camillio di Cavour

- Prime Minister of Piedmont-Sardinia
- United Northern Italy
- Began to help southern rebels
• Leader the “Red Shirts”
• United **Southern Italy**
• Allowed King Victory Emmanuel II to rule all of Italy
EPISODIO DI MILAZZO
THE MAN IN POSSESSION.
"I wonder when he will open the door."
A contemporary British cartoon, entitled "Right Leg in the Boot at Last," shows Garibaldi helping Victor Emmanuel put on the Italian boot.
What is a nation-state?
A nation-state is a country made up of a people who share a common culture and history. This country has its own independent government.

Italy goes from being several different kingdoms to being one united nation-state.
What are some characteristics of a nation-state?
Characteristics of a Nation-State

• **Nationality**-belief in a common ethnic ancestry
• **Language**-one language chosen as the “national language”
• **Culture**-a shared way of life (food, dress, behavior, ideals)
• **History**-a common past; common experiences
• **Religion**-a religion shared by all or most of the people
• **Territory**-a certain territory that belongs to the ethnic group; it’s “land”
Unification of Germany
Friedrich Wilhelm IV
He was forced to call a constitutional convention.
“No Piece of Paper Will Come between Myself and My People,”
This 1848 caricature is titled, “No Piece of Paper Will Come between Myself and My People,” a statement made by King Friedrich Wilhelm IV at the opening of the First United Landtag in Prussia. There, the king made it perfectly clear that he had no intention of allowing his God-given rule to be diminished by a piece of paper, namely a constitution. In this lithograph, Friedrich Wilhelm IV tries to shut the door on the representatives’ demands for a democratic constitution. He is supported in this by the military, which had a tradition of loyalty to the monarchy and opposition to democratic strivings. With the aid of military violence, the king managed to reject this popular demand, and the forces of reaction triumphed. In the end, however, this course of events also prompted the population to use violence to secure the “piece of paper” that would guarantee their rights. “Satyrische Zeitbilder [Contemporary Satirical Image] No. 28 by B.S. Berendsohn of Hamburg,” colored lithograph, 1848.
Who were the leaders who worked to unify Germany?
Wilhelm I

• Succeeded Friedrich Wilhelm IV

Otto Von Bismarck

• Prime Minister
• Master of “realpolitik” the politics of “blood and iron”
• Violated the constitution and ruled without the consent of Parliament
• Helped create Germany
• Wars with Denmark & Austria

• Succeeded Friedrich Wilhelm IV
What political philosophy is Bismarck known for?
“The great questions of the day will not be settled by speeches or by majority decisions—that was the great mistake of 1848 and 1849—but by blood and iron.”
'Here is Bismarck with his big broom, scolding and sweeping up all the stubborn Germans. Let's go! Go or die! Faster than that, or the French will eat your sauerkraut!'; lithograph by Pinot and Sagatre
Expansion of PRUSSIA 1807-1871

1. Alsace-Lorraine
2. Baden
3. Bavaria
4. Hanover
5. Hesse
6. Hesse-Nassau
7. Hohenzollern
8. Holstein
9. Mecklenburg
10. Oldenburg
11. Posen
12. Rhine Province
13. Saxony
14. Schleswig
15. Swedish Pomerania
16. Westphalia
17. Wurttemburg

Prussian territory 1795-1807, ceded to Russia 1815

Seized from France, 1871

To Prussia, 1849

Prussian territory after the Treaty of Tilsit, 1807

Territory gained or regained, 1815

Territory gained after Danish and Austrian wars, 1865-66

States joining the German Empire, 1871
How did the balance of power change in Europe from 1815 to 1870?
• In 1815, after the Congress of Vienna, Britain, France, Austria, Prussia, and Russia were equal in power.
• By 1870, Britain and Germany were clearly the most powerful countries in Europe economically and militarily.
• Austria, Russia, and Italy lagged far behind and France was somewhere in the middle.