EUROPEAN HISTORY

Unit 8

The Congress of Vienna

The Revolutions of 1830 and 1848

Form 4
Napoleon’s domination of Europe had forced the Great Powers to unite to defeat him. This alliance was carried over into peacetime with the aim of keeping the peace and restoring the old monarchs of Europe. These aims were partially achieved by the Congress of Vienna (1814-15) and by the Congress System (or Concert of Europe) (1815-24).

1. The Congress of Vienna was attended by the following statesmen:

   Lord Castlereagh (Foreign Secretary) and the Duke of Wellington represented Britain.
   Emperor Francis I and Chancellor Metternich represented Austria.
   Frederick William III and Chief Minister Count Hardenberg represented Prussia.
   Czar Alexander I represented Russia.
   Prince Talleyrand (Foreign Minister) represented France.

2. These European leaders agreed on the following points:

   1. the frontiers of France were brought back to those of 1790.
   2. France had to accept an allied army of occupation until it paid a large war indemnity.
   3. a number of buffer states were created around France.
   4. the old rulers of Europe received back their lost lands during the French Revolution and Napoleon.
   5. the balance of power was to be set up between the Great Powers.
   6. the Concert of Europe was agreed to discuss and solve future international questions (e.g. revolts).
   7. re-establish peace and stability in a conservative and monarchical Europe.

3. Merits and defects of the Vienna Settlement

   The strongest criticism was that it ignored the feelings of nationalism and liberalism stirred by the French Revolution and Napoleon. The Revolutions of 1830 and 1848 were inspired by the principles ignored by the Congress of Vienna.

   By accepting the principle of intervention in the internal affairs of other states, the settlement of 1815 tended to turn local affairs into international crises. Britain found herself ‘intervening to prevent intervention’. In spite of all the intervention conservatism and liberalism ended up in a draw. In the revolts that occurred in the years 1820-1830, the conservative forces won in Spain, Naples and Poland and the revolutionary forces won in Greece, France and Belgium.
1. Match the following using numbers from 1 to 12. (12)

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>its neutrality guaranteed by the Great Powers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>united with Sweden.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Rhineland</td>
<td>had its frontiers set as those of 1790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>given to Prussia as a buffer against France.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>united with the Dutch Netherlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>went to Austria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Lombardy-Venetia</td>
<td>went to Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>The Papal States, Naples and Sicily, Tuscany, Modena and Parma (in Italy)</td>
<td>became British possessions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>united with the Kingdom of Sardinia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Former Republic of Genoa</td>
<td>united with Russia as an autonomous kingdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Malta and the Ionian Islands</td>
<td>set up as a Confederation of 39 states.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>went back to their former Italian princes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Look carefully at the source and answer the following questions.

(a) Why do you think was the Congress held in Vienna? (1)

________________________________________________________________________

3. Identify one positive and one negative criticism to the Congress of Vienna. (2)

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

4. Underline the groups in Europe that tended to opposed some or most of the decisions taken at the Congress of Vienna?

*the Belgians, the liberals, the conservatives, the Poles, the monarchists, the Catholic Church, the nobility* (3)

(Total 20 marks)
While Europe was engaged in the Napoleonic Wars, a group of Greek patriots set up the Hetarie Philike with the aim of freeing Greece from Turkish rule and establishing an independent Greek state. Greek writers developed the modern Greek language and rediscovered the literary works of the Ancient Greeks.

The revolt of the Greeks against their foreign Turkish rulers started in 1821. At first the Greeks were successful because they were far away from Constantinople and the Turks had to deal with another revolt in Wallachia and Moldavia. The first reaction of the Congress Powers was to keep out of the struggle and to stop Russia from intervening to help the Greeks. This limited the war for some years between Greeks and Turks who massacred each other with great ferocity. But then an event in 1824 shifted the balance of the revolt in favour of the Turks. Sultan Mahmud II persuaded Mehmet Ali, the ruler of Egypt, to help him crush the Greek revolt. Mehmed was promised the Morea, Syria and Damascus. Mehmet sent an organized army and navy from Egypt to Greece and there he nearly defeated the Greek rebels.

