Europe in the Age of Metternich
c. 1800-1850

"Barricades on the rue Soufflot," Horace Vernet (1848)

AP European History
Europe in the Age of Metternich: Essential Questions

1. What were the general philosophies/theories of Malthus, Ricardo, Bentham and Blanc?

2. What did Engels and Marx predict would happen? Why?

3. What was the nature and extent of parliamentary reform in Britain in the first half of the nineteenth century?

4. What was the Irish Potato Famine?

5. What were the major political, economic and social developments in France in the years from 1815 to 1848?

6. What were the general demands of the revolutionaries that went to the barricades during the Revolutions of 1848? What was the nature and success of those revolutions in France, Austria, Frankfurt and the Papal States?

7. What successes and failures mark the rule of Napoleon III?
Notable Thinkers: Thomas Malthus

- British economist
- wrote “An Essay on the Principle of Population” (1798)
  - population increased geometrically while food supply increased arithmetically: predicted it would lead to mass starvation
  - natural population checks: famine, disease & war
- ideas especially influential in early 19th century
  - many conservative government leaders used Malthus’ theories to argue against poor relief
  - in Britain, ideas influenced the creation of the first modern census (1801)
  - although against the use of birth control personally, some followers of Malthus promoted the use of contraception to limit population

Thomas Malthus
1766-1834
Notable Thinkers: David Ricardo

• background
  ✓ British economist and member of British Parliament (MP = Member of Parliament)
  ✓ belonged to “Manchester School” of economic philosophy which advocated *laissez-faire* economics

• major ideas
  ✓ argued that the Corn Laws were hurting Britain’s economy
  ✓ “Iron Law of Wages”: the natural law of wages
    ➡ time to time workers “get ahead” due to shortages of labor
    ➡ wages will then temporarily rise, workers will produce more children which eventually means too many laborers
    ➡ result: wages will move inexorably down toward the subsistence level

David Ricardo
1772-1823
Notable Thinkers: Jeremy Bentham

• background
  √ British philosopher and social reformer
  √ believed government should be involved in economy/society in order to eliminate social injustices
  √ followers of Jeremy Bentham known as “Benthamites”

• major ideas
  √ utilitarianism: argued that government should do what will provide the “greatest good for the greatest number of people”
  √ inspired the founding of University College, London, Britain’s first university that did not require a religious test
  √ called for an end to slavery
  √ advocated prison reform

Bentham’s “Auto-Icon,”
University College, London
Notable Thinkers: Robert Owen

- **background**
  - ✓ British industrialist
  - ✓ promoted utopian socialism: belief that happy workers would be more productive and, therefore, increase owner profits

- **New Lanark, Scotland: Utopian Socialist community for his employees**
  - ✓ high wages & reduced hours
  - ✓ housing
  - ✓ schools
  - ✓ stores

- **other Utopian Socialists**
  - ✓ Comte de Saint Simon (French)
  - ✓ Charles Fourier (French)

Robert Owen
1771-1858
Notable Thinkers: Louis Blanc

• background
  ✓ French socialist
  ✓ socialist: someone who believed the government should own or administer some/all of the means of production in order to make the lives of workers better
  ✓ presided over French government’s labor commission

• major ideas/accomplishments
  ✓ evils of society are rooted in human competition
  ✓ established National Workshops in France
    ➔ socialist scheme for providing work for unemployed citizens
    ➔ National Workshops were eventually (and controversially) closed in June 1848 (precipitating the June Days)

Louis Blanc
1811-82
Notable Thinkers: Karl Marx

*Journal 61/A:* Marxism may be said to have merged French revolutionism, the British Industrial Revolution, and German philosophy.

