

The Congress of Vienna



Napoleon I (1804-1814)

Remember THIS GUY – How are we going to put Europe Back together?

Napoleon's Empire in 1810 He had redrawn the map of Europe?



Napoleon's Family Rules!

He had put his family on the Thrones of Europe

- e Jerome Bonaparte → King of Westphalia.
- e Joseph Bonaparte → King of Spain
- e Louise Bonaparte → King of Holland
- e Pauline Bonaparte → Princess of Italy
- e Napoléon Francis Joseph Charles (son) → King of Rome
- e Elisa Bonaparte → Grand Duchess of Tuscany
- e Caroline Bonaparte → Queen of Naples



BALANCE OF POWER



How do we get back to this and never let a revolution or Napoleon happen again!?

Let's call a meeting and figure this out! The Congress of Vienna





Members

- Five European "great powers"
 - Austria
 - Prussia
 - Russia
 - Great Britain
 - France

The Congress of Vienna

The Congress of Vienna

The Establishment of a Conservative Order

1815

Napoleon's Surrender

ended a quarter century of continual warfare in Europe.

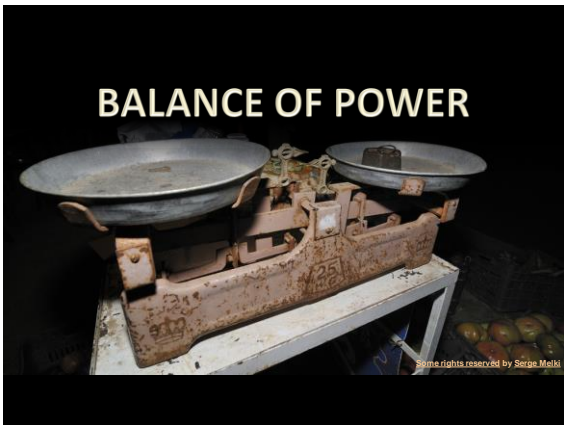
European leaders met in Vienna, Austria, to re-establish order.



Objective:
UNDO THIS
(OR AS MUCH OF IT AS POSSIBLE)



BALANCE OF POWER



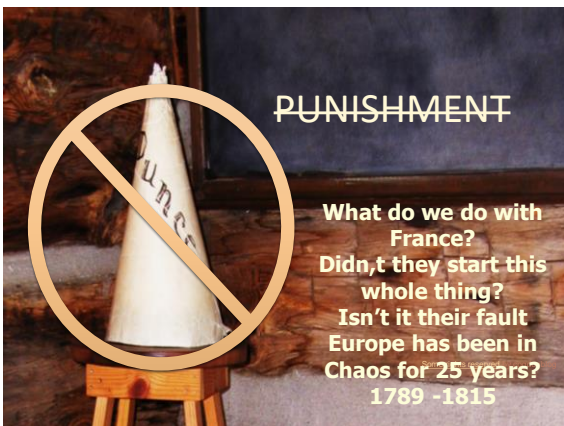
Britain
Russia
Prussia
Austria

Quadruple Alliance



PUNISHMENT

What do we do with France?
Didn't they start this whole thing?
Isn't it their fault Europe has been in Chaos for 25 years?
1789 - 1815



Let's Invite them to the meeting – WHY?

Britain
Russia
Prussia
Austria

France
France **MUST** remain a great power.



In the future the Losers will not be invited – see how this plays out at the end of WWI

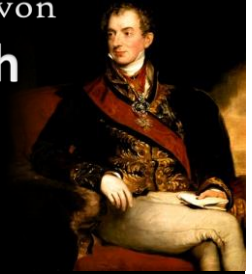
BALANCE OF POWER



Prince Klemens von

Metternich

*Austrian Foreign
Minister*



“Coachman of Europe”

He will drive the meeting and steer its direction

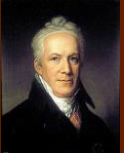
Representatives of Austria

- Foreign Minister, Prince Klemens von Metternich



- Emperor Francis I of Austria

Representatives of Prussia



• Karl von Hardenberg



• Wilhelm von Humboldt



• King Frederick William III of Prussia

Representatives of Russia



Count Karl Nesselrode



• Czar Alexander I of Russia

Representatives of Great Britain



● Robert Stewart,
Viscount Castlereagh



Arthur Wellesley, 1st
Duke of Wellington



Richard Trench, 2nd
Earl of Clancarty


Representatives of France

- Charles Maurice de **Talleyrand**-Périgord

You might remember
this guy from the XYZ
affair in 8th grade US
History



Goals

- Establish lasting peace and stability in Europe
- Prevent future French aggression
- Restore balance of power 
- Restore royal families to thrones

Actions Taken

- Formed Kingdom of the Netherlands
- Created German Confederation
- Recognized independence of Switzerland
- Added Genoa to Kingdom of Sardinia
- Required France to return territories conquered by Napoleon but left France a major power
- Affirmed principle of legitimacy

Conservatism

- I. Stability *within* states
- II. Stability *between* states



STABILITY
within
states



Conservatism

RESTORE these Things!