In the meantime in Europe, liberals and nationalists joined forces in support for the Greeks. Many volunteers went to fight for the Greek cause, including the famous English poet Lord Byron. In 1825 the new Russian Czar, Nicholas I, decided to help the Greeks by sending a Russian army against Turkey. Public opinion and the fear of a Russian victory against Turkey made the British and French governments intervene as well in favour of the Greeks.

Thus, in 1827 Britain, France and Russia put pressure upon the Sultan to grant the Greeks some measure of independence. When the Sultan refused, the joined allied fleet defeated the Turkish-Egyptian fleet at the Battle of Navarino. It was the last great naval battle fought exclusively with sailing ships. On another front, Russia then invaded the Ottoman Empire from the Danube and pushed on to Constantinople. In the end the Sultan had to agree to the independence of Greece which was guaranteed by Britain, France and Russia. In 1833 the Greeks chose a German prince, Otto I as the first King of Greece. Russia used the Greek War to increase her influence in the Balkans. Britain and Austria wanted to keep the Turkish Empire strong and an independent Greece to stop Russian influence in the Balkans.
Between 1772 and 1795 the independent Kingdom of Poland was erased from the map of Europe when the Great Powers of Prussia, Russia and Austria agreed to partition Poland between them (see map above). In 1809 Napoleon, who was sympathetic with the Polish cause, set up an independent Grand Duchy of Poland. But the Congress of Vienna of 1815 confirmed the previous Polish partitions and assigned the greater part of Poland to Russia.

In 1815 Czar Alexander I gave a liberal government to his Polish subjects. The Polish National Assembly was to control internal affairs and all government posts were given to Poles. The Poles enjoyed freedom of speech and religion. Poland was declared a separate Kingdom with Czar Alexander as king.

Czar Nicholas I had promised the Poles that he would keep the liberal constitution granted by Alexander. But he soon started acting the contrary: the press was censored, Russians replaced Polish officials in the government and Nicholas stopped calling the Polish parliament.

News of the Belgian Revolt of 1830 made the Polish troops to revolt, take control of Warsaw and force the Russian Governor to flee from Poland (Nov. 1830). The Polish Revolt was supported mainly by the nobility and lacked popular support. The nobles were divided between Whites (Moderates) and Reds (Nationalists). The Reds took control of the government and declared Poland an independent state. In February 1831 Czar Nicholas send a Russian army which reoccupied Warsaw and crushed the revolt. Like the Italians, the Poles had no chance to succeed alone without help from outside.

The Czar took a heavy revenge against the Polish patriots. The 1815 Constitution was abolished, the University of Warsaw was closed down. Warsaw was turned into a Russian military garrison. Russians were placed in key government posts, about 80,000 Poles were exiled to Siberia and Poland was declared a province of the Russian Empire. A similar Polish Revolt in 1863, this time against Czar Alexander II, met the same fate.
Unit 8.2 – 8.3 - The Revolts in Greece (1821) and Poland (1830)

1. Write true or false for the following statements. (6)

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>In 1821 the Greeks rebelled against the Ottoman Empire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>The Great Powers helped the Turks suppress the Greek Revolt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c)</td>
<td>Greece became an independent republic in 1830.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d)</td>
<td>Poland was given to Russia by the Congress of Vienna in 1815.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e)</td>
<td>The Poles were given an autonomous government by Czar Alexander I.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f)</td>
<td>Czar Nicholas I imposed Russian rule upon the Poles.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. What was the Hetarie Philike and why was it set up? ________________________________ ________________________________ (2)

3. Why was the Greek Revolt successful during its first years? _________________________________________________________ (2)

4. What made the Great Powers intervene to help the Greeks in their revolt? ________________________________ (1)

5. Why did Russia so keen in helping the Greeks? _________________________________________________________ (2)

6. What made the Ottoman Sultan agree to grant independence to Greece? ________________________________ (1)

7. Why was Poland partitioned between the Great Powers? _________________________________________________________ (1)

8. How did Czar Alexander rule over Poland? _________________________________________________________ (1)

9. Why was it easy for Czar Nicholas to suppress the Polish Revolt? Give two reasons. ________________________________ (2)

10. Mention two long-term consequences of the failure of the 1830 revolt upon the Poles. ________________________________ (2)

(Total 20 marks)
In 1815 the Congress of Vienna had united Belgium to Holland to form the **Kingdom of the United Netherlands**. King **William I** of Holland (1815-1840) counted on educational progress and the economic system which favoured Belgian industry to win the support of his Belgian subjects. But the Union was hampered by a number of difficulties:

