

Revolutions of the 1820s and 1830s

Background

- **Nationalism**
 - Began forming under Napoleon
 - Pro-French in France
 - Anti-French and Pro-Whatever everywhere else
 - German, Italian, Russian, etc...
 - Formation of Nation-States
 - Ex. Confederation of the Rhine
 - Nation-States
 - A form of political organization in which a group of people who share the same history, traditions, or language live in a particular area under one government (Merriam-webster)
- **Liberalism**
 - Interested in legally defined political and social rights
 - Favored constitutional monarchy
 - Radicals pushed for a republic
 - Wanted written constitutions
 - Allowing for orderly change through legislative process
 - Broadened franchise
 - Opposed to UMS
 - Feared mob rule
 - Opposed to women's vote
 - Wanted Individual freedoms
 - Protect civil rights
 - Speech, press, assembly, religion
 - Especially right to property and equality before the law
 - Government's job to protect private property and maintain peace
 - Keep law and order
 - Fear of revolt led to desire for police protection
 - Government transparency
 - Government actions and voting actions
 - Against Slavery
 - William Wilberforce

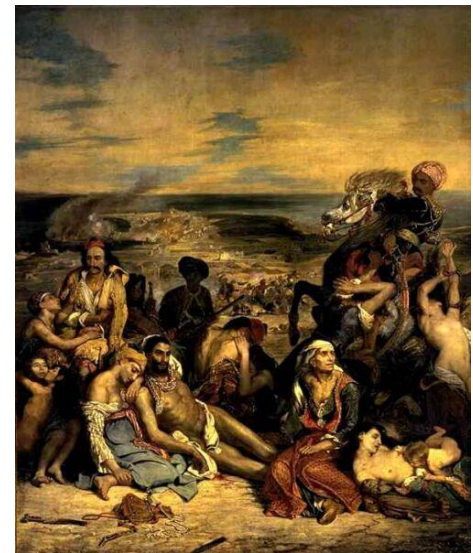


Revolutions of the 1820s

- **German States (1819)**
 - German Confederation established by congress of Vienna
 - Much smaller than confederation of the Rhine
 - Burschenschaften
 - Student clubs in universities
 - Political organizations
 - Tended to be very liberal
 - Wanted **German unity**
 - Conservatives opposed
 - Carlsbad Decrees
 - Issued by Metternich

- Weakened Burschenhaften
 - Imposed censorship
 - Dissolved Organizations
 - Fired liberal instructors
 - Result
 - Fails: Germany remains firmly in hands of Conservatives
- **Spain (1820)**
 - King Ferdinand returned to throne after Congress of Vienna
 - Helped re-establish conservatives to power
 - Army led revolt versus Ferdinand
 - Led to public revolt
 - Congress of Vienna steps in
 - Congress of Verona allows French to put down revolt
 - Spread to colonies
 - Simon Bolivar
 - Early 19th Century South American ruler
 - Helped free Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia
 - Jose de San Martin
 - Worked with Bolivar
 - Trained by Spanish and fought in Peninsular War
 - Helped liberate Argentina, Chile, and Peru
 - Mexican War of Independence
 - Started by Father Miguel Hidalgo in 1810
 - Mexico Independent by 1821
 - Results
 - Liberals wiped out in Spain
 - Success for conservatives
 - South American Independence
 - Almost complete loss of Spanish Empire
- **Italian States (1820)**
 - Carbonari
 - “Carbon Burners”
 - Liberals
 - Congress of Tropeau
 - Congress of Vienna empowered Austrians to put down revolt
 - Result
 - Failed: Victory for the Congress of Vienna in maintaining status quo
- **Russia (1825)**
 - Death of Alexander I
 - Crown passed to Nicholas I
 - Very conservative
 - Upset liberals
 - Decembrist Revolt
 - Liberal army officers supported Constantine
 - Nicholas’ brother
 - Felt they could control him easily
 - Result
 - Failed: Killed all involved in Decembrist Revolt

- **Greece (1821)**
 - Greek rebels versus Turkish rule
 - Greeks wanted independence
 - Alexander Ypsilantis
 - Founder of *Society of Friends*
 - Liberal Nationalist
 - Congress of Vienna
 - Condemned insurrection at first but later supported
 - Did not like Turks
 - Saw them as uncivilized savage infidels
 - Did not approve rebellion
 - Too liberal
 - Greek cause popular internationally
 - Romantic artists supported Greek Independence
 - **Massacre at Chios**
 - Eugene Delacroix
 - Vivid colors, strong emotional piece
 - Results
 - Succeeded: Turks defeated at Battle of Navarino by international forces
 - Greek Independence in 1821
 - Congress system shattered
 - Un-successful at preventing spread of liberalism
 - Victory spurs on future revolts



Revolutions of the 1830s

- **France**
 - Louis XVIII
 - Gained power after expulsion of Napoleon
 - Very old
 - Very Cautious
 - Conservative, but wanted to keep head
 - Signed charter
 - Constitutional monarchy
 - Two house Legislature
 - Freedom of press, religion
 - Upholds Napoleon's code and concordat
 - Charles X
 - 1824-1830
 - Brother of Louis XVI and Louis XVIII
 - More conservative
 - Censorship
 - Church controlled education
 - Give land back to nobles
 - July Ordinances
 - Disenfranchised $\frac{3}{4}$ of the voters
 - More conservative legislature

