

## Chapter Summary

### **Section 1: An Age of Ideologies**

Conservatives such as Prince Metternich battled liberal ideas such as freedom of speech and natural rights as well as nationalistic revolts such as the one that occurred in Serbia.

### **Section 2: Revolutions of 1830 and 1848**

Liberal-led battles for reform swept Europe in waves, generally beginning in France both in 1830 and 1848. These revolutions were largely unsuccessful, but they set the stage for later reforms.



## **Chapter Summary** (continued)

### **Section 3: Revolts in Latin America**

Latin Americans watched the revolutions in Europe. There was already discontent over the class structure in most colonies. Leaders such as L'Ouverture, Bolívar, and San Martín led battles to gain independence.

## Objectives

- Understand the goals of the conservatives.
- Explain how liberals and nationalists challenged the old order.
- Summarize the early challenges to the old order in Europe.



## Terms and People

- **ideology** – a system of thought and belief
- **universal manhood suffrage** – giving all adult men the right to vote
- **autonomy** – self-rule

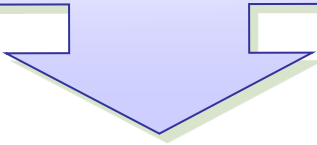


## What events proved that Metternich was correct in his fears?

At the Congress of Vienna, the powers of Europe tried to uproot the “revolutionary seed” and suppress nationalist fervor. Others, however, challenged the order imposed in 1815.

The clash of people with opposing ideologies plunged Europe into more than 30 years of turmoil.

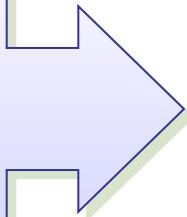
**The Congress of Vienna in 1815 had been a victory for conservatives.**



- Conservatives shared a political ideology that opposed liberals and nationalists.
- Conservatives of the early 1800s wanted to restore the social and political order that had existed before 1789.

## Conservatives had benefited under the old order and longed for its return.

### They wished to restore:

- Royal families who had lost their thrones during Napoleon's wars
  - A social hierarchy in which the lower classes respected and obeyed their social superiors
- 

### Conservatives also backed established churches:

- **Catholic** in Austria and southern Europe
- **Protestant** in northern Europe
- **Eastern Orthodox** in eastern Europe

## Conservatives believed that:

Ideas such as natural rights could only lead to chaos

If change had to come, it must come slowly

By defending peace and stability, all of society would benefit

Conservatives urged monarchs to use troops to crush protests. They believed that revolutionary ideas such as freedom of the press must be suppressed.



**Inspired by the Enlightenment and the French Revolution, liberals and nationalists challenged conservatives.**



- Middle-class or “bourgeois” liberalism represented the interests of business owners, bankers, lawyers, editors, and writers.
- Liberals called for greater individual freedom.

**Liberals wanted governments based on written constitutions.**

They opposed:

- Divine-right monarchies
- The old aristocracy
- Established churches

They saw the role of government as protecting the individual's freedom of thought, speech, and religion.

**Liberals supported laissez-faire and the free market.**



They believed only those with a financial stake in society, male property owners, should be able to vote.

As capitalists, they had different goals from those of the poor, working class. Only later would liberals support **universal manhood suffrage**.

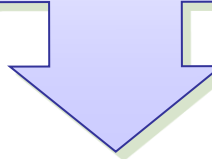
## Nationalists looked to unite people with common heritage.

For centuries Europeans had traded lands through wars or royal marriages.

Large empires such as Russia and Austria included many smaller ethnic groups.

Nationalism gave people of common heritage a sense of identity.

**Ideas of liberalism and nationalism spurred a number of revolts against the old order in the early 1800s.**



- In southeastern and southern Europe, rebellions erupted.
- The Ottomans had ruled the Balkans in southeastern Europe for 300 years.



**Karageorge led a Serbian revolt against the Ottomans between 1804 and 1813.**

Although unsuccessful, the fight increased Serbian nationalism and led to a revival of Serbian literature and culture.

In 1815, Milos Obrenovic led a second, successful revolt.

The Serbians were aided by Russia, which shared a similar language and the same Eastern Orthodox religion.

