

<i>French Rev & Napoleon</i> (1789-1815)	"Age of Metternich" (1815-1848)	"Age of Realpolitik" (1848-1871)	"Age of Mass Politics" (1871-1914)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nat'l Assembly (1789-1791) Legislative Assembly (1791-1792) Nat'l Convention (1792-1795) Directory (1795-1799) Consulate (1799-1804) Empire (1804-1815) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concert of Europe Revolutions of 1830 and 1848 Reforms in Britain Liberalism/ Nationalism vs. Conservatism Romanticism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Second French Empire Crimean War Unification of Germany Unification of Italy Ausgleich: Austro-Hungarian Empire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> French Third Republic German Empire Imperialism Rise of socialist parties Increased suffrage = mass politics

Chapter 21: 1848—Year of Revolutions



Causes	Failures	Results
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Liberals frustration with lack of political change toward constitutional and Representative gov'ts 2) Nationalism- Ethnic Minorities looked for self-determination 3) lives of the working class suffered from poor agricultural productivity (hungry 40's) and jobs were lost to new industrial machinery 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Revolutionaries boasted lofty rhetoric and inspiring visions 2) conservatives successfully exploited middle-class fears of radical revolution after June days 3) rulers pitted ethnic minorities against each other. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revolution set stage for the rise of socialism and growing division between middle class and working class. • Romanticism seemed to die out movement to realism and materialistic view of the world (Real politics and imperialism) • Conservatives learned the lesson that they could no longer ignore nationalism, so if they wish to stay in power, they had to appeal to public opinion and sponsor movements of nationalism unity (Imperialism and War)

- Series of liberal and nationalistic revolutions erupted across Europe
 - Causes
 - Severe food shortages had prevailed since 1846
 - Commercial and industrial economy was depressed
 - High unemployment rates
 - Increased nationalism
- Political liberals—mostly from the middle class—led the charge.
 - demanded a more representative government, civil liberty, and unregulated economic life
 - appealed for the support of the urban working classes and this temporary alliance overthrew or severely shook the old order
 - liberal tactics were generally viewed as violent
- Nationalism and nationhood
 - Germans, Hungarians, Italians, Czechs, and smaller national groups in eastern Europe sought to create national states that would reorganize or replace existing political entities.
- **France: The Second Republic and Louis Napoleon**
 - Causes for Revolution in France in 1848
 - Unpopularity of Louis Philippe and his minister Guizot
 - Poor harvests of 1846 and 1847
 - Political banquets
 - Parisian liberal held a series of “political banquets” and used this forum to criticize the government and demand further participation in the political process.
 - Revolution Erupts



- On February 21, 1848, the government forbade any more banquets
- On February 22, Parisian workers paraded through the streets and demanded reform and Guizot’s resignation
- As the crowds grew, Guizot resigned and Louis Philippe abdicated.
- **The National Assembly and Paris Workers**

- Liberal opposition was led by a poet named Alphonse de Lamartine
 - They formed a provisional government
- Other working-class groups did not agree with de Lamartine's views
 - Led by Louis Blanc, this group demanded representation in the cabinet
 - Louis Blanc and two other radical leaders became ministers.
- National workshops
 - Government organized national workshops to provide work and relief for thousands of unemployed workers (socialism)
- Election based on universal male suffrage chose the new National Assembly
 - The result was a legislature dominated by moderates and conservatives
 - Ensuing conflicts
 - Many in the French provinces resented the Paris radicals.
 - Peasants feared the government would confiscate small farms.
 - Government troops and the unemployed workers and artisans of Paris clashed.
 - General Louis Cavaignac (1802-1857)
 - He and a contingent of conservative troops from the countryside destroyed the barricades erected by the crowds, killed four hundred people, and hunted down another 3,000 in a series of street fights.