TRADITION
INSTITUTIONS
ARISTOCRACY



Conservatism

FORGET these Things!

LIBERAL REFORM
POPULAR GOV
NATIONALISM



STABILITY
between
states



"Concert of Europe"



The Great Powers would (informally) work together to maintain existing national boundaries and prevent revolutions.

Some rights reserved by U.S. Embassy, Kabul, Afghanistan

COLLECTIVE SECURITY

The Concert system was an informal precedent for the more formal European associations of the 20th century (League of Nations, NATO, UN, EU).

The New Old Map of Europe

Boundaries Re-drawn
(largely resembling old boundaries)



France

Restored to 1792 boundaries
WAR REPARATIONS
Bourbons Restored



Russia

Gained Polish Territory



Remember this, it will be mentioned again later in the Lecture.

German Confederation

Association of German states
Replaced defunct HRE



39 States

Down from OVER 300



WHO WILL DOMINATE?

Austria or Prussia?



1815-1848

*The Age of
Metternich*



99

*Years before the European continent
would be
torn apart again by another major war*

20

Years between WWI and WWII



GREAT
SUCCESS

High Five!



Legacy

- Short-term
 - Conservatives regained control of governments
 - Triggered revolts in colonies
- Long-term
 - Created an age of peace in Europe
 - Diminished power of France and increased power of Britain and Prussia
 - Sparked growth of nationalism

Klemens von Metternich's efforts to establish peace and stability

- Metternich sought to maintain peace between European nations by creating a **balance of power** among rival countries so no country would be a threat to the others. To guard against revolutions, he set up a series of alliances called the **Concert of Europe**, which required nations to help one another if a revolution erupted.



Prince Metternich



1815: *We have redrawn Europe's map for eternity.*

Chapter 4 Europe Faces Revolutions

Liberal and nationalist uprisings challenge the old conservative order of Europe

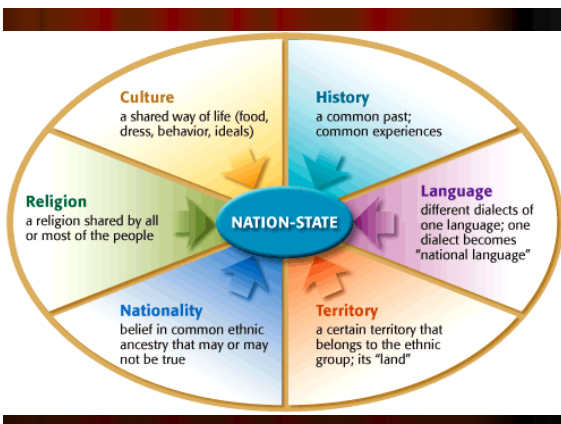
Clash of Philosophies

- Three Philosophies: In the early 1800s, three schools of political thought conflict in Europe
 - **Conservative**—landowners and nobles want traditional monarchies
 - **Liberal**—wealthy merchants and business owners want limited democracy
 - **Radical**—believe in liberty and equality. They want everyone to have a vote.

Political Science Note: Do you see in Europe – LIBERAL is in the MIDDLE and RADICAL is on the far end. This is DIFFERENT than the political spectrum in the US. Notice at this time US Ideas would be seen between Liberal and Radical!

Nationalism Develops

- Nationalism and Nation-States
 - **Nationalism**—loyalty to a nation of people with common culture and history
 - **Nation-State**—nation with its own independent government
 - In 1815 Europe, only France, England and Spain are nation-states
 - Liberals and radicals support nationalism, but conservatives do not.



Nationalists Challenge Conservative Power

- 1830s Uprisings Crushed
 - Belgian, Italian, Polish liberals and nationalists launch revolts.
 - By the mid-1830s, conservatives are back in control

Nationalists Challenge Conservative Power

- 1848 Revolutions Fail to Unite
 - Ethnic uprisings in Europe, especially in the Austrian empire.
 - Liberals hold power for short time, but lose to conservatives by 1849

Radicals Change France

- Conservative Defeat
 - In 1830, France's Charles X fails to restore absolute monarchy
- The Third Republic
 - In 1848, a Paris mob overthrows the monarchy and sets up a republic
 - Radicals split by infighting; moderates control the new government
 - 1848 constitution calls for elected president and parliament

Radicals Change France



- France Accepts a Strong Ruler
 - **Louis-Napoleon**—Napoleon Bonaparte's nephew—is elected president
 - Louis-Napoleon later takes the title emperor.
 - He promotes industrialization.

Yes France is really going to elect a guy named LOUIS and NAPOLEONI?!

The 1830 Revolutions



Chapter 18 Nationalism

Nationalism contributes to the formation of two new nations and a new political order in Europe

Nationalism: A Force for Unity or Disunity

- Two Views of Nationalism
 - Nationalists use their common bonds to build nation-states
 - Rulers eventually use nationalism to unify their subjects
 - Three different types of nationalist movements:
 - unification merges culturally similar lands
 - separation splits off culturally distinct groups
 - state-building binds separate cultures into one

HOW DO YOU BECOME A NATION?