—Palmer Chapter 61 • pp. 503-12—

**Directions:** Using sentences or detailed bulleted notes, identify & explain the evidence Palmer uses to support the thesis listed above.
Notable Thinkers: Karl Marx

• background

✓ German philosopher, economic historian, journalist and revolutionary socialist

✓ studied and debated the ideas of German philosopher G. W. F. Hegel (1770-1831)

⇒ Hegel employed a dialectic interpretation of history: thesis, antithesis, synthesis

⇒ Marx argued for dialectical materialism: “every economic order grows to a state of maximum efficiency, while at the same time developing internal contradictions or weaknesses that contribute to its decay.” (Wikipedia)

✓ Marx’s controversial ideas would lead to his exile from the German states, France and Belgium

Karl Marx
1818-83
Notable Thinkers: Karl Marx

✓ met Friedrich Engels in Paris

- Engels was a German socialist
- Engels’ parents owned a factory in Manchester, England (the heart of Britain’s Industrial Revolution)
- Engels wrote *The Condition of the Working Class in England* (1844): Industrial Revolution had made the lives of workers worse
- Engel’s observations and ideas would help Marx come to the conclusion that the industrial working class (the proletariat) would lead the revolution to overthrow capitalism

✓ Marx eventually settled in Britain

- Marx lived in poverty, often relying on the good will of the Engels family to help him and his family
- Marx and Engels published their 1848 “Communist Manifesto” while in Britain
Journal 61/B: One of the advantages of Marxism was its claim to be scientific.

—Palmer Chapter 61 • pp. 503-12—

Directions: Using sentences or detailed bulleted notes, identify & explain the evidence Palmer uses to support the thesis listed above.
Notable Thinkers: Karl Marx

• “The Communist Manifesto” (1848)
  ✓ co-wrote with Engels
  ✓ originally written in German and published in London for the Communist League
  ✓ argued that history had been dominated by a class conflict between the “haves” & “have-nots”, the “oppressors” & the “oppressed”
    ➡ patrician vs. plebeian (Ancient Rome)
    ➡ lord vs. serf (Middle Ages)
    ➡ bourgeoisie vs. proletariat (Industrial Age)

The first edition of
“The Communist Manifesto”
predicted a “Proletarian Revolution” would inevitably occur in every capitalistic, industrial and urban society once the proletariat (the workers) had reached the breaking point

- workers would rise up spontaneously (no individual or party leadership)
- workers would seize the “means of production” (factories and businesses)
- workers would temporarily seize control of society: “the Dictatorship of the Proletariat”
- eventually workers would establish a communist society
  - classless society
  - everyone would equally share the wealth generated by society
  - conflict would disappear and government would “whittle away” (disappear)
  - eventually communism would spread around the world as more and more nations became urbanized, industrialized and capitalistic
Notable Thinkers: Karl Marx

• Marx’s other ideas
  ✓ religion was the “opiate of the masses”
  ✓ capitalism was a necessary evil on the road to communism
  ✓ parliamentary reform was ultimately bad for workers because reform was nothing more than a smoke-screen for further oppression
  ✓ division of labor led to the alienation of the worker from the product that was being produced; division of labor would eventually lead to the worker’s alienation from society and himself

• Marx’s impact
  ✓ Marx’s ideas challenged laissez-faire capitalism and became popular among many workers
  ✓ many political groups developed that were influenced by Marx’s writings
  ✓ greatly influenced the revolutions in Russia (1917) and China (1949)
Video Spotlight: Karl Marx
Liberalism: Parliamentary Reform in Britain

- **Repeal of the Test and Corporations Acts (1828)**
  - Acts originally passed during reign of Charles II (1660-85): specified that one must take the sacrament (communion) in the Church of England to hold a government post
  - Repealed in 1828: allowed non-Anglican Protestants to be members of Parliament and hold government posts

- **Catholic Emancipation (1829)**
  - Catholics allowed to hold seats in parliament and government
  - Largest impact in British-controlled Ireland

- **University Tests Act (1871)**
  - Removed religious tests for entrance to Oxford and Cambridge
  - Led to great religious diversity at England’s two major universities

- **Jewish Emancipation**
  - A series of Parliamentary acts led to the emancipation of Jews by 1858
  - Jews played a significant role in 19th century Britain (ex. Rothschild family)
Journal 56/A: The Reform Bill of 1832 was in its way revolutionary.