○ Emergence of Louis Napoleon

- Louis Napoleon Bonaparte (1808-1873)
 - nephew of Napoleon who used the inadequacies of the "July Monarchy" to enter politics in France.
 - he was named president of France in 1848 because his name was associated with stability and greatness
- Louis Napoleon Bonaparte's government
 - he claimed that he, not the National Assembly, represented the will of the people
 - in 1851, the assembly refused to amend the constitution to allow the president to run for reelection.
 - Louis Napoleon seized power.
 - Troops dispersed the National Assembly and crowd
 - 200 people were killed
 - 26,000 arrested
 - 10,000 were transported to Algeria



- In a plebiscite, more than 7.5 million voters supported the actions of Louis Napoleon and approved a new constitution that consolidated his power.
- In 1852, an empire was proclaimed, and Louis Napoleon became Emperor Napoleon III.

○ **Frenchwomen in 1848**

- Women speak out in France from 1848-1851
 - Joined political clubs
 - Some women tried, unsuccessfully, to vote in the election
 - Vesuvians
 - Radical group of women named after a volcano in Italy because they believed it was time for the demands of women to erupt like pent-up lava.
 - Demanded full domestic household equality between men and women, the right of women to serve in the military, and similarity in dress for both sexes.
 - *Voix des femmes (The Women's Voice)*
 - a daily newspaper that addressed the concerns of women
 - leaders
 - Jeanne Deroin and Pauline Roland (1805-1852)
 - Imprisoned for organizing rallies for improved conditions for working-class women
- Women, like liberals, were defeated by conservative forces.

● **The Habsburg Empire: Nationalism Resisted**

- The events in Paris in February 1848 triggered revolution in the Habsburg empire as it was vulnerable to uprisings since its government rejected liberal institutions, its borders cut across national lines, and serfdom still existed.
- Rebellions sparked in Vienna, Prague, Hungary, and Italy in 1848.

○ **The Vienna Uprising**

- March 3, 1848, Louis Kossuth (1802-1894), a Magyar nationalist and member of the Hungarian diet, attacked Austrian domination and called for the independence of Hungary.
- Students led a series of rallies in Vienna and the army failed to restore order
- **Metternich resigned and fled.**
- Emperor Ferdinand promised a moderately liberal constitution but this did not appease the liberals and Ferdinand was forced to flee.
- Government was turned over to a committee of about 200 people concerned with advocating for the economic rights of urban workers
- Habsburgs feared serf uprisings in the countryside and consequently abolished serfdom.

○ **Magyar Revolt**

- Hungarian March Revolution

- Leaders
 - Liberals supported by aristocrats who wanted their aristocratic liberties guaranteed against the central government in Vienna
- Hungarian diet and the March Laws
 - granted equality of religion, jury trials, the election of the lower chamber of the diet, a relatively free press, and payment of taxes by the nobility
- Goals of the Magyar nationalists
 - Establish a separate autonomous Hungarian state within Habsburg domains
 - Attempted to annex Transylvania, Croatia, and other eastern European territories belonging to the Habsburgs but the nationalists in these regions resisted Magyar domination
- **Important: This event is a prime example of the clash between liberalism and nationalism.**
- **Czech Nationalism**
 - Nationalist movements erupted in the Czech provinces of Bohemia and Moravia that now demanded autonomous status comparable to that just enacted in Hungary.
 - Conflict between Germans and Czechs living in these regions
 - Pan-Slavic Congress in Prague
 - Included Poles, Ruthenians, Czechs, Slovaks, Croats, Slovenes, and Serbs
 - met in Prague
 - led by Francis Palacy (1798-1876)
 - goals
 - called for the national equality of Slavs in the Habsburg Empire
 - established the vision of a massive, united Slavic state in eastern Europe
 - significance of Pan-Slavism
 - Russia became the protector of European Slavs and would use this national vision as justification to resist Habsburg, Ottoman, and German influence in Slavic regions
 - As the Congress approached a close, an uprising sparked in Prague
 - General Prince Alfred Windischgraetz (1787-1862), whose wife had been killed by a stray bullet, moved his troops against the uprising.
 - The radicals were suppressed much to the dismay of the middle class in Prague and the Germans in these regions approved of smothering Czech nationalism
- **Rebellion in Northern Italy**
 - Milan revolts against Habsburg domination and Austrian commander general Count Joseph Wenzel Radetzky (1766-1858) retreated from the city.