Types of Nationalist Movements

Type	Characteristics	Examples
Unification	• Mergers of politically divided but culturally similar lands	• 19th century Germany • 19th century Italy
Separation	• Culturally distinct group resists being added to a state or tries to break away	• Greeks in the Ottoman Empire • French-speaking Canadians
State-building	• Culturally distinct groups form into a new state by accepting a single culture	• The United States • Turkey

KNOW THIS CHART – YOU WILL SEE IT AGAIN!

Nationalism Shakes Aging Empires

- The Breakup of the Austrian Empire
 - Austria includes people from many ethnic groups
 - 1866 defeat in Austro-Prussian War (Seven Weeks War) and Hungarian nationalism forces emperor to split the empire into Austria and Hungary
 - still ruled by emperor



Flag of Austria-Hungary representing two kingdoms, but ruled by one emperor. This was a concession to Hungarian nationalism.

Nationalism Shakes Aging Empires

- The Russia Empire Crumbles
 - After 370 years, Russian czars begin losing control over their empire
 - **Russification**—forcing other peoples to adopt Russian culture
 - policy further disunites Russia, strengthens ethnic nationalism

Nationalism Shakes Aging Empires

- The Ottoman Empire Weakens
 - Internal tensions among ethnic groups weakens the empire.
 - Rulers grant citizenship to all groups, outraging Turks.

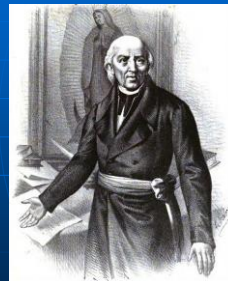
Remember we looked at this EARLIER in the Semester, this should be REVIEW

Latin American Peoples Win Independence

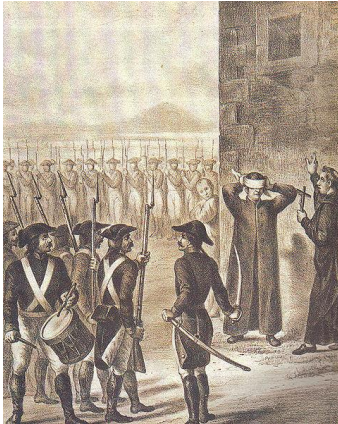
Spurred by discontent and Enlightenment ideas, peoples in Latin America fight colonial rule.

This is WHY in High School we take notes, so we have something to go back to and SEE the information again!

Mexico Ends Spanish Rule



- A Cry for Freedom
 - Padre **Miguel Hidalgo**—priest who launches Mexican revolt (1810).
 - 80,000 Indian and Mestizo followers march on Mexico City
 - **Jose Maria Morelos**—leads revolt after Hidalgo's defeat, but loses
 - Both Hidalgo and Morelos were executed.



An artistic representation of the execution of Jose Maria Morelos in 1815.

Mexico Ends Spanish Rule

- Mexico's Independence
 - Mexican creoles react; Iturbide (a Mexican General) declares Mexico independent (1821)
 - Iturbide reigns briefly as emperor until March 1823.
 - In 1823, Central America breaks away from Mexico



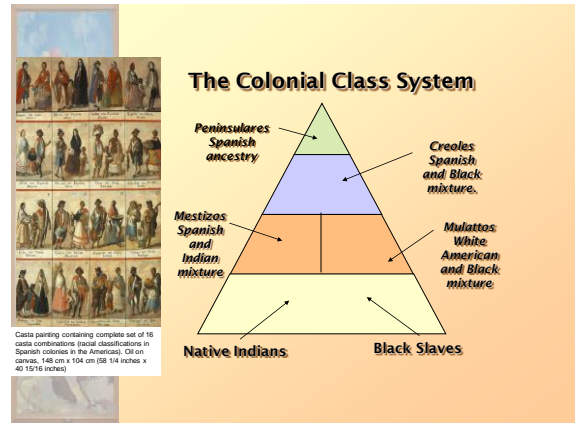
Agustín de Iturbide



Iturbide is credited with designing the first Mexican flag. (1821-1823)



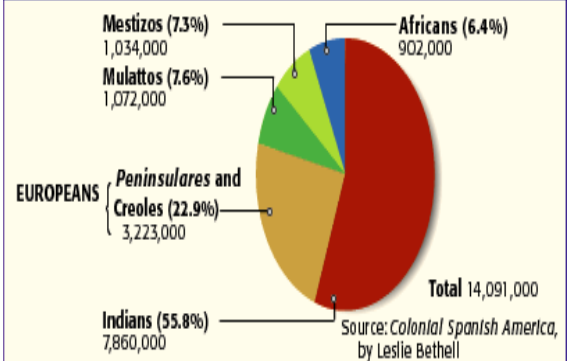
Today's Flag of Mexico
The tri-color flag is still used, and the presence of the eagle is also used in the modern flag of Mexico used since 1968.