—Palmer Chapter 56 • pp. 468-76—

Directions: Using sentences or detailed bulleted notes, identify & explain the evidence Palmer uses to support the thesis listed above.
Great Reform Bill (1832)

✓ background

⇒ also known as the First Reform Bill or the Reform Bill of 1832
⇒ passed out of fear of a revolution breaking out in Britain

✓ major components

⇒ redefined franchise to include middle class males
  - accomplished by lowering wealth requirements to vote
  - businessmen, factory owners, professionals included

⇒ redistributed seats in parliament to better reflect British population distribution (as a result of industrialism and urbanization)
  - eliminated so-called “rotten” or “pocket” boroughs
  - Industrial north more fairly represented
The Factory Acts

- Britain passed a series of factory acts throughout the 19th century to address the negative impacts of industrialization.

- Issues addressed:
  - Child labor
  - Length of work day
  - Worker safety

Child labor was a problem in Britain’s industrial north.
• Corn Laws (1815) background
  ✓ passed at the end of the Napoleonic Wars
  ✓ protected British landowners & farmers by artificially inflating prices on foreign corn (grain) until domestic corn reached a certain price
  ✓ classical school of economics (laissez-faire) called for a repeal of the Corn Laws
    ➡ Argued government intervention in economy ultimately hurt British citizens
    ➡ Formed Anti-Corn Law League

• Corn Laws repealed in 1846 during the famine of the 1840s (known as the “Hungry ‘40s”)

Richard Cobden
Anti-Corn Law League leader

AP European History • Europe in the Age of Metternich, c. 1800-50 • J.F. Walters & G.W. Whitton
Journal 56/B: After 1846 free trade would long be the rule for Britain.

—Palmer Chapter 56 • pp. 468-76—

Directions: Using sentences or detailed bulleted notes, identify & explain the evidence Palmer uses to support the thesis listed above.
The Irish Potato Famine (1845-52)

• Background

✓ Ireland’s population had soared over the past 100 years
✓ Ireland’s peasants owned little land of their own, usually barely enough for subsistence farming
✓ Ireland’s dependence on the potato as a staple food
✓ Spread of the “Irish Blight” (water mold) in the 1840s

• The Famine

✓ By 1846, 75% of the potato crop failed, leaving millions starving and destitute
✓ British government was slow to offer assistance (some argued the famine was nature’s population control) but eventually workhouses and public works jobs were established

• Results

✓ approx. 775,000 died from starvation or diseases related to the famine
✓ Irish Diaspora: mass emigration from Ireland to Britain, the U.S., Canada, Australia, New Zealand and other counties
✓ Increased Irish nationalism to break away from Britain
Religious motives for the Age of Exploration & Discovery:

“For [the Irish] the potato was a godsend because of its very high yields. A single acre of stony soil could support a family of six if they were prepared to eat a lot of potatoes, and the Irish, of necessity, were. By 1780, 90 per cent of people there were dependent for their survival exclusively on potatoes. Unfortunately, the potato is also one of the most vulnerable of vegetables, susceptible to more than 260 types of blight or infestation. From the moment of the potato’s introduction to Europe, failed harvests became regular. In the 120 years leading up to the great famine, the potato crop failed no fewer than twenty-four times. Three hundred thousand people died in a single failure in 1739. But that appalling total was made to seem insignificant by the scale of death and suffering in 1845-6....It happened very quickly. The crops looked fine until August and then suddenly they drooped and shrivelled. The tubers when dug up were spongy and already putrefying. That year half the Irish crop was lost. The following year virtually all of it was wiped out. The culprit was a fungus called Phytophthora infestans, but people didn’t know that. Instead they blamed almost anything else they could think of – steam from steam trains, the electricity from telegraph signals, the new guano fertilizers which were just becoming popular. It wasn’t only in Ireland crops failed. They failed across Europe. It was just that the Irish were especially dependent on them.”

