

Revolutions of 1848

France

- Causes
 - Dissatisfaction with current political and social situation
 - Bourgeois Monarch Louis Philippe
 - Failure to act to address problems
 - Nobility
 - Backed by conservatives
 - Catholic Church
 - Wanted complete abolition of serfdom
 - *1840 Economic crisis*
 - Poor harvest
 - Business failures
 - Food shortages
 - Unemployment
 - Slow railroad production
 - 1 out of every 200,000 Frenchmen could vote
 - Secret societies
 - Split between Moderates and Radicals
 - Liberals
 - Moderates
 - Less censorship
 - Extend suffrage
 - Not everyone though
 - Unification in Germany
 - Constitutional Monarchies
 - Middle Class
 - Radicals
 - UMS
 - Social reforms for the poor
 - Independence in Austria-Hungary
 - Felt like they got nothing out of the Revolution of 1830
 - Republics
 - Royalists/Conservatives
 - Orleanists
 - Supported Louis Philippe
 - Bourbons
 - Supported heirs of Charles X
- **February Revolution**
 - 1848
 - Liberal reform banquet scheduled
 - Cancelled by Francois Guizot
 - Liberals demonstrations
 - Demand Guizot's resignation
 - Louis Philippe had forbade demonstrations
 - Barricades in the streets
 - National Guard does not want to fire on demonstrators
 - Fire broke out
 - 20 killed



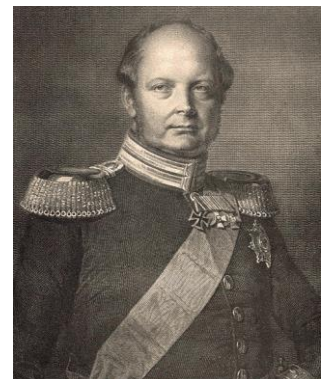
- Results
 - *Louis Philippe abdicates*
 - Feb 24, 1848
 - Begins process of 2nd French Republic
 - Provisional government established first
- Provisional Government
 - Republic
 - 10 men
 - All political parties
 - Republicans
 - Legitimists
 - Orleanists
 - Socialists
 - Led by Louis Blanc
 - Controlled three seats
 - Supporters of Napoleon
 - Reforms
 - Planned UMS
 - Abolished slavery in colonies...again
 - Ministry of progress
 - Manufacturing collectives
 - Government involvement
 - Not very effective
 - **National Workshops**
 - Unemployment bureaus
 - Not “social workshops” that everyone wanted
 - 10 hour workday
 - Luxembourg Commission to monitor working conditions
 - Elections for a permanent assembly
 - Elections of 1848
 - 84% of men voted
 - For a republic
 - National Workshops cancelled due to lack of federal money
 - June Revolution
 - May lead up
 - Workers attack Constituent Assembly
 - Call for social reform
 - National Guard restored order
 - National Workshops abolished
 - Martial law declared
 - **Bloody June Days**
 - June 23-26, 1848
 - Parisians cut-off from state support
 - Class war
 - Workers versus Bourgeoisie
 - Barricades, Chaos, Panic
 - 1,500 killed
 - 12,000 arrested
 - Many exiled to Algeria

- Results
 - Revolt put down by General Louis Cavaignac
 - “Butcher of June”
 - Repressive measures
 - Censorship
 - Closed political clubs
 - Reduced suffrage
 - Beginning of class struggle in France
- New elections
 - Legislative Assembly replaced constituent Assembly
 - Louis Napoleon won
 - Nephew of Napoleon
 - **President of 2nd French Republic**



Prussia

- Prussia in 1848
 - Ruled by an Absolutist
 - **Frederick William IV**
 - Efficient
 - High rate of literacy
 - Zollverein
 - Push for Liberalism
 - Spurred on by example of French Revolution (1848)
 - Frederick William made reforms
 - Ended censorship
 - Wrote constitution
 - Even spoke of constitution for all German states
 - Revolts anyway
 - Barricades, street fighting, shooting
 - Demands increase despite Frederick Williams call for peace and promises of reform
 - Frederick William puts down revolt
 - Sent troops to Berlin
 - Reneged all liberal promises
 - Dissolved assembly
 - Martial law
 - New Constitution
 - 1850-1918
 - Fairly progressive
 - Two house legislature
 - Lower house elected by UMS
 - Electoral college
 - Votes weighted according to taxes paid
 - Freed serfs on his own lands
- **Frankfurt Assembly**
 - May 1848-May 1849
 - Group of German liberals who wanted unity
 - Middle class
 - Opposed violence
 - Weak



- Not sanctioned by government
- No real legal power
 - Not supported by Junkers
 - Princes unwilling to give up power
 - “It stood for an ideal. Politically it represented nothing.”
- Did not reflect needs of working class
- No pre-existing structure
- No army or civil service
- Split between Big Germans and Little Germans
 - Big Germans wanted a big state that included Austria
 - Little Germans did not want Austria included
- Wrote “Basic rights of the German People”
- Offered crown to Frederick William
 - Rejected
 - Would have limited his power
 - Did not want war with Austria
 - “Would not pick the crown from the gutter”
- Failed

Austrian Empire

- Geographically, Politically, and Ethnically complicated
 - Geographically
 - Very populous
 - Core made up of Austria, Bohemia, and Hungary
 - Also contained most of Northern Italy
 - Venetia
 - Lombardy
 - Most influential member of German Confederation
 - Still Hapsburg controlled
 - Ethnically
 - Germans
 - Most numerous
 - But not a majority
 - Czechs
 - Magyars
 - Dominant in Hungary
 - Slavs
 - Many other smaller groups
 - Politically
 - Austria is aging empire
 - Established to protect Europe from Turks
 - Turks power is fading
 - Rest of Europe did not see use for Austria anymore
 - Hapsburgs trying to hold it all together
 - Conservatives
 - Hold positions of power
 - Trying to maintain status quo
 - Metternich
 - Leading statesman still
 - Power tied to the throne

- Liberals
 - Nationalists want independence for small ethnic states
 - Hungary and Bohemia
- Hungary
 - **Louis Kossuth**
 - Liberal
 - Magyar – leader of Hungarian liberals
 - Gave nationalistic speech
 - *Started March Days*
 - March Laws
 - Separate Hungarian Parliament
 - Declared autonomy in domestic affairs
 - Separatism but still within empire
 - Sparked revolt throughout empire
 - Prague, Venice, Sardinia, Milan, Tuscany, Vienna
- Successful at first
 - Empire collapsed
 - Chaos
 - Moved capital to Budapest
 - Kossuth named president of Hungary
 - Changed language to Magyar
 - Civil war within Hungary by non-Magyars
 - Revolt put down with help of Russian troops
 - Nicholas I
 - June 1848
 - Conservatives regain power
 - Kossuth flees to Ottoman Empire
 - Makes his way to exile in Britain with help of the United States



- Hapsburg authority restored
- **Emperor Ferdinand**
 - Conservative
 - Liberal reforms
 - Fired Metternich
 - Set up National Guard
 - National Workshops
 - Granted a constitution
 - Extended suffrage
 - Relaxed censorship
 - Abolished seigniorial obligations
 - Later reneged on ALL promises
 - Dispersed *Pan-Slav Congress*
 - Met in Prague in June 1848
 - Wanted to unite all Slavs
 - Forced to abdicate in favor of nephew
 - Francis Joseph
 - Last Austrian Empire
 - Goal is to keep empire alive as long as possible