Colonial Society Divided

- A Race and Class System
 - Latin America has social classes that determine jobs and authority
 - **Peninsulares**—born in Spain, they head colonial government and society
 - **Creoles**—American-born Spaniards who can become army officers
 - **Mestizos**—have both European and Native American ancestry
 - **Mulattos**—have both European and African ancestry
 - Slaves and Native Americans are at the bottom of society

The Divisions in Spanish Colonial Society, 1789



Creoles Lead Independence

- The Spread of Enlightenment Ideas
 - Enlightenment ideas inspire Latin American revolutionaries
- Creole Leaders
 - **Simón Bolívar**—wealthy Creole leads Venezuela in revolution
 - **José de San Martín**—leader of Argentinean revolutionary forces

1. Bolívar's 1807 return from Europe by way of the United States allowed him to study the American system of government.

2. In 1810, Bolívar went to London to seek support for the revolution in Latin America. At the same time, he studied British institutions of government.

Portraits of Bolivar and San Martin



Creoles Lead Independence

- Bolívar's Route to Victory
 - Venezuela declares independence in 1811; Bolívar wins war by 1821
- San Martín Leads Southern Liberation Forces
 - Argentina is independent in 1816; San Martín helps free Chile
 - Bolívar's and San Martín's armies drive Spanish out of Peru in 1824.

Brazil's Royal Liberator

- A Bloodless Revolution
 - Napoleon invades Portugal; royal family moves to Brazil (1807)
 - Portuguese court returns to Portugal after Napoleon's defeat (1815)



The Imperial Palace in Rio de Janeiro where King John VI of Portugal had transferred the Portuguese Royal Court to Brazil.

Brazil's Royal Liberator



Pedro I of Brazil

- Portuguese prince Dom Pedro stays behind in Brazil
 - Dom Pedro accepts Brazilian's request to rule their own country
 - He officially declares Brazil's independence (September 1822)
- By 1830, nearly all of Latin American regions win independence



Flag of the independent Empire of Brazil under Pedro I

19th Latin American Independence Movements



Using your 8th grade knowledge, what movements were going on in the United States from 1800s to 1840s ?

The 1830 Revolutions



The 1830 Revolutions



While there were attempts at Revolutions in the 1830s only one was "Successful" and Supported by Europe

Nationalists Challenge Conservative Power

- Greeks Gain Independence
- **Balkans**—region of Europe controlled by the Ottomans in early 1800s.
- Greece gets European help to gain independence from the Turks.

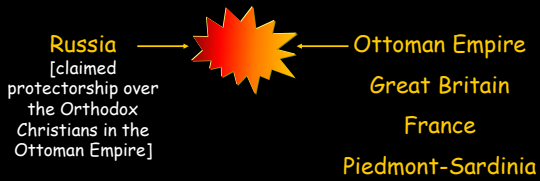


Greek Revolution - 1821



This revolution was led by the People (demos) against the Ottoman Turks

The Crimean War [1854-1856]



The Charge of the Light Brigade: The Battle of Balaklava [1854]



*Half a league, half a league,
Half a league onward,
All in the valley of Death
Rode the six hundred.
"Forward, the Light Brigade!
"Charge for the guns!" he said:
Into the valley of Death
Rode the six hundred...*

A romanticized poem of the battle
by Alfred Lord Tennyson

The Crimean War [1854-1856]



Florence Nightingale [1820-1910]



"The Lady with the Lamp"



Treaty of Paris [1856]

- No Russian or Ottoman naval forces on the Black Sea.
- All the major powers agreed to respect the political integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

Who benefitted?

Who lost big?

The Crimean War [1854-1856]



WHY is this war important?

We are introduced to Piedmont – Sardinia, they want to play on the world stage – WATCH for this.

Also Great Britain and France become FRIENDS – they had been enemies – think about how this will play out in future European Events!



National Unification and National State

1848-1871

The turning point at which history failed to turn.

--- George Macaulay Trevelyn [1937]

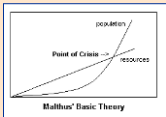


Pre-1848 Tensions: Long-Term

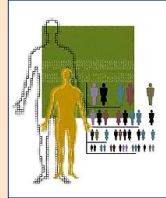
- G Industrialization
 - Economic challenges to rulers.
 - Rapid urbanization.
 - Challenges to the artisan class.
- G Population doubled in the 18^c
 - Food supply problems → **Malthus**
- G Ideological Challenges
 - Liberalism, nationalism, democracy, socialism.
- G Romanticism
- G Repressive Measures
 - **Carlsbad Decrees** [Prus.]
 - **Six Acts** [Eng.]
 - Secret police created in many European states.



Thomas Malthus



- ▣ Population growth will outpace the food supply.
- ▣ War, disease, or famine could control population.
- ▣ The poor should have less children.
- ▣ Food supply will then keep up with population.



Pre-1848 Tensions: Short-Term

- G Agricultural Crises
 - Poor cereal harvests
 - prices rose 60% in one year.
 - Potato blight → Ireland
 - Prices rose 135% for food in one year!
- G Financial Crises
 - Investment bubbles burst → railways, iron, coal.
 - Unemployment increased rapidly [esp. among the artisan class].



Working & middle classes are now joined in misery as are the urban and agricultural peasantry!