The Irish Potato Famine (1845-52)
France: Louis XVIII (1814/15-1824)

- **background**
  - Bourbon family; brother of Louis XVI
  - restored to power by Congress of Vienna (1814/15)
  - not impressive: old, overweight, not ambitious, mediocre mind
  - ruled over period in France known as “The Restoration” (1814/15-1830)

- **government**
  - limited monarchy
  - Louis not very involved in French government

Louis XVIII
as good looking as his older brother
France: Charles X (1824-30)

• background
  ✓ Bourbon family; brother of Louis XVI and Louis XVIII
  ✓ stately appearance: always wore monarchial garments
  ✓ elaborate coronation ceremony
    ➡ 5 hours long
    ➡ doves released in Rouen Cathedral
    ➡ 100 sick people brought in for Charles to heal through touching
  ✓ believed in divine right absolutism

Charles X
he longed for the 17th Century
France: Charles X (1824-30)

- government
  - attempted to rule as an absolute monarch
  - sought to restore old order (ancien régime)
    - Émigres from French Revolution encouraged to return to France
    - strong support for Roman Catholic Church
    - disbanded French National Guard, a largely middle class-led group
    - restricted freedom of press
Journal 56/C: To the beneficiaries of the Revolution of 1830, the July monarchy was the consummation and stopping place of political progress.

Directions: Using sentences or detailed bulleted notes, identify & explain the evidence Palmer uses to support the thesis listed above.
France: July Revolution (1830)

• causes
  ✓ long-term: attempts by Charles X to re-establish old regime
  ✓ immediate: July Ordinances (1830) issued by Charles X (Charles’ latest attempt to restore the old order)
    ➡ greater press censorship
    ➡ dissolved parliament (National Assembly) and imposed a new electoral law that would give Charles a more conservative parliament

• event
  ✓ led by Adolphe Thiers, historian and editor of Le National
  ✓ fighting at the barricades in Paris
    ➡ 1800 civilians died
    ➡ 200 soldiers died
  ✓ Charles forced to abdicate and exiled to England; replaced by Louis-Philippe (1830-48)
France: July Revolution (1830)

“Liberty Leading the People” (1830)
Èugene Delacroix
France: Louis-Philippe (1830-48)

• background
  ✓ Orléan line of royal family (more liberal than Bourbons)
  ✓ wealthy businessman
  ✓ huge sums of money secured in English banks
  ✓ dressed like middle class businessmen
  ✓ famous for daily walks in Paris (without security entourage)
    ➡ popular with citizens
    ➡ made him a tempting target for assassins (15 attempts)
France: Louis-Philippe (1830-48)

- **nicknames**
  - “Citizen King”
  - “King of the French”
  - “King by the Grace of God and the Will of the People”
  - “La Poire”

- **government**
  - limited monarchy
  - known as the “July Monarchy”
  - re-established the Tri-Color as the French flag
  - very popular in early years of reign, but popularity declined as years wore on
  - ousted from power in Revolution of 1848
France: Louis-Philippe (1830-48)

- economic policies and issues
  - favored business and middle class over workers
  - banned workers from unionizing
  - industrialization of France
    - textiles
    - silk
    - iron
    - railways

The Industrial Revolution had reached France by the 1830s
France: Louis-Philippe (1830-48)

- Social policies and issues
  - Guizot’s Education Act (1833)
    - each village had to set up a primary school
    - provided for teacher training
    - consequences: increased basic literacy in France, but education was still not compulsory
  - cholera outbreak in Paris
    - causes: unsanitary, crowded city
    - thousands died, including a French prime minister
  - association with Napoleon Bonaparte
    - brought back remains for Paris burial
    - completed unfinished Arc de Triomphe

