

Look @ attached sheet

20 ✓

you never discuss 1820s

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Period 1
AP European History
1/30/17

Compare the reactions to liberalism in Russia, France and Great Britain in the 1820s and 1830s

better if you defined these 2 though

this is the question can't use (no context)

good }

• Theses

○ Contextualization:

- During the early 19th century a widespread phenomenon of nationalism and liberalism dispersed around Europe. Beginning in the middle of the 1820s, the conservative government of Russia, France, and Great Britain faced new stirrings of political discontent.

○ Restatement

- Within the nations of Russia, France, and Great Britain, both similar and different reactions were seen to take place.

○ Theses

- X: All three nations, Russia, France, and Great Britain, reacted with fear to the phenomenon of liberalism.
- Y: Whereas in Russia the result of liberalism was suppression, in France it was revolution, and in Britain, accommodation.

• X: COMPARE

○ Topic: All three nations were fueled by fear to react as to how they did to the spread of liberalism

▪ Russia:

- Russian upper class had come into contact with western liberal ideas during the Napoleonic Wars.

○ Goals:

- Political change in government
- End of Serfdom

- Ended all Decembrist Revolt

- Nicholas was determined that his power would never again come into question → he was terrified of change *

▪ France:

- France emerged from the chaos of its revolutionary period as the most liberal large state in Europe.

- After the murder of the Duke of Berri, liberals were driven out of legal political life and into illegal activities.

- His goals and changes were much conservative:

- Lessen the influence of the middle class.
- Limit the right to vote.
- Put the clergy back in charge of education.
- Public money used to pay nobles for the loss of their lands during the Fr Revolution.

- In 1830s, a new election, liberals scored stunning victories

- Afraid of losing power and letting liberals gain power, he put the "Four Ordinance" which assured a conservative victory *

- This led to Revolution in which Charles X flees to England

• Great Britain

- In Great Britain, there was much fear of having revolution

1830s

1830s

Duke of Wellington

- In Great Britain ~~William Pitt~~ the younger, afraid of revolution in Ireland, passed the Catholic Emancipation Act
- This gave the rights for any Catholics the rights to vote in the House of Commons
- Y: Contrast
 - Topic: In Russia, there was suppression, whereas in France there was revolution, and in Britain accommodation.
 - Russia:
 - The first rebellion in modern Russian history where the rebels had specific political goals.
 - In their martyrdom, the Decembrists came to symbolize the dreams/ideals of all Russian liberals.
 - Suppressed the people to prevent losing power to monarchy
 - In Poland, Tsar Nicholas I established the Organic Statute in reaction to the revolt in Warsaw
 - Nicholas declared Poland an integral part of the Russian Empire → Suppressed the liberal and National movement
 - France:
 - Much Revolution
 - Because Charles X and the majority of the people do not get along, there is much revolution
 - Revolution occurred because of the Four Ordinance
 - Liberal Newspaper influenced workers to fight back → Charles X Left for England → End of Bourbon rule → Louis Phillipe became a constitutional monarchy → Gov't in control of wealthy class
 - England
 - British rules with accommodation
 - Before only Protestant Irish could have electiron action
 - Wellington and Peel scarred of Revolution allowed for Irish Catholics to elect
 - Liberal measure passed for the conservative purpose of keeping order in Ireland
 - Great Reform Bill
 - Increased suffrage by 50%
 - Still significant property requirements
 - Not complete victory of middle class
- Conclusion:
 - All three nations reacted similarly and differently to the spread of Liberalism.
 - X: The three nations, Russia, France, and Great Britain, all reacted with fear to the spread of liberalism to three Nations.
 - Y: While Russia suppressed, France had revolution, and Britain accommodated.
 - Synthesis:
 - Austrian Klemens von Metternich made a system at Congress of Vienna to preserve legitimate monarchies, peace, an balance of power
 - Any Concert member could call a meeting during crises. Concert powers intervned to suppress liberal Revolution.
 - Because of this system, the Russian Revolution resulted in Suppression.

this isn't synthesis

Synthesis

1830s (same time period, diff geog. area)

*- Holland / Belgian revolution
likealism/nationalism as
... 0 0*

Unit VI Revolutions

After the 1815 Congress of Vienna and the push for conservative governments.....

1820s	1830s	1848
<p>Concert of Europe & Congress System</p> <p><u>Goal:</u> Suppression of liberalism and nationalism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Italian Revolts • Spanish Revolts *who leaves Concert of Europe because of way Spanish revolt dealt with? Why? <p><u>Decision with these? Why?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greek revolts <p>Latin American Independence</p>	<p><u>Britain (Accommodation)</u></p> <p><u>Why?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Liverpool -Wellington -Earl Grey <p><u>Russia (Suppression)</u></p> <p>Nicholas I – Decembrist Revolt</p> <p><u>France (Revolution)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Louis XVII dies, so -Charles X – July Revolution -Louis Philippe <p><u>Decision with this? Why?</u></p> <p><u>Alliance w/who?</u></p> <p>Belgium</p>	<p><u>France</u></p> <p>-Louis Philippe has issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High food prices • Unemployment • Angry women (Voix des Femmes) <p>Vesuvians, so he abdicates.</p> <p>-Louis Napoleon creates 2nd Republic and voted in as Emperor Napoleon III</p> <p><u>Austria</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Magyar revolt, Meternich flees -Panslavism -Italians revolt/crushed in North <p>Rome - Italy Republicanism defeated →</p> <p>Garibaldi/Mazzini want liberal Pope Pius IX to help, but scared by French troops. Comes back as conservative Pope. ☹</p> <p><u>Germany</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Prussia vs. Austria -Frankfurt Parliament/Fred. William IV -Grossdeutsch vs. Kleindeutsch <p>*social classes involved in all these revolts? Why?</p>

ROMANTICISM is the catalyst for all the rev. as well as Italian & German unification.