The Revolutions of the 1820’s & 1830’s in Europe

What caused these revolutions?
How did the issues of these revolutions influence European society?
The French Revolution
(1781-1789)
The Reign of Terror & Rise of Napoleon (1789-1812)
The Battle of Waterloo (1814)
Napoleon's Final Defeat & Exile (1814-1821)
The Congress of Vienna
(September 1, 1814 – June 9, 1815)

- Officially ends the Napoleonic Wars
- Returns many former monarchs to power (Counter-Enlightenment)

More to come later…
Europe in 1812
Europe in the 1820’s & 1830’s
What were the unresolved issues of the Napoleonic Wars?

- There were two (2) major issues left unresolved by the major European powers after Napoleon’s defeat:
  1. The influence of the Enlightenment & the French Revolution
  2. The desire of many European people to have their own country

- Enlightenment ideas from the French Revolution has inspired many people
  - Nationalism = loyalty to culture & state not a king or emperor
What groups developed out of this turmoil in Europe?

• The Conservatives =
  – Wealthy property owners / nobility
  – Rejected ideas of the Enlightenment / French Revolution
  – Stability & longevity

• Power came from God & history
What groups developed out of this turmoil in Europe?

• **The Liberals =**
  – Business leaders / Merchants
  – Believed in the concept of the Enlightenment (to a point)
  – Fearful of the “radical” politics of the French Revolution
  – Ability to conduct business / make money

• Power comes from the education / property
What groups developed out of this turmoil in Europe?

• The Radicals =
  – Poor / Working class
  – Completely support the Enlightenment & the French Revolution
  – Progress & change
  – Creating a “new order”
  – Romanticized view of life & death

• Power comes from the people
Part I - Early Revolutions in the 1820’s
Revolution in Greece
What was the Greek Revolution?

- The Greek Revolution was an independence movement by the Greek people against the Ottoman Empire
  - 1821-1832

- Eventually pulled in major powers from all over Europe / world
  - Russia, US, Great Britain
The Ottoman Empire (1300’s – 1800’s)
Radical Love of Greek Culture
Greek “Society of Friends”
Ottoman War Crimes?
Lord Byron – Martyr in Greece

- Lord Byron (1788-1824) was a British poet / radical who decided to join the Greek cause
- Claimed he was promised a noble title
- Died from bloodletting & sickness
Byron’s Physical Limitations
Serial Husband?
A Very Close Family?
The Romantic Movement (1800-1850)
Lord Byron – The Greek Hero
Revolution in Russia
What was the “Decembrist Revolt”?

- A revolt that grew out of a power struggle over the Russian throne
  - December 26, 1825

- Czar Alexander I had died with no appointed heir
  - Constantine (popular)
  - Nicholas (older son)
Czar Alexander I
His Sons...

Constantine

Nicholas
What was the “Decembrist Revolt”? 

- Both sons tried to win support of the Russian military
  - Troops supported Constantine
  - Nicholas ordered them to take an oath of allegiance to him

- Dec. 26th = a group of 3,000 Russian troops protested Nicholas’ rise to power
  - Nicholas order loyal troops to attack
  - 60 killed / 100 tried & exiled
Leader of the Protest
The Union of Salvation (The Decembrists)
Not to be Confused with…

The Decemberists

Long Live the King
The Decembrist Uprising - 1825
Nicholas Becomes Czar Nicholas I
Revolution in Italy

- Territories with revolts
- Boundary of German Confederation
- Revolt

1825 Date of revolution

Map showing territories and revolts in 1825.
What was the War for Italian Unification?

- This conflict was an attempt to unite all the kingdoms of Italy under a single government
  - 1815-1848

- For years, Italy had been carved up
  - Spain, Austria, the Vatican
The Italian Kingdoms
(1300’s-1800’s)
Pro-Unification = The Young Italy

Giuseppe Mazzini
Who was Giuseppe Garibaldi?

• Garibaldi was another Italian revolutionary who fought for unification
  – 1807-1882

• A romantic figure, his bravery in battle made him famous
Garibaldi, The Adventurer
Garibaldi & The Red Shirts
Garibaldi in the American Civil War?
Part II - More Revolution in the 1830’s
What was France like after the Napoleon & the French Revolution?

- France builds a constitutional monarchy
  - King Louis XVIII
  - Seen as a “just ruler”

- However, the politics of the French Revolution do not go away
  - Moderates (support the status quo)
  - Radicals (who want more freedom)
French Radials (1820’s)
The White Terror (1815)
How does the turmoil effect the French people and turn to revolution?

- In 1830, King