Italy

Italian Unification



Upheaval in Italy, 1848

- G Italian nationalists and liberals sought to end foreign domination of Italy.
- G Milan, Lombardy & Venetia wanted to expel their Austrian rulers.
- G Bourbon rulers in Kingdom of Two Sicilies.
- G House of Savoy in Sardinia-Piedmont grant liberal constitutions.
 - Sardinia-Piedmont declared war on Austria.
- G Beginning in May, revolutions suppressed.



Italian Nationalist Leaders



Count Cavour
[The "Head"]



Giuseppe Garibaldi
[The "Sword"]



Giuseppe Mazzini
[The "Heart"]



King Victor Emmanuel II

Pope Pius IX: The "Spoiler"?



Why doesn't the Pope want Italy to get together?

Italy, 1848





- G **Giuseppe Mazzini** established a Roman Republic in 1849 protected by **Giuseppe Garibaldi**.
- G **Pope Pius IX** forced to flee.
- G Austrian General Radetsky crushed Sardinia-Piedmont.
- G French troops take back the Papal States.
- G **Victor Emmanuel II** takes the throne in Sardinia-Piedmont.



Reasons for Failure in Italy

- G Rural people did not support the revolutions.
 - Revolutionaries focused mainly on urban middle classes.
- G The revolutionaries were not united.
 - Fear of radicals among moderates lead to the collapse of the revolutions.
- G Lack of leadership and administrative experience among the revolutionaries.

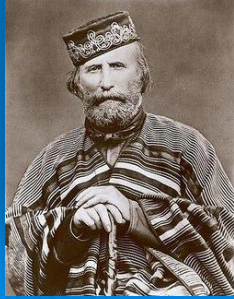
Case Study: Italy



- Cavour Leads Italian Unification
 - **Camillo di Cavour**—prime minister of the Kingdom of Sardinia in 1852
 - Gets French help to win control of Austrian-controlled Italian land

Case Study: Italy

- Garibaldi Brings Unity
 - **Giuseppe Garibaldi**— leads nationalists who conquer southern Italy
 - Cavour convinces Garibaldi to unite southern Italy with Sardinia
 - Garibaldi steps aside, allowing the king of Sardinia to rule
 - Control of Venetia and Papal States finally unites Italy



The German States

German Unification



Key Players



Germania - 1848



Frederick William IV of Prussia (1840-1861)



- G Mad as a hatter!
- G Anti-liberal, but an 'Arthurian' medieval romantic.
 - Agricultural romantic.
- G Relied on *Junker* (conservative wealthy landowners) support.
- G Prussia in the mid-19^c:
 - Efficient.
 - Good economy.
 - Strong military.

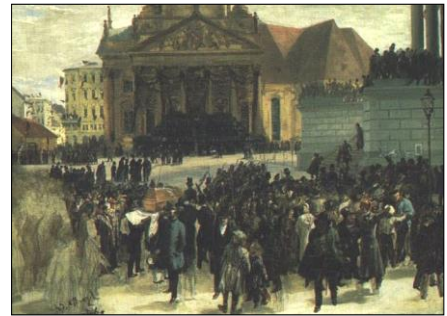


The Germans Follow the French

- G After the February French revolutions, there were many riots in minor German states.
- G Austria and Prussia expected to intervene to crush these revolts, BUT:
 - Vienna Revolution → led to the fall of Metternich.
 - Berlin riots
 - Prussian army efficiently suppressed the revolutionaries.
 - King Frederick William IV withdraws the troops and hand the Prussia liberals a big victory!
 - Other Princesdoms collapse when Prussia's nerve fails.



Funeral for Berlin Freedom Fighters



The Frankfurt Assembly

- G German liberals are overjoyed!
- G German National Assembly established in Frankfurt:
 - Universal suffrage.
 - Delegates mostly from the middle class.
 - Debate over the nature of the state → monarchy of Habsburgs or Hohenzollerns?
 - They chose the Austrian Habsburg Archduke John rather than the King of Prussia.
 - He was a well-known liberal sympathizer.
 - But they couldn't guarantee the loyalty of the Prussian Army.



Frankfurt Assembly Meets





A Citizen Militia on Parade in Berlin



The "Three Germanies"



Liberalism Discredited in Germany

- G Little popular support.
- G The union of liberals and democrats didn't last.
- G Rule of force was the only winner!
- G There was a massive exodus of liberal intelligentsia.
 - Militarism, hierarchy, and statism were triumphant!
 - Capitalists followed suit.



- G So in 1848 "Germany" tries to come together. They have an Assembly, a flag, a female symbol, and even a constitution. What they don't have is a Monarch and they wanted to be a Constitutional Monarchy.
- G Why do you think they didn't just become a Republic?