With Russian help, Serbia gained autonomy within the Ottoman empire.

The Ottoman sultan later agreed to formal independence; Russia would continue to play a major role in Serbia.

## **In 1821, Greeks revolted against Ottoman rule.**

A long, bloody struggle united Greeks. Their leaders called the struggle "*a national war, a holy war, a war the object of which is to reconquer the rights of individual liberty.*"

Western powers supported Greece, but later pressured the Greeks to accept a German king, showing their opposition to revolutionary nationalism.



**In the 1820s, revolts also occurred in Spain, Portugal, and the Italian peninsula.**



- Prince Metternich urged conservative rulers to crush these uprisings, but troops would not be enough.
- By the mid 1800s, there were calls for workers to overthrow the old order and to use socialism to reorganize property ownership.

## Objectives

- Describe how French rebels won some reforms in 1830.
- Analyze how the spirit of reform spread in 1830.
- Explain the revolutions that surged through France and throughout the rest of Europe in 1848.



## Terms and People

- **radicals** – those in favor of extreme change
- **Louis Philippe** – France’s “citizen king” who replaced Charles X in 1830
- **recession** – a period of reduced economic activity
- **Napoleon III** – Louis Napoleon; elected president of France; in 1852 took the title of emperor
- **Louis Kossuth** – Hungarian nationalist and journalist who led demands to end serfdom and create an independent, constitutional government



## **What were the causes and effects of the revolutions in Europe in 1830 and 1848?**

The quick suppression of liberal and nationalist uprisings in the 1820s did not end Europe's age of revolutions. In 1830 and again in 1848, Europeans saw street protests explode into full-scale revolts.

As in 1789, the upheavals began in Paris and radiated out across the continent.

**In 1824 Charles X took the throne in France.**

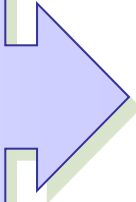


- A conservative believer in absolute monarchy, he suspended the legislature, limited the right to vote, and restricted the press in July 1830.
- Liberals and **radicals** took to the streets in protest.



The rioters forced Charles to abdicate. Radicals wanted to form a republic, but liberals insisted on a constitutional monarchy under **Louis Philippe.**

**Called the  
“citizen king,”  
Louis Philippe  
got along well  
with the liberal  
bourgeoisie.**



- Louis Philippe filled his government with liberals.
- He dressed like the middle class and walked the city streets greeting citizens.
- He extended voting rights, but only to the wealthy.
- The middle class prospered but not the working class.

## The revolt in Paris was followed by similar uprisings elsewhere in Europe.

- Most were suppressed by military force.
- Metternich complained, "*When France sneezes, Europe catches a cold.*"
- Even where they failed, some rebels won limited reforms from frightened rulers.




**One successful revolt was in Belgium, which had been made a part of the kingdom of Holland under a Dutch king.**

Following the French uprising, the Belgian middle class rebelled in 1830.

In 1831, a liberal constitution was established.

## A revolution in Poland failed in 1830.

In the 1700s, Poland had been divided among Austria, Russia, and Prussia.



Rather than restoring their nation, the Congress of Vienna gave most of Poland to Russia.



In 1830, students, army officers, and angry landowners rebelled, but they were crushed by Russian troops.

**Discontent grew once again in France during the late 1840s.**

By 1848 conditions were ripe for revolt.

- Liberals denounced corruption in Louis Philippe's government.
- Socialists called for an end to individual private property.
- A **recession** closed factories and created unemployment.
- Poor harvests caused bread prices to rise.

## **In February, protestors took to the streets and clashed with troops.**

Louis Philippe abdicated, but leaders of the Second Republic were not united in their goals.

Middle-class liberals wanted moderate reforms.

Socialists wanted radical measures such as national workshops to provide jobs for the poor.

**In June, the liberals took control from the radicals and shut down the job workshops.**

Furious workers took to the streets in anger against the business class.

Bourgeois liberals didn't trust the socialists and turned violently against the protestors.

Peasants fearing loss of their land turned on the rioting workers.