François Guizot
(note: it’s a photograph)
France: Louis-Philippe (1830-48)

- decline and fall of the July Monarchy
  - economic slowdown in the 1840s (known throughout Europe as the “Hungry ‘40s”)
  - growing corruption and incompetence of government
  - several histories of the French Revolution (1789) were published in the 1840s
    - people drew parallels between the current king and France before the Revolution
    - some romanticized revolution
    - many believed France was due for its periodic cleansing (revolution)
  - Louis-Philippe eventually forced to abdicate amidst the Revolution of 1848 in France (see notes on Revolutions of 1848)
Journal 57: From 1815 to 1848, the forces set free by the French and Industrial Revolutions—liberalism, conservatism, nationalism, republicanism, democracy, feminism, and socialism—were all at work, and no stabilization had yet been achieved.
Revolutions of 1848: Background & Generalizations

- revolutions broke out all over Europe in 1848
  - began in Paris and spread to the rest of Europe (Metternich: “When France sneezes the rest of Europe catches cold.”)
  - revolutions happened in every country except Britain & Russia (and Sweden)
  - dreadful economic climate of the 1840s contributed to the outbreak of revolutions in 1848: unemployment, business failures, and hunger/famine were widespread across Europe
- revolutionaries had three major demands (in general)
  - constitutional government and other liberal reforms
  - independence and unification of national groups (nationalism)
  - end to serfdom and any manorial restraints still in existence (feudalism)
- although revolutions shook the entire continent they all failed, or at least misfired
In the background of the revolutions of 1848 were three years of economic depression. Crop failures, especially that of the potato, which had become the primary source of food in many parts of Europe, resulted in sharp increases in the price of food and brought outright famine to some areas, such as Ireland, where 1846 was the year of the Great Hunger. Agricultural depression was accompanied by financial crises and business failures, which in turn caused a sharp rise in unemployment. Hunger and unemployment exacerbated the already miserable condition of the poor throughout Europe and contributed to an atmosphere of anger and discontent, especially in those cities that had been growing with unprecedented rapidity in the course of the nineteenth century. This growth was due in large part to the influx of rural populations attracted by the new trades and industries, opportunities which gave way to mass unemployment during this period of economic depression. As a result of these developments a large segment of the urban population in the capitals and major cities of Europe was poised to demonstrate in the streets when the spark of revolution was struck in 1848. This reservoir of popular support contributed to the initial success of all of the 1848 revolutions, and in many areas the revolutions themselves were to be metamorphosed and radicalized by popular involvement.

• general stages of revolutions
  ✓ workers, students, liberals, nationalists pressured the established regime
  ✓ revolutionary fervor forced concessions or political change
  ✓ the revolutionaries fought amongst themselves
  ✓ the established regime regained power; brutal repression followed

• apply these generalizations to the revolutions that follow in this set of notes
  ✓ France
  ✓ Austrian Empire
  ✓ Frankfurt Assembly in the German States
  ✓ Italian States
Journal 58/A: The July Monarchy in France was a platform built of boards built over a volcano.

—Palmer Chapter 58 • pp. 483-90—

Directions: Using sentences or detailed bulleted notes, identify & explain the evidence Palmer uses to support the thesis listed above.
Revolution of 1848: France

- **background**
  - regime of King Louis-Philippe (1830-48) suffered from economic problems, corruption and general discontent on the part of the population
  - Louis-Philippe refused to make changes
  - led to the February Revolution (1848)

Louis-Philippe
No longer the Citizen King
Revolutions of 1848: France

• **February Revolution (1848): the end of the July Monarchy**

  ✓ government forbade the holding of a Great Banquet in Paris
    ➔ banquet was to be a middle class event where attendees would criticize the government and demand change
    ➔ banquet was expressly banned, which led to protest

