

Revolutions Sweep Europe



As a Young Historian, I will be able to...

- Compare the goals of conservatives and liberals in 19th century Europe.**
- Identify the influence of liberty, equality, and nationalism on political revolutions.**
- Describe the causes and results of the revolutions of 1830 and 1848.**

Clash of Ideologies

Ideologies- Systems of thought & belief

People began to question the monarchies of Europe & turmoil began

The Congress of Vienna sought to preserve the old political political & social order

Conservative groups favored the power of the church & monarchs as they benefited from them

Liberalism

Liberal groups favored the ideas of the Enlightenment & wanted nationalist ideals across Europe

They wanted governments based on written constitutions & the separation of powers

Universal Manhood Suffrage- Giving all adult men the right to vote

They supported **laissez-faire** economics, government hands off business, & wanted capitalist entrepreneurs to succeed



Nationalism Grows

People favored revolt against the established order & people favored their cultural groups

Heritage groups would seek their own states such as Russia or Austria

Nationalism often bred intolerance & persecution of other ethnic groups

Rebellions Erupt in Eastern Europe

Eastern Europe saw the first nationalist revolts to the region

Serbia fought a series of conflicts to gain **autonomy**—
the idea of self rule, to secure independence in
1878

1830 Greek was gained independence from the
Ottoman Empire, but had to accept a
German prince as King

Spain, Portugal, & other Italian states would
eventually contribute to the unrest/



Revolutions of 1830-1848

Louis XVIII was restored to the French throne, but a constitution was drafted with the people

Radicals- People who favor extreme change, would fight for more gains such as voting rights

Absolutism- Belief of complete unrestricted power in government

Charles X instituted this in France, leading to a revolt that caused him to flee to England

Louis Philippe became the “citizen king” & set up a constitutional monarchy

Demands for Reform

Due to Frances uprising, various groups tried to rebel against their countries government

1831- Belgium becomes an independent state with a liberal constitution

Poland attempts to rebel, but are crushed by Russian forces



**Revolution of 1848 in France

The industrial revolution of Europe was
drastically changing the landscape of
France

Recession- Period of reduced economic activity,
in France factories closed, jobs were lost,
& food was expensive

February Days- People blocked the streets in Paris &
royal troops sought to squash the rebellion

The king abdicated the throne & France began the
Second Republic to set up a new government

*Revolution in 1848

June Days- Upper class shut down factory workshops & workers tried a violent uprising

Class was divided & people distrusted each other

Louis Napoleon (nephew of Napoleon Bonaparte) is elected president of the new National Assembly

Napoleon III sets up a Empire that saw rapid economic growth, but foreign adventures would later bring down the Empire



Revolution Across Europe

The French Revolutions sparked revolutions across the continent of Europe

In Austrian Empire the collapse saw protests across the region

Italy had multiple revolutions throughout the state from Venice to Naples

In Germany & Prussia the nations debated a new German State