- the Dutch were in control of Parliament, the civil service and the army, even though they consisted of 40% of the total population.
- the Dutch language was compulsory as the official language. The Belgians themselves spoke two languages **Walloon** (French) and **Flemish** (close to Dutch).
- the Belgians paid more taxes because industrial progress made the Belgian economy richer.
- the Belgians were **Catholics** while the Dutch were **Protestants**.
- the Belgians manufacturers wanted **custom duties** on foreign goods while the Dutch merchants wanted **free trade**.
- The Belgians national movement wanted an independent Belgium.

**Growing opposition against union with Holland:** An agreement was reached between the Belgian opposition groups against the Dutch. The Belgians were not as yet demanding **independence**, but an end to direct rule by the King from the Netherlands. It was William’s refusal to this demand which destroyed the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

**The outbreak of revolution:** A popular demonstration took place in Brussels on the 25th August 1830, which secured the withdrawal of the Dutch garrison. The middle class leaders took control of Brussels and demanded a separate Parliament for the Belgian provinces. The King refused this demand and ordered Dutch troops to retake Brussels, but they failed to do so. A Provisional Government declared Belgium independent and summoned a **National Congress**.

**International reactions to Belgian Independence:** The events in Belgium constituted the first breach of the terms of the Congress of Vienna. Metternich wanted the revolt crushed at once. He tried to secure the support of Russia and Prussia to send an army to crush the revolt. Meanwhile France and Britain sided with the Belgians. A Conference of the Great Powers met in London in November 1830 which recognised the independence and neutrality of Belgium. Russia was then occupied by the Polish Revolt and was powerless to oppose that decision. In June 1831 Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg was chosen as King of Belgium as **Leopold I**. However the favourable frontier conditions granted to Belgium provoked a reaction on the part of William I, who invaded Belgium. King Louise Philippe of France promptly sent an army, which drove the Dutch out of Antwerp. Belgian independence and neutrality was finally recognized by Holland by another Treaty of London in 1839. **Leopold I** ruled wisely as a **constitutional monarch** with the result that his country escaped the revolutionary upheaval of 1848.
Unit 8.4 - The Belgian Revolt and Independence, 1830

Wednesday, 25 August 1830

Summer in the Belgian city of Brussels, then part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. As the audience enters the Opera House to hear the first Belgian performance of Daniel Auber’s recent opera Le Muette de Portici, few can imagine the surprises the night will bring and the months to come.

‘The Dumb Girl of Portici, tells the story of a revolution in Naples, in 1647, which was led by the hero Masaliniello. The stirring music proves too much for many Belgians, particularly when Masaliniello sings a patriotic song entitled ‘Sacred love of one’s country’. . . The crowd shout their noisy approval but the applause soon gets out of hand. It turns from appreciation of the opera to protest against the Dutch, seen by many Belgians as their oppressors.

The demonstration in the Opera House spreads beyond the theatre and sparks off a revolution. It leads within a matter of only six weeks to the establishment of a provisional government in Belgium on 4 October 1830 and the break, eleven months later, with the Dutch King William I,. King Leopold I becomes the first King of the Belgians on 21 July 1831.

Answer the following questions:

1. (a) Is the above source primary or secondary? __________________________________________ (1)
   (b) State why. ________________________________________________________________________ (1)

2. From the above source, Give:
   (a) the exact place where the revolt started: ___________________________________________ (1)
   (b) how the revolt started in the first place? __________________________________________ (1)
   (c) against whom was the revolt directed? ___________________________________________ (1)
   (d) how long did the revolt last? ___________________________________________________ (1)
   (e) What was the final result of the revolt? ____________________________________________ (1)

3. Who helped the Belgians in the revolt? ________________________________________________ (2)

4. How did King William I of the Netherlands help to bring about the Belgian revolt?
   ___________________________________________________________________________________ (2)

5. Identify one difference on each of the following between the Belgians and the Dutch in 1830. (8)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Difference</th>
<th>Belgians</th>
<th>Dutch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>a religious difference</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>a language difference</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>an economic difference</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>a political difference</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Colour the state of Belgium and the Netherlands in the map of page 8. Make sure to use a different colour for each state. (1)