  ✓ discontented Parisians, mostly workers and students, barricaded the streets

  ✓ Louis-Philippe called in the National Guard, but it refused to move on his behalf

  ✓ Louis-Philippe resigned, February 1848
Provisional Government (1848): Basics

✓ republic
   ➡ no king
   ➡ known historically as the Second French Republic

✓ accomplishments
   ➡ abolished slavery
   ➡ Louis Blanc, a socialist, established National Workshops in Paris
      - helped unemployed find jobs by established “right to work” principle
      - if no job was available, citizen was given a small ration
   ➡ established universal manhood suffrage: all men could vote
Journal 58/B: The June Days sent a shudder throughout France and Europe.

—Palmer Chapter 58 • pp. 483-90—

Directions: Using sentences or detailed bulleted notes, identify & explain the evidence Palmer uses to support the thesis listed above.
Revolution of 1848: France

- Provisional Government (1848): June Days
  - violent revolt; rioters barricaded streets of Paris
  - caused by warfare between social classes within Paris; exacerbated by the closing of the National Workshops
  - revolt crushed by force: 700 dead, 300 executed, 12,000 exiled
  - result: many liberal reforms were repealed

General Cavaignac: Violently crushed the June Days
Revolutions of 1848: France

photograph of a barricaded Parisian street, June 1848
Journal 58/C: Louis Napoleon Bonaparte was supposed to be a friend of the common man and at the same time a believer in order.
Provisional Government (1848): Presidential Election
✓ first election in French history by universal manhood suffrage
✓ won by underdog Louis Napoleon Bonaparte
  ➡ for most French citizens it was the first time they had ever voted
  ➡ “Bonaparte” name recognition played a large factor: name was synonymous with order at home and glory for France
Revolution of 1848: France

- **Louis Napoleon Bonaparte**
  - Background
    - nephew of Napoleon Bonaparte
    - led two failed *coup d'états* against French government
    - in the run-up to the 1848 election he was mocked
      - grew up in exile; spoke French with a German accent
      - poor posture; stuttered when he spoke
    - elected president of France in 1848

Louis Napoleon Bonaparte:
French President, 1848-1852
Journal 58/D: By 1851, the Second Republic was dead, as were liberalism and constitutionalism.

Directions: Using sentences or detailed bulleted notes, identify & explain the evidence Palmer uses to support the thesis listed above.
Revolutions of 1848: France

- Second French Republic of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte
  - restricted the number of voters through residency requirements; had the effect of eliminating many radical and working class voters
  - sent troops to Rome to reinstall the pope, who had been ousted in an 1848 revolution
  - Louis Napoleon extended his presidential term in December 1851
    - argued he needed it to save the Republic
    - held a plebiscite to gauge public approval: overwhelming majority agreed with his decision
  - overturned his own government in December 1852 (see next page)
Revolutions of 1848: France

• beginning of the Second French Empire: the 1852 Coup
  ✓ Louis Napoleon overthrew the government of the Republic (his own!) in December 1852
  ✓ argued he needed to save France from radical forces
  ✓ crowned himself Emperor Napoleon III (1852-70)
  ✓ held a plebiscite after his coup: overwhelming majority approved of his decision

Now called Napoleon III

For more on Napoleon III reference the notes on “France’s Second Empire: Napoleon III”
Revolutions of 1848: Austrian Empire

• **Background:**
  ✓ Austrian Empire physically large and ethnically diverse
  ✓ Nationalism pressing issue in Empire
    ➔ Dominant ethnic group: Germans living in Austria and parts of Bohemia
    ➔ Other ethnic groups: Magyars (Hungary), Czechs, Italians, Poles, Ruthenians, Slovaks, Slavs and others
  ✓ Metternich: served as chief minister for the Austrian Habsburgs for over 30 years
    ➔ Staunch conservative (against the liberal ideas spawned by the French Revolution)
    ➔ Discouraged national political sentiments within the Empire

Metternich: 1848 was to be his last in power
Journal 59: In March 1848 everything in the Austrian system collapsed with incredible swiftness.