Kaiser Wilhelm I of Prussia



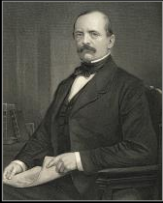
Case Study: Germany

- Bismarck Takes Control
 - **Junkers**—conservative wealthy landowners — support Prussian Wilhelm I
 - Junker realpolitik master **Otto von Bismarck** becomes prime minister
 - **Realpolitik**—power politics without room for idealism
 - Bismarck defies Prussian parliament



Chancellor Otto von Bismarck

Realpolitik



"Blood & Iron"

The "Iron Chancellor"



OTTO VON BISMARCK

1. The father of German unification
2. Prime minister of Prussia
3. Political conservative
4. Junker
5. Against – liberalism, democracy, socialism
6. Favored – duty, service, order, fear of God



Otto von Bismarck

- 🇩🇪 *The less people know about how sausages and laws are made, the better they'll sleep at night.*
- 🇩🇪 *Never believe in anything until it has been officially denied.*
- 🇩🇪 *The great questions of the day will not be settled by speeches and majority decisions—that was the mistake of 1848–1849—but by **blood and iron**.*

Otto von Bismarck

- 🇩🇪 *I am bored. The great things are done. The German Reich is made.*
- 🇩🇪 *A generation that has taken a beating is always followed by a generation that deals one.*
- 🇩🇪 *Some damned foolish thing in the Balkans will provoke the next war.*

THE UNIFICATION OF GERMANY

1. Who will control the German states?
2. 1861 King William I become king of Prussia
3. Political struggle between king and middle class liberals – 1862 Otto von Bismarck is appointed prime minister
4. THE CONSTITUTIONAL STRUGGLE 1862-1866 =
 - a. Bismarck ignores parliament
 - b. collects taxes
 - c. expand the military
5. REALPOLITIK = the politics of reality = machiavellian view of international relations
6. "IRON AND BLOOD" = Prussia and Germany will find greatness through industrial and military power
7. Bismarck arranges three wars that lead to German unification

Step #1:

The Danish War [1864]

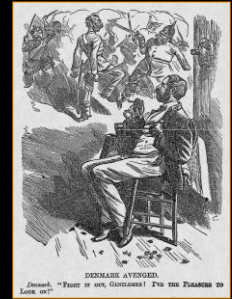
The Peace of Vienna



THE DANISH WAR 1864

- Denmark and German states are struggling over the territories of Schleswig and Holstein
- Prussia joins with Austria against Denmark
- Denmark is defeated –
 - Austria occupies Holstein/Prussia occupies Schleswig
 - Prussia wants both
 - Bismarck moves to arrange war with Austria

Step #2: Austro-Prussian War [Seven Weeks' War], 1866



THE AUSTRO-PRUSSIAN WAR 1866

- Again conflict is over Schles-Hol
- B. isolates Austria → no allies
- Prussia wins war
- B. organizes the NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION → makes north German states part of Prussia



The German Confederation

Step #3: Creation of the Northern German Confederation, 1867



Shortly following the victory of Prussia, Bismarck eliminated the Austrian led German Confederation.

He then established a new North German Confederation which Prussia could control → **Peace of Prague**

Step #4: Ems Dispatch [1870]: Catalyst for War

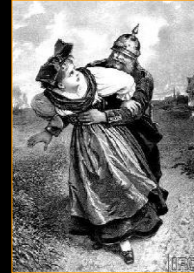
- 1868 revolt in Spain.
- Spanish leaders wanted Prince Leopold von Hohenz. [a cousin to the Kaiser & a Catholic], as their new king.
- France protested & his name was withdrawn.
- The Fr. Ambassador asked the Kaiser at Ems to apologize to Nap. III for supporting Leopold.
- Bismarck "doctored" the telegram from Wilhelm to the French Ambassador to make it seem as though the Kaiser had insulted Napoleon III.



Step #5: Franco-Prussian War [1870-1871]



Step #5: Franco-Prussian War [1870-1871]



German soldiers "abusing" the French.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR 1870-1871

1. B. wants war with France to drive the south German states into his control
2. Nap. III wants war to make himself popular again
3. THE EMS DISPATCH → Bismarck reedit's telegram to make it sound insulting → war!
4. South German states join with Prussia against France
5. France is defeated at the Battle of Sedan → Nap. III is captured → the 2nd Empire collapses
6. France is forced to pay 5 billion franc indemnity + loses Alsace and Lorraine
7. Paris falls in Jan. 1871 – Hall of Mirrors at Versailles unified Germany is created → Prussian king becomes Kaiser/Emperor of Germany

Bismarck & Napoleon III After Sedan



Treaty of Frankfurt [1871]

- 🇫🇷 The Second French Empire collapsed and was replaced by the Third French Empire.
 - 🇫🇷 The Italians took Rome and made it their capital.
 - 🇫🇷 Russia put warships in the Black Sea [in defiance of the 1856 Treaty of Paris that ended the Crimean War].
-
- 🇫🇷 France paid a huge indemnity and was occupied by German troops until it was paid.
 - 🇫🇷 France ceded Alsace-Lorraine to Germany [a region rich in iron deposits with a flourishing textile industry].