- The Milanese rebels were aided by King Charles Albert of Piedmont who wanted to annex Lombardy.
- Austrian commander Radetzky defeated Piedmont and the rebels and Austria retained firm control over northern Italy.
- Emperor Ferdinand returned to the capital, Vienna, to find a newly elected assembly trying to write a constitution for Austria and the unpopular Ferdinand abdicated.
- Ferdinand's nephew, Francis Joseph (1848-1916) was named emperor but real power belonged to Prince Felix Schwarzenberg who controlled the army and used it to conquer Budapest, placing Hungary once again under Habsburg domination.
 - Tsar Nicholas I of Russia (1825-1855) sent troops to help the Austrians crush the Hungarian rebels. (Concert System)

• Italy: Republicanism Defeated

- Since King Charles Albert of Piedmont was unsuccessful in driving Austria from Italy, Italian nationalists turned to Pope Pius IX, who had a liberal reputation, for leadership of the movement.
- A democratic radical in Rome assassinated Count Pelligrino Rossi (1787-1848), the liberal minister of the Papal States and Pope Pius was forced to flee to Naples.
- **Republican nationalists, led by Giuseppe Mazzini (1805-1872) and Giuseppe Garibaldi, flocked to Rome to unite the rest of Italy under a republican government.**
- Nationalists called on the forces of King Charles Albert of Piedmont for support but his role was insignificant after his defeat to the Austrians in the naval Battle of Novara and Charles Albert abdicated in favor of his son, Victor Emmanuel II (1849-1878)
- French troops crushed the rebellion and **Pope Pius IX** was restored to power over the Papal States.

• Germany: Liberalism Frustrated

- **Section Overview**
 - Revolutionary air spread through the German States
- **Revolution in Prussia**
 - Popular disturbances broke out in Berlin in March of 1848 but Frederick William IV (1840-1861) refused to turn his troops on the crowd until later in March when troops killed several citizens as they cleared a crowd near the palace.
 - **Frederick William IV** commanded the Prussian constituent assembly to write a constitution and he addressed the Berlin crowds from his balcony vowing to help unite Germany.
 - **Frederick William IV** and his conservative followers ignored the assembly recommendation and he wrote his own constitution for Prussia that included the following important provisions:

- Three-class voting which gave people with greater ability to pay taxes, more power in the voting process
 - Essentially, the wealthiest 5% of the population elected one-third of the Prussian Parliament
 - Prussian army and officer corps still swore loyalty directly to the monarch.
- **The Frankfurt Parliament**
- Representatives from all the German states gathered in Saint Paul's Church in Frankfurt to revise the organization of the German Confederation.
 - Goal was to write a moderately liberal constitution for a united Germany
 - Both conservatives and working class resisted this movement
 - Split between the German liberals and the working class enabled the conservatives in Germany to maintain power.
 - Frankfurt Parliament called for troops supplied by the German Confederation to suppress revolts and protests launched by the working class in Frankfurt.
 - Key question of the Frankfurt Parliament
 - Whether or not to include Austria in a united Germany
 - "large German [**grossdeutsch**] solution" favored Austria's inclusion
 - "small German [**kleindeutsch**] solution" advocated Austria's exclusion
 - Since Austria resisted the concept of German unification, the Frankfurt Parliament looked to Prussian leadership in the unification effort.
 - **Frankfurt Parliament offered the throne of a united Germany to Frederick William IV of Prussia but he rejected it and claimed that power to rule comes from God, not man-made constitutions ---"Crown from the gutter"**
 - Frankfurt Parliament dissolved and the liberals and nationalists failed to unify Germany.