—Palmer Chapter 59 • pp. 490-97—

Directions: Using sentences or detailed bulleted notes, identify & explain the evidence Palmer uses to support the thesis listed above.
Revolutions of 1848: Austrian Empire

• March Days, 1848
  ✓ speech made in Hungarian Diet by nationalist Louis Kossuth on the virtue of liberty
  ✓ students and workers rioted in Vienna, even invading the royal palace
  ✓ Metternich resigned and fled to England; Emperor Ferdinand fled Vienna
  ✓ revolution spread throughout Austrian Empire
    ➡ Hungary and Bohemia declared themselves constitutionally separate from Austria, although recognizing Habsburg leadership
    ➡ Lombardy & Venetia (Italian nationalism) proclaimed independence from Austria

Louis Kossuth: Magyar nationalism in Hungary
Revolutions of 1848: Austrian Empire

• collapse of the revolutions
  ✓ disagreements arose among national groups and social classes as new political arrangements developed
  ✓ Revolt in Prague (which was hosting a Pan-Slav conference) was crushed by Habsburg army
  ✓ Lombardy & Venetia were brought back under Austrian control
  ✓ civil war in Hungary
    ➡ Magyar nationalism in Hungary forced non-Magyars in Hungary to turn against Louis Kossuth
    ➡ Civil war ensued for control of Hungary
    ➡ Austrian military used civil war as an opportunity to crush the entire revolt
Revolutions of 1848: Austrian Empire

- collapse of the revolutions
  - Austrian military crushed revolt in Vienna
  - emperor replaced
    - replaced Emperor Ferdinand with young Franz Josef Habsburg
    - conservative elite believe they could manipulate young emperor more easily to re-impose traditional order on the Austrian Empire

Franz Josef:
Austrian Emperor, 1848-1916

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Journal 60/A: The Frankfurt Assembly was attempting to bring a unified German state into being which would also be liberal and constitutional.

Directions: Using sentences or detailed bulleted notes, identify & explain the evidence Palmer uses to support the thesis listed above.

—Palmer Chapter 60 • pp. 498-503—

AP European History • Europe in the Age of Metternich, c. 1800-50 • J.F. Walters & G.W. Whitton
Revolutions of 1848: Frankfurt Assembly

• Frankfurt Assembly
  • goal: create a unified Germany
    ➡ liberal constitution
    ➡ federal organization
  • delegates sent from all over German states
  • body composed largely of professionals (no working class representation)
  • sought peaceful change

At the barricades for a unified Germany

AP European History • Europe in the Age of Metternich, c. 1800-50 • J.F. Walters & G.W. Whitton
Revolutions of 1848: Frankfurt Assembly

• failure of Frankfurt Assembly
  ✓ body was merely an idea with no authority: Assembly dependent on the sovereign German states it was attempting to supersede
  ✓ disagreements over what constituted “Germany”
    ➡ Austria? (eventually left out because Habsburgs refused to join)
    ➡ Bohemia?
    ➡ Zurich, Switzerland?
    ➡ Schleswig & Holstein?
    ➡ non-German nationals?
  ✓ needed help from Prussian army to crush violent revolt which had broken out in Frankfurt in September 1848; thereafter Assembly operated under the protection of Prussia
  ✓ resistance from many German landowners
Journal 60/B: The most troublesome question facing the Frankfurt Assembly was not social but national.

Directions: Using sentences or detailed bulleted notes, identify & explain the evidence Palmer uses to support the thesis listed above.
In 1848 liberal nationalism failed in Germany, and a less gentle kind of nationalism soon replaced it.