The Crowning of Kaiser William I 1871 → German Unification



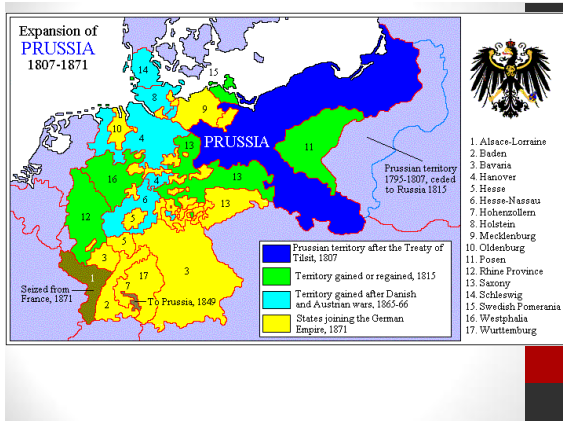
Anyone recognize this ROOM, we saw it earlier in our Study

Coronation of Kaiser Wilhelm I [r. 1871–1888]



Why here? Are they sending a Message

Kaiser Wilhelm I – former king of Prussia who becomes German Emperor



Prussian Junkers Swear Their Allegiance to the Kaiser



German Imperial Flag



Look another Tri Colour!?



German for "Empire."



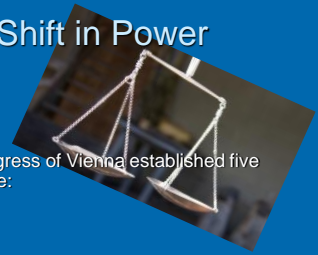
Look at what is coming!?
Kaiser Wilhelm II [r. 1888-1918]



A Shift in Power

➤ Balance Is Lost

- In 1815 the Congress of Vienna established five powers in Europe:
 - Austria
 - Prussia
 - Britain
 - France
 - Russia
- By 1871, Britain and Prussia (now Germany) have gained much power
- Austria and Russia are weaker militarily and economically



FRANCE

The "June Days"

G Worker groups in Paris rose up in insurrection.

- They said that the government had betrayed the revolution.
 - Workers wanted a redistribution of wealth.
- Barricades in the streets.
 - *Victor Hugo's Les Misérables* was based on this event.



G A new liberal-conservative coalition formed to oppose this lower class radicalism.

Paris: To the Barricades Again!



The 2nd French Republic (1848-1852)

G General Louis Cavaignac assumed dictatorial powers & crushed the revolt.

- 10,000 dead.
- A victory for conservatives.

G Nov., 1848 → a new constitution provided for:

- An elected President.
- A one-house legislature.



The Republic
by Jean-Leon Gerome



President Louis Napoleon

- G The December election:
 - The "law and order" candidate, **Louis Napoleon Bonaparte**, defeated Cavaignac.
 - This was a big shift in middle class opinion to the right!
- G The New President:
 - Purged the govt. of all radical officials.
 - Replaced them with ultra-conservative and monarchists.
 - Disbanded the National Assembly and held new elections.
 - Represented himself as a "Man of the People."
 - His government regularly used forced against dissenters.



1851 Coup d'Etat



- G President Louis Napoleon declared a hereditary **2nd French Empire**.
- G A national plebiscite confirmed this.



The HAPSBURG EMPIRE



Ferdinand I (1793-1875)

- G The nature of the Austrian Empire:
 - Very conservative monarchy [liberal institutions didn't exist].
- G Culturally and racially heterogeneous.
- G Social reliance on serfdom dooms masses of people to a life without hope.
- G Corrupt and inefficient.
- G Competition with an increasingly powerful Prussia.



Therefore, the Empire was vulnerable to revolutionary challenges.



Austrian Students Form a Militia



Vienna, 1848: The Liberal Revolution

- G The "February Revolution" in France triggered a rebellion for liberal reforms.
- G March 13 → rioting broke out in Vienna.
 - The Austrian Empire collapsed.
 - Metternich fled.
 - Constituent Assembly met.
 - Serfdom [robot] abolished.
 - The revolution began to wane.
 - The revolutionary government failed to govern effectively.





The New Austrian Emperor Franz Joseph I [r. 1848-1916]



The Hungarian Revolution



Lajos Kossuth (1802-1894)

- G Hungarian revolutionary leader.
- G March laws provided for Hungarian independence.
- G Austrians invade.
 - Hungarian armies drove within sight of Vienna!
- G Slavic minorities resisted Magyar invasion & the Hungarian army withdrew.
- G Austrian & Russian armies defeated the Hungarian army.
- G Hungary would have to wait until 1866 for autonomy.

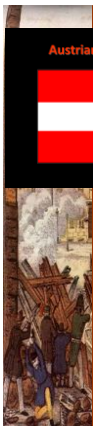


Tsar Nicholas I (r. 1825-1855)

- G He raised an army of 400,000 in response to a request from Franz Joseph.
 - 140,000 put down the Hungarian revolt.



What does it say about Austria when they can't put down their own Revolt, and is Russia trying to show its POWER in the area? Is this the Stability WHITIN / BETWEEN the States that Metternich was hoping for?



Austrian Imperial Flag

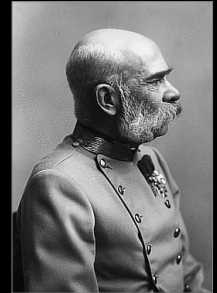


The Austrian Empire: 1830



Emperor Franz Josef I [r. 1848-1916]

Notice the dates, he is going to be around a while and all the way up to?



Differing Nationalities in the Austrian Empire



Is it hard to keep a diverse country together?

No common Language
No Common Religion
No common Ethnicity

Have stayed together to defeat the Ottoman Turks and they are on the decline.

So what happens next?

The Ottoman Empire -- Late 19^c "The Sicker Man of Europe"



The Compromise of 1867: The Dual Monarchy → Austria-Hungary

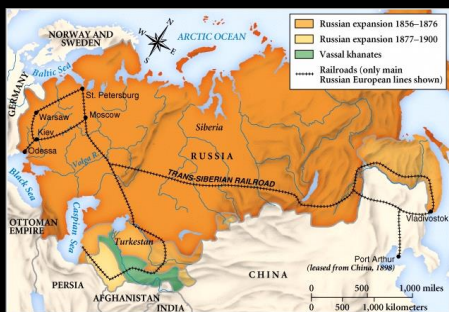


The Hungarian Flag

Russian Imperial Flag



Russian Expansion



A heterogeneous empire

Nicholas I [r. 1825-1855]



- Autocracy!
- Orthodoxy!
- Nationalism!

Alexander II [r. 1855-1881]

- Defeat in the Crimean War.
- Emancipation of the Russian serfs [1861-1863].

Russia is getting rid of Serfdom (a middle Ages Concept) at the same time the United States is fighting a war over Slavery and issuing the Emancipation Proclamation



Alexander III [r. 1881-1894]

- Reactionary.
- Slavophile.
- "Russification" program.
- Jews → forced migration to the Pale



Russian Expansion



Russian Expansion



Forced Migration of Russia's Jews



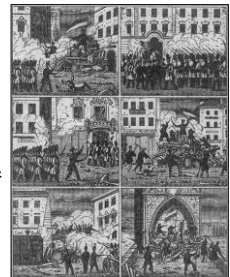
Russia is going to move its Jewish Population through a series of Pogroms to a place called "the Pale".

After WWI this area will get a new name: Poland! How does this play out for the Jewish People in that Area?

Many Russians during this time also immigrated to the United States.

Bohemia, 1848

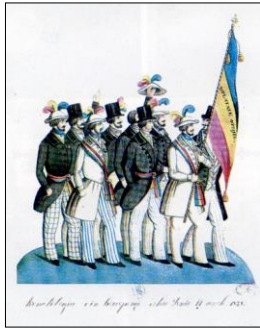
- Bohemia was split between Pan-Slavs & Pan-Germans.
- Prague Conference:
 - Developed the idea of Austro-Slavism.
 - A constitution & autonomy within the Habsburg Empire.
- The Austrian military ultimately attacked Prague, occupied Bohemia & crushed the rebellion.



The Prague Barricades



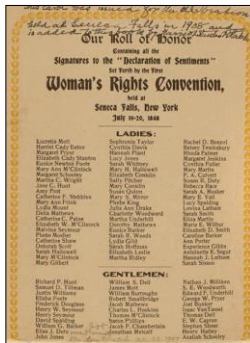
Revolution in Romania



1848: Outside the Continent



Seneca Falls Convention, NY



Other "revolutions" are happening around this time in the United States! Are there others?



THE AFTERMATH



Democrats Swept Out of Europe



Conservatism remains the Norm



Why did the 1848 Revolutions Fail?

- G They failed to attract popular support from the working classes.
- G The middle classes led these revolutions, but as they turned radical, the middle class held back.
- G Nationalism divided more than united.
- G Where revolutions were successful, the Old Guard was left in place and they turned against the revolutionaries.
- G Some gains lasted [abolition of serfdom, etc.]
- G BUT, in the long term, most liberal gains would be solidified by the end of the 19th:
 - The unification of Germany and Italy.
 - The collapse of the Hapsburg Empire at the end of World War I.



The Bottom Line

- G It looked like the Conservative forces had triumphed.
- G BUT...
 - Things had changed forever.
 - Economic/social problems continued to be constant challenges to the ruling order.
 - Conservatives would have to make concessions in order to stay in power.
 - Many of the limited Liberal achievements remained permanent.



The Communist Manifesto



Karl Marx

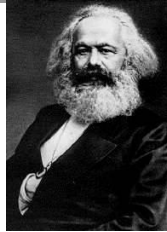


Friedrich Engels



Karl Marx 1818–1883

Philosopher, social scientist, historian and revolutionary, Karl Marx is regarded by many as the most influential economic and social thinker of the 19th century



He writes his work, thinking he will change industrial England – remember they are 100 years ahead, but actually his writings would go on to influence a FUTURE revolution – Watch for it!



Some Bibliographic Sources

- G "The Revolutions of 1848" by R. Folmer. St. Joseph's H. S. (PPT).
- G "The Revolutions of 1848" by Stephen Luscombe. (PPT).