(Total marks = 20)
1. French Governments between 1789 and 1940

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Government</th>
<th>Reign</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Absolute Monarchy of the Ancien Regime</td>
<td>up to 1789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The French Revolution sets up a Constitutional Monarchy</td>
<td>1789-1792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The First Republic (including Robespierre’s Reign of Terror)</td>
<td>1792-1795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Directory (a Republican government by Five Directors)</td>
<td>1795-1799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Consulate (Napoleon Bonaparte as First Consul)</td>
<td>1800-1804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The First Empire (Napoleon I as Emperor of the French)</td>
<td>1804-1814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The First Bourbon Restoration (Louis XVIII as King)</td>
<td>1814-1815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Napoleon’s Hundred Days ending with the Battle of Waterloo (March-June 1815)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Second Bourbon Restoration (Louis XVIII and Charles X)</td>
<td>1815-1830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The July Revolution (1830) and the Orleans Monarchy of Louis Philippe</td>
<td>1830-1848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The 1848 Revolution and the 2nd Republic (Louis Napoleon Bonaparte President)</td>
<td>1848-1852</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Second French Empire (Napoleon III Emperor)</td>
<td>1852-1870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The 3rd French Republic</td>
<td>1870-1940</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. The Bourbon Restoration of Louis XVIII and Charles X

After the fall of Napoleon in 1815, King Louis XVIII (brother of Louis XVI executed during the Revolution) accepted to rule with the Charter of 1814 which set up a Chamber of Deputies and a Chamber of Peers. The Charter guaranteed religious liberty, equality before the law, a free press and the changes in property made during the Revolution. From a population of 29 million, only 100,000 had the right to vote.

The King’s brother, leader of the Ultra-Royalists became King in 1824 as Charles X. He set about undoing most of the gains of the Revolution. He gave the nobles compensation for their loss of property and restored the privileges which the Catholic Church had enjoyed before 1789. The fears of the middle and working classes led to an increase in opposition to Charles X’s government. The July Revolution of 1830 was thus the result of the foolish measures of Charles X in his efforts to weaken the opposition, namely:

- He dismissed the National Guard.
- He chose Ultra-Royalists as his Chief Ministers.
- He refused to accept the election result of 1829 where the Ultras lost 50 seats.
- He published the Ordinances of St Cloud which reduced the number of voters and imposed press censorship.
3. The Results of the July Revolution of 1830

After three days of street fighting the people took control of Paris and Charles X fled to England. The Chamber of Deputies then elected Charles’s cousin, Louis Philippe of Bourbon-Orleans as ‘King of the French’. Louis Philippe accepted a new Charter of 1830, which abolished the King’s power to issue decrees, parliament was given the power to make laws and the voters were increased to 200,000. Louis ruled as constitutional monarch with the support of the liberals and the conservatives groups. On international effect of the July Revolt was that it inspired other revolts in Belgium, Germany, Italy and Poland.

4. The July Monarchy of Louis Philippe (1830-1848)

For some years, Louis Philippe’s government brought economic stability and prosperity when France started experiencing the Industrial Revolution. But economic recession in the 1840s and the rise of unemployment among the working classes resulted in an increase in opposition groups made up of republicans, socialists and Bonapartists. Socialist leaders such as Louis Blanc and Auguste Blanqui urged the government to introduce social and political reforms in favour of the working class. To spread their ideas among the people, the socialists and republicans started organizing reform banquets.

4. The Revolution of 1848 and the Second Republic

On 22nd February 1848 Chief Minister Guizot took the fateful decision to stop the Paris Reform Banquet. This decision sparked off the Paris Revolution of 1848. By 24th February Louis Philippe fled to England and the Chamber of Deputies declared France a Republic and issued a new constitution that gave the vote to all males over 21. The President of the Republic was to be chosen by the people and was to hold office for four years. The President was to be head of the army and to choose the Ministers. National Workshops were set up (a Socialist demand) to provide work for the many unemployed. During the June Days there were six days of bloody fighting in Paris when the Government, under pressure for the upper and middle classes, abolished the national workshops. The Socialists rose in revolt but they were suppressed by the National Guard.