—Palmer Chapter 60 • pp. 498-503—

Directions: Using sentences or detailed bulleted notes, identify & explain the evidence Palmer uses to support the thesis listed above.
Revolutions of 1848: Frankfurt Assembly

- failure of Frankfurt Assembly: The Constitution
  - Frankfurt Assembly’s constitution was completed in 1849
  - crown offered to Frederick William IV (Hohenzollern), but he eventually rejected the offer: he would not “pick up a crown from the gutter.”
    - resistance from princes of smaller German states: FW IV did not want to impose his will by force
    - expected resistance from Austria, who was against a unified Germany

Frederick William IV:
Not a gutter king
Revolutions of 1848: Italian States

• revolutions in Italy (general)
  ✓ uprisings throughout Italy as nationalists attempted to drive out foreign rulers
  ✓ revolutionaries defeated (1849)

• Papal States (central Italy)
  ✓ Pope Pius IX overthrown in 1849
  ✓ Roman Republic established, led by nationalist leaders G. Mazzini & G. Garibaldi
  ✓ Pope returned to power (1849)
    ➡️ France’s Louis Napoleon Bonaparte had French troops overthrow republic and reinstall Pius as political leader
    ➡️ French troops in Rome until 1870

The Revolutions of 1848 made Pope Pius IX a conservative
France’s Second Empire: Napoleon III (1852-70)

- **background**
  - born Louis Napoleon Bonaparte
  - nephew of Napoleon Bonaparte
  - elected President of Second French Republic (1848)
  - **Coup of 1852**
    - overturned his own government
    - declared himself Emperor Napoleon III
    - held a plebiscite after the coup: overwhelming majority of French voters agreed with coup
France’s Second Empire: Napoleon III (1852-70)

Journal 62/A: Napoleon III claimed to bring together mass democracy, intelligent government, and economic prosperity.

—Palmer Chapter 62 • pp. 512-16—

Directions: Using sentences or detailed bulleted notes, identify & explain the evidence Palmer uses to support the thesis listed above.
France’s Second Empire: Napoleon III (1852-70)

• Napoleon III’s government: authoritarian
  ✓ legislature had little power, including no say in budget
  ✓ Emperor could use money as he pleased
  ✓ elections to parliament carefully managed
  ✓ speeches made in parliament not allowed to be published
  ✓ dissension not tolerated

Napoleon III on mount
France’s Second Empire: Napoleon III (1852-70)

• accomplishments
  ✓ rapid industrialization of France
  ✓ expansion of French railroad
  ✓ French company built Suez Canal
  ✓ rebuilt city of Paris (see next slide)

Eugénie: Imported from Spain
• rebuilt Paris
  ✓ urban planner in charge of rebuilding Paris: Baron Haussmann
  ✓ goals
    ➡ make Paris the most beautiful city in the world
    ➡ modernize sanitation and water systems
    ➡ make it more difficult for streets to be barricaded
  ✓ accomplishments
    ➡ razed significant working class housing
    ➡ built 12 avenues radiating from Arc de Triomphe
    ➡ built new opera house
    ➡ lined streets with trees
    ➡ expanded the Paris Zoo
France’s Second Empire: Napoleon III (1852-70)

avenues radiating from Arc de Triomphe, Paris
Journal 62/B: It was as a social engineer that Napoleon III preferred to be known.

—Palmer Chapter 62 • pp. 512-16—

Directions: Using sentences or detailed bulleted notes, identify & explain the evidence Palmer uses to support the thesis listed above.
France’s Second Empire: Napoleon III (1852-70)

- downfall of Napoleon III: foreign policy disasters
  - went to war against Austria in 1859
  - attempted to establish a puppet government in Mexico (1862-70)
  - defeated by Bismarck in Franco-Prussian War (1870-71)
    ➡ Napoleon III surrendered after loss at Sedan (1870)
    ➡ Napoleon III’s government was overthrown in Paris
Sources

- Napoleon III and his Carnival Empire, John Bierman (New York: St. Martin’s Press, 1988).
- Wikipedia.com (en.wikipedia.com).