

1st: Quiz

2nd: The Conservative Order Shaken in Europe

Russia (_____)

1) Tsar

-
-

- 1.
- 2.

2) How was liberalism brought to Russia?

-

1. Southern Society ()

-
-

2. Northern Society ()

-

3) What happened after Alexander died?

-Who would succeed him?

1.
 - Alexander's older brother and
 - wanted
2.
 - Alexander's youngest brother
 -
 - legality

How did _____ deal with liberalism and nationalism in Russia?

- What happens when someone is a new ruler??
- Decembrist Revolt (Dec. 26, 1825)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

4) Tsar

- very
-
-

- 1.
- 2.
3. "Official Nationality" (Count S.S. Uvarov: minister of education)

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4. crushed

Sidenote Review: 1)Greece? 2)Italy? 3)Spain?

France (_____)

- 1) the _____ followed Louis XVIII to the throne in 1830

-created an

1. king ruled
2. indemnified aristocrats
3. restored the
4. punished sacrilege
5. replaced the

- 2) July Revolution (1830) "July Days"

-after liberals

,Charles X attempted

a

-enacted the Four Ordinances:

- 1. restricted**
- 2. dissolved**
- 3. restricted franchise**
- 4. called for**

-led to a

-Chamber of Deputies named

3) Louis Philippe (duke of Orleans) named new king of France (ending Bourbon Dynasty - Charles X last Bourbon)

-Politically: more

- 1. "King of " rather than**
- 2. adopted the**
- 3. Constitution regarded**
- 4. Catholicism became the religion "**

than

- 5. Franchise**
- 6. King needed to**

-Socially:

- 1. everyday**
- 2. money was**

"rather

3. no sympathy for
4. several popular

Belgium (1830) What happens here? What kind?

1) 1815 - Belgium

2) The two countries different in language, religion, and economy
Dutch -
Belgians -

3) Why didn't the Concert of Europe stop this nationalistic uprising?

Overhead:

- Russia
- Austria
- Prussia
- France

4) Britain supported

*Convention of 1839:

Great Britain (_____) - **think of WHO they are trying to appease**

- 1) Why did Britain choose to _____ the forces of liberalism?
- the commercial
 - liberal Whig aristocrats
 - British law, tradition,

*Lord Liverpool

2) repealed

*The Duke of Wellington (replaced Lord Liverpool)

3) _____ (1829):allowed

- The Act of Union (1800) permitted
- prevented

*Earl Grey

4)The "Great" Reform Bill (1832) Liberalism

- sought to abolish "rotton boroughs"
- increased suffrage by
 1. not
 2. still significant
 3. new rural
 4. not a complete