Elections for the President were held in December 1848. The result was an overwhelming victory for Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. Bonaparte immediately took steps to strengthen his power by giving key government post to Monarchists, Catholics and Bonapartists. Republicans and Socialists were hunted down and arrested by the police. In 1851 he blackmailed the Chamber of Deputies to extend his office from four to ten years. A year later he proclaimed himself Emperor as Napoleon III. Each time he made a change in the government he held a plebiscite (referendum) which gave him the support of the common people. Napoleon III remained in power until France’s defeat in a war against Prussia (the Franco-Prussian War 1870-71).
1. What type of government did France have:

(a) before 1789. _______________________________________________ (1)

(b) between 1792 and 1799: ______________________________________ (1)

(c) between 1804 and 1814: ______________________________________ (1)

(d) between 1814 and 1848: ______________________________________ (1)

(e) between 1848 and 1952: ______________________________________ (1)

(f) between 1852 and 1870: ______________________________________ (1)

(g) after 1871: _______________________________________________ (1)

2. Give a reason why France changed its type of government so frequently in the 19th century?
   _______________________________________________________________ (2)

3. Which was the most unpopular ruler in France between 1814 and 1870? Give a reason for your answer.
   _______________________________________________________________ (2)

4. Which decision, taken by Charles X, is said to have triggered (started) the Revolution of 1830?
   _______________________________________________________________ (1)

5. (a) What does the advert in page 1 announces? ______________________ (1)

   (b) What was it intended to commemorate? _________________________ (1)

   (c) How is it that such a commemoration occurred in England rather than in France?
       ___________________________________________________________________________ (1)

6. What effect did the July Revolution have on Europe? __________________
   ___________________________________________________________________________ (2)

7. Which decision, taken by the Chief Minister Guizot, triggered the Paris Revolution of 1848?
   ___________________________________________________________________________ (1)

8. Give two reasons to explain why the leaders of the Revolution of 1848 failed to achieve their aims.
   ___________________________________________________________________________ (2)

(Total 20 marks)
Unit 8.6 - The 1848-1849 Revolutions in the Austrian Empire

I. The Situation in 1815-1848

The Austrian Empire was not a nation-state like France or Spain but a collection of states or provinces belonging to the Habsburg dynasty (royal family). It was made up of the following races: Germans, Czechs, Bohemians, Croats, Slovenes, Dalmatians, Hungarians, Poles and Italians. The Habsburg ruled as absolute monarchs. Power rested with the Emperor and his closest advisors. Emperor Francis I (1804-1835) nor his son Ferdinand (1835-1848) did not have the will and the ability to make the reforms demanded by growing sections of public opinion. Chancellor Metternich, their principal adviser, imposed the ‘Mettenich System’ of centralized authority and repression and secret police since 1809. After nearly 40 years in power, the news of revolution in Paris, encouraged the students of organize a mass anti-Metternich demonstration in Vienna.

2. The gains of the 1848-49 Revolutions:

The more serious revolutions started in March 1848, Vienna, Prague, Budapest, Milan and Venice.

VIENNA was the largest city of the Empire where the economic crisis of the 1840s was mainly felt. Between 12th and 15th March the demonstrators demand a constitution. There were clashes with the royal troops until Metternich was persuaded to resign. The Emperor lifted press censorship and promised a constitution. The revolution seemed to have succeeded in Vienna.

BUDAPEST (Hungary): The Hungarian nationalists and liberals were led by Louis Kossuth, a liberal journalist. The ancient Hungarian Diet passed the March Laws - these gave Hungary a separate local government and complete autonomy from Vienna. The Emperor accepted the March Laws.

PRAGUE (Bohemia): The Czech Nationalists secured their triumph over the Imperial Government on 8th April, when the Emperor promised a constituent assembly for the Kingdom of Bohemia.

Other regions: In the provinces of Lombardy (in Italy), Croatia, Moravia, Galicia, Dalmatia and Transylvania, revolts led by the liberals and the nationalist achieved some degree of success. Thus, by mid-May 1848 the revolution seemed to have been successful all over the Empire and the absolute authority of the Habsburg dynasty was clearly crumbling.
3. The turn of the tide: the failure of the revolution

**17th May 1848**: the Emperor escaped from Vienna and went to Innsbruck to avoid making further concessions to the revolutionaries. These, in turn, set up a Provisional Liberal Government.

**June 1848**: Following a riot in Prague, the Imperial General Windischgratz, bombarded the city and established a military dictatorship. This was the first defeat of the revolutionaries.

**July 1848**: In Italy another General, Radetzky defeated the Piedmontese army regained control of Lombardy for the Emperor.

**September 1848**: the Emperor enlisted help of the Croats by accepting their demand for a Croatian Governor (Baron Jellacic) and the official use of the Croat language in Croatia. Jellacic was allowed to lead an army against the Hungarians.

**October 1848**: The Imperial Government sent troops from Innsbruck to march against Vienna and help Jellacic in his attack against Kossuth in Budapest. This order produced another revolt in Vienna. But the imperial armies under Jellacic and Windeschgratz occupied Vienna and crushed the revolution there.

**December 1848**: Emperor Ferdinand abdicated in favour of his 18-year old nephew Francis Joseph.

**April 1849**: the Austrian delegates were withdrawn from the Frankfurt Parliament.

4. Revolution and Counter-Revolution in Hungary

Early in 1849, the radical faction of the revolutionaries, led by Kossuth, took control of the Hungarian Diet. They made the mistake of declaring Hungary a Republic. For the next four months the Hungarian patriots held their own against the Imperial Forces and the republic survived.

**June 1849**: Prince Schwarzenburg, the Austrian Chancellor after Metternich, took a decisive decision: he formally asked for the assistance of Russian troops. Czar Nicholas I was very much eager to destroy the Hungarian republic which was so near to Poland. Thus, 80,000 Russian soldiers invaded Hungary and in August 1849 the Hungarian forces surrendered to the Russians. Kossuth escaped first to Constantinople and later to England.

5. The Imperial Government re-established

The ground was now cleared for the re-establishment of Imperial centralized authority centred at Vienna. The Austrian Constituent Assembly was dissolved and absolute power was again given to the Emperor, his Ministers, the imperial bureaucracy and the army. The reforms of the revolutionaries were discontinued, but with one significant exception. The abolition of feudalism throughout the Empire emancipated (freed) over three million peasants. These were given the possibility to buy farmland at generous terms.

The Hungarians acquired political autonomy from Vienna in 1867, following Austria’s defeat in the war against France and Sardinia-Piedmont (1859). From then onwards, the Empire became officially known as Austria-Hungary (as a dual monarchy).
1. Match the following statements with the key figures of the Austrian Revolutions of 1848-49. (6)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Figure</th>
<th>Statement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chancellor Metternich</td>
<td>restored Imperial authority after the revolutions of 1848-49.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Radetsky</td>
<td>the leader of the Hungarian revolutionaries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chancellor Schwazenburg</td>
<td>The Governor of Croatia who sided with the Emperor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czar Nicholas I of Russia</td>
<td>was forced to resign due to his unpopularity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louis Kossuth</td>
<td>defeated the Piedmontese army and reoccupied Lombardy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Count Jellacic</td>
<td>helped the Emperor crush the Hungarian Revolution.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Why was Chancellor Metternich very unpopular by 1848? Give two reasons.  

__________________________________________________________________________  
__________________________________________________________________________  (2)

3. State the exact place in the Austrian Empire where these events took place:  

(a) the resignation of Metternich: ___________________________ (1)  
(b) the proclamation of the March Laws: ___________________________ (1)  
(c) the first city to fall back under Imperial control: ___________________________ (1)  
(d) the city where the Emperor planned a counter-revolution: ___________________________ (1)  
(e) the city occupied by the Russian army in 1849: ___________________________ (1)

4. (a) What wrong decision did the Hungarian revolutionaries take early in 1849?  

__________________________________________________________________________ (1)  

(b) Who was partially to blame for this decision? ___________________________ (1)  

(c) What effect did this decision have on the success or failure of the Hungarian Revolution?  

__________________________________________________________________________ (2)

5. (a) Which lasting reform survived the failure of revolutions of 1848 in the Austrian Empire?  

__________________________________________________________________________ (1)  

(b) Who benefited from this reform and how? ___________________________  

__________________________________________________________________________ 25 (2)

(Total = 20 marks)
1. List the centres of revolution in 1830

________________________________________
________________________________________
________________________________________
________________________________________
________________________________________
(5)

2. List the centres of revolution in 1848.

________________________________________
________________________________________
________________________________________
________________________________________
________________________________________
________________________________________
(11)

(Total = 20 marks)

3. List the states that did not experience revolution in 1830 or 1848.

________________________________________
________________________________________
________________________________________
________________________________________
________________________________________
________________________________________
(4)

Revolution of 1830 and 1848. In less than a generation, Europe saw two major revolutions sweep across it from west to east. France experienced the full force of both events, which pulled down successive regimes.
### Unit 8.8 - Assessing some of the Revolts and Revolutions in Europe during the Years 1815-1831

Look carefully at Number 1 worked out as an example in the following table. Then continue the table accordingly.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Name of Revolt/Revolution</th>
<th>Year/s when it occurred</th>
<th>Against who was it aimed?</th>
<th>Intervention by the Great Powers</th>
<th>Did it succeed or fail?</th>
<th>Major outcomes (results) of the revolt/revolution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The Serbian Revolts</td>
<td>1804, 1815</td>
<td>The Ottoman Empire</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>That of 1815 succeeded.</td>
<td>Serbia became a self-governing province in the Ottoman Empire ruled by a Serbian Prince (Miloš Obrenovich).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The Greek Revolt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>The Belgian Revolution</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The July Revolution in France</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>The Polish Revolt</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(20 x 1 = 20 mark)
### Unit 8.10 - Assessing some of the Revolts and Revolutions in Europe during the Years 1848-1849

Look carefully at Number 1 worked out as an example in the following table. Then continue the table accordingly.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Name of Revolt/Revolution</th>
<th>Year/s when it occurred</th>
<th>Against who was it aimed?</th>
<th>Intervention by the Great Powers</th>
<th>Did it succeed or fail?</th>
<th>Major outcomes (results) of the revolt/revolution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Revolts in Italy (Palermo, Naples, Milan, Venice, Rome)</td>
<td>1848-1849</td>
<td>Austrian rule in Northern Italy Absolute princes (eg. The Bourbons)</td>
<td>An Austrian army under Gen. Radetzky French troops to protect the Pope</td>
<td>It succeeded only for a few months.</td>
<td>A war between Piedmont and Austria in 1848, 1849. A liberal constitution survived only in Sardinia-Piedmont. Austria suppressed the revolts by the end of 1849.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The Revolution in (Paris) France</td>
<td>1848</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>The Revolution in Berlin (Prussia)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The Revolution in Vienna (Austria)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>The Hungarian Revolt</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(20 x 1 = 20 mark)
Read carefully the following essay titles and answer any ONE in about 200 to 300 words. Essays carry 20 marks each.

**PAPER 2A**

1. What underlying ideas influenced the political arrangements made at the Congress of Vienna in 1815? In the light of subsequent events, do you think that the Congress should be regarded as a success or a failure? Give reasons for your answer. (London GCE)

2. Give reasons for the rebellion of the people of Greece against the rule of the Ottoman Empire in the 1820s. Outline the main events of the rebellion up to the Treaty of London in 1832, describing and explaining the involvement of the Great Powers. (London GCE)

**PAPER 2B**

1. Write brief notes about the following headings:
   (a) the Congress of Vienna
   (b) the Greek Revolt against the Turks
   (c) the Belgian Revolt against the Dutch
   (d) the Polish Revolt against Russian rule

(5 x 4 = 20 marks)
Read carefully the following essay titles and answer any ONE in about 200 to 300 words. Essays carry 20 marks each.

**PAPER 2A**

1. Describe the revolutionary outbreaks that took place in 1848 in three of the cities listed below. For each city that you have chosen, explain why the revolutionaries involved achieved so little: Vienna, Berlin, Prague, Budapest. (London, GCE)

2. (a) Show, with examples, why the year 1848 is sometimes referred to as the ‘Year of Revolutions’? (12)
   (b) Why did these revolutions achieve so little in the years 1848-52? (8) (London GCE)

3. Describe how far the 1848 Revolutions in Europe were successful. (SEC 2009)

**PAPER 2B**

3. (a) Describe briefly the events of the 1848 Revolutions. (10)
   (b) What effects did these events have on the future of the countries in which they took place? (10) (SEC 1997)

4. Write about the part played in the Revolutions of 1848-49 by five of the following: Frederick William III of Prussia, Louis Kossuth, Karl Marx, Giuseppe Mazzini, General Windischgratz, Pope Pius IX, Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. (5 x 4) (Oxford GCE)