- July Revolution of 1830
 - Public outbreak
 - Fighting in the streets
 - Charles X scared and left
 - Louis Philippe became ruler
 - Bourbon dynasty ended
 - Louis Philippe
 - Establishes Orleanist branch of Bourbon family
 - No immediate relatives to Bourbons
 - **“July Monarch”**
 - Businessman king
 - Wore a business suit and carried an umbrella
 - Accepted charter
 - Relatively liberal
 - Doubled the vote
 - Opposition
 - Republicans
 - June Rebellion (1832)
 - Attempt to reverse July Monarchy
 - Popularized by Victor Hugo
 - UMS supporters
 - The Poor
 - Victory for the liberals
 - “Dike and Flood”
 - France is the Dike
 - Flood is liberals in other nations
- **Belgium**
 - Part of Netherlands
 - Differences in language, religion
 - Belgian independence in 1830
- Switzerland
 - Liberal cantons versus conservative cantons
 - Liberals won (1845)
 - Semi-successful
- Poland
 - Independence from Russia
 - Nationalistic
 - Led by tiny middle class
 - Thinking France and Britain would help them
 - Failed
 - Horribly, horribly, failed
- Italy, Spain, Germany
 - Failed, Failed, and Failed

Crisis and Compromise in England

The English Anomaly

- Able to **avoid** major revolution in 19th century
 - Signs of dissatisfaction
 - Slight popular unrest

- Grain riots
 - Bad Harvests
 - High Prices
- Working class unrest
 - Demanding rights
 - Luddites
 - Working class who destroyed machines
- Old fashioned political systems

Peterloo Massacre

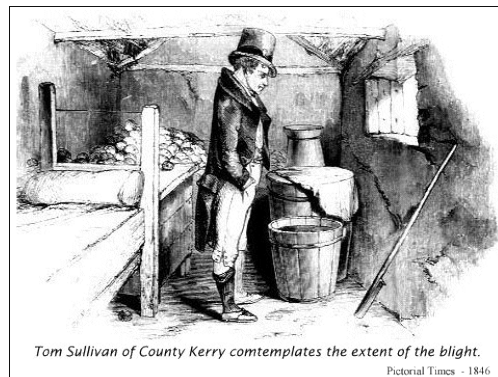
- 1819
- Mass meeting at St Peter's Fields
 - Near Manchester
 - 50,000 in attendance
- Liberal demonstration
 - Freedom of assembly
- Got out of control
 - Police fire on demonstrators
 - Arrest and violence
 - 11 killed
 - Hundreds wounded
 - "Massacre of the poor"
 - As bad as it got
- Response
 - **Six Acts**
 - Repressive
 - Banned demonstrations
 - Suspended habeas corpus
 - Restricted press
 - Government compromise
 - Fear of violence and civil war
 - Ease political tension
 - Slow and steady
 - Reforms led to idea of **liberal consensus**
 - Government should make reforms to help the people
 - Victorian Ideals



Early Reforms

- Repealed Test and Corporation acts
 - 1828
 - No longer required to be Anglican to hold specific positions
- Catholic Emancipation Act
 - 1829
 - Removed legal restrictions on Catholics
- **Electoral Reforms**
 - Unequal electoral districts
 - Rotten boroughs
 - Old voting districts
 - Very little population but representation
 - Cities had high populations but no representatives

- Pocket boroughs
 - “rigged”
 - One person controlled borough
 - Limited franchise
 - 1 out of 15 adult males voted
 - **Reform Bill of 1832**
 - Vote to more people
 - Extended franchise
 - 1 out of 5 adult males could vote
 - Far from fully democratic but it’s a start
 - Significance
 - Turning point in history of modern Britain
 - Led to development of broader political parties
- Other reforms
 - Factory Acts
 - First in 1833
 - Child labor
 - No means of enforcement
 - Did not provide inspectors
 - Poor law
 - Public assistance ended
 - Poor houses
 - Municipal Corporations Act
 - City government more uniform
- **Repeal of Corn Laws**
 - Corn Laws
 - Tariffs on all imported grains
 - Only helped landowners/farmers
 - Kept cheap foreign grain out of British markets
 - Hurt the poor
 - Mostly urban poor
 - Kept grain prices high
 - Hurt businessmen
 - Had to pay higher salaries to workers
 - Pursuit to repeal corn laws
 - Bad harvests 1839-1841
 - **Potato famine/Great Hunger**
 - Ireland 1845
 - Expanding population
 - **Anti-Corn Law League**
 - 1839
 - Pressure group
 - Middle class
 - Laissez-faire
 - John Bright
 - Repeal of Corn Laws is a step toward democracy
 - PM Robert Peel
 - Feared open revolt
 - Knew he would fall from power
 - **1846 repealed Corn Laws**



- Significance
 - Government willing to **compromise** to avoid revolution
- **Chartists**
 - 19th century British liberals who wanted political reform
 - **People's Charter**
 - Petition
 - Signed by millions
 - *Liberal reforms*
 - Annual elections
 - Electoral districts
 - Secret ballots
 - UMS
 - Salaries for MPs
 - 1839 and 1842
 - Rejected
 - Significance
 - Peaceful reform
 - Use of Parliamentary process
 - Largest working class political movement
 - Closest thing to socialism
 - Eventually all passed except annual elections