**The National Assembly issued a new constitution for the Second Republic.**

It created a strong president and a one-house legislature.

All adult males were given the vote.

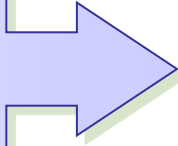
This was the widest suffrage in the world. Nine million Frenchmen could now vote.

## Voters elected Louis Napoleon, nephew of Bonaparte.



- He attracted voters by appearing to favor reform and order, and by his famous name.
- Once in office he proved to be more interested in power.
- Winning a plebiscite with 90% of the vote, he proclaimed the Second Empire and himself Emperor Napoleon III.

**Many believed a monarchy was more stable than a republic.**



They also hoped to restore France's former glory.

- In the early days of the empire, there was prosperity and growth.
- But Napoleon III embarked on ill-fated adventures that ended the empire.



## Events in Paris set off a tidal wave of rebellion.

- Liberals sought more power and to protect **basic rights** of all male citizens.
- Workers demanded **relief from the miseries** caused by the Industrial Revolution.
- Nationalists of all classes sought to **throw off foreign rule**.

Radicals called it the “springtime of the people.”

## Revolution spread to the Austrian empire.

Metternich himself was forced to resign and flee as students joined workers in the streets of Vienna.

In Budapest, **Louis Kossuth** led demands for independent government, an end to serfdom, and a constitution to protect individual rights.

In Prague, Czechs made similar demands.

The government agreed to demands, but then sent troops to crush the revolts and regain power.

## Revolts spread to Italy and the German states.

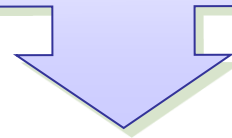
**From Venice to Naples,  
Italian states set up  
independent republics.**

Even the pope was expelled from Rome.

**Students, workers, and  
peasant farmers joined  
liberals in Prussia.**

King Frederick William of Prussia agreed to an elected assembly.

**By 1850, the conservative governments regained control and the liberal revolutions faded.**



- In Prussia, the new assembly was dissolved; in Rome the pope was restored. Military power ended the rebellions.
- The revolutionaries lacked the mass support necessary at this time. Liberalism, socialism, and nationalism would win success in the future.

## Objectives

- Explain the causes of discontent in Latin America.
- Describe Haiti's fight for freedom.
- Summarize the revolts in Mexico and Central America.
- Understand how revolutions ignited South America.



## Terms and People

- **peninsulare** – member of the highest social class in Spain's colonies in the Americas
- **creole** – American-born descendent of Spanish settlers in Spain's colonies in the Americas
- **mestizo** – person in Spain's colonies in the Americas of European and Native American descent
- **mulatto** – person in Spain's colonies in the Americas of African and European descent

## Terms and People (continued)

- **Simón Bolívar** – known as “the liberator”; freed several South American nations from European rule, including Venezuela, Peru, Ecuador, and Bolivia
- **Toussaint L’Overture** – self-educated former slave who led an uprising against Napoleon in Haiti
- **Father Miguel Hidalgo** – a creole priest who in 1810 called for freedom and an end to slavery for Mexicans; led a revolt

## Terms and People (continued)

- **Father José Morelos** – mestizo priest who called for wide-ranging reforms in Mexico, including an end to slavery; led a revolt
- **José de San Martín** – an Argentine creole who led armies against colonial rule in Argentina, Chile, and Peru
- **Dom Pedro** – son of the king of Portugal who became emperor of an independent Brazil





## **Who were the key revolutionaries who led the movements for independence in Latin America, and what were their accomplishments?**

Liberal ideas spread to Latin America with explosive results. From Mexico to the tip of South America, revolutionary movements arose to overthrow the European powers.

By 1825, most of Latin America was free from colonial rule.

**After 300 years of colonial rule, the revolutionary fever of Europe also gripped Latin Americans.**

Many groups were unhappy with the strict social structure found across most of Latin America.

## Discontent was rooted in the social, racial, and political structure.

<b>peninsulares</b>	Spanish-born upper class; held top government and church positions
<b>creoles</b>	European descent; resented second-class status; owned mines, haciendas, and ranches

## Discontent was rooted in the social, racial, and political structure. (continued)

<b>mestizos</b>	A growing group of people of mixed European and Native American descent
<b>mulattoes</b>	Of mixed European and African descent; angry about lack of status and opportunities
<b>Africans</b>	Many were enslaved on plantations and longed for freedom


**Educated creoles read Enlightenment writers and saw the North Americans throw off colonial rule.**

Many traveled to Europe and were inspired by the ideals of the French Revolution.

In 1808 Napoleon invaded Spain. They saw Spain's weakness as an opportunity to gain independence.

## Before any revolts took place in Spanish colonies, a rebellion began in French-controlled Haiti.

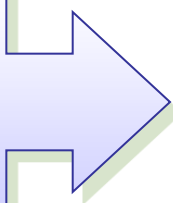
Enslaved Africans led by **Toussaint L'Ouverture** began a bloody revolution in 1791.



- By 1798 the rebels had taken most of Haiti.
- Napoleon sent an army to retake the island.
- Despite a truce, they arrested L'Ouverture, who died in France.

The French were defeated and left Haiti in 1804.

**In most of Spanish America, creoles wanted more power and control.**



- But most had no desire for economic or social disruption.
- The slave revolt in Haiti worried them, because most owned haciendas, mines, or farms. Some used slave labor.

**In September 1810 a parish priest, **Father Miguel Hidalgo**, called for Mexicans to fight for their independence.**

A ragged army of poor mestizos and Native Americans marched on Mexico City.

Despite some early successes, without creole support the rebellion collapsed.

Hidalgo was captured and executed.



Another priest, **Father José Morelos**, began another rebellion.

He urged reforms such as the abolition of slavery, and the right to vote for all men.

For four years, rebels with Morelos fought.

In 1815 he was taken prisoner and executed.

It looked like the rebel movement had ended.

**In 1820, liberals forced the Spanish king to issue a constitution for Mexico.**

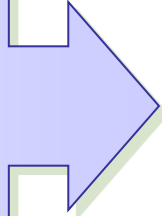


A conservative creole, Agustín de Iturbide, feared that the new Spanish government might impose liberal reforms on the colonies.

**Aided by creoles,  
native Americans,  
and mestizos,  
Iturbide  
overthrew the  
Spanish viceroy.**

- Mexico was now free!
- Iturbide took the title of Emperor Agustín I.

During the 1820s other Spanish-ruled lands in Central America declared independence.



**Iturdide tried to add these lands to his new Mexican empire.**

- Liberal Mexicans toppled Iturdide and established the Republic of Mexico.

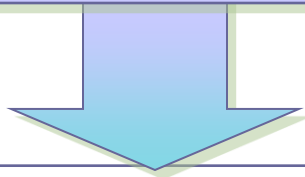
These lands became the republics of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Honduras.

In 1810 **Simón Bolívar** led an uprising to create a republic in Venezuela.



- The republic was quickly toppled by conservative forces, who forced him into exile.
- However, Bolívar responded with a daring plan.

**Bolívar and his army crossed the Andes; in August 1819, he surprised the Spanish in Bogotá, now capital of Colombia.**



Other victories followed; by 1821 Caracas was free.



Bolívar moved on to Ecuador, Bolivia, and Peru.

Now called "The Liberator," he joined forces with José de San Martín.

**In 1816 José de San Martín helped win independence for Argentina.**

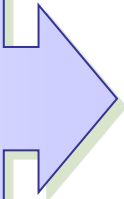


- He then led an army over the Andes to defeat the Spanish in Chile.
- Moving next to Peru, he turned his forces over to Bolívar, who was victorious.

By 1824, the new nation of Gran Colombia was free. However, rivalries turned to civil war and it split into Colombia, Panama, Ecuador, and Venezuela.

**Under **Dom Pedro**, son of the Portuguese king, Brazil became an independent nation.**

When Napoleon conquered Portugal, Dom Pedro fled to Brazil.



- In 1822, Portugal threatened to end reforms in Brazil.
- Dom Pedro declared himself emperor of a free Brazil.
- He accepted a constitution and many freedoms.
- Brazil remained a monarchy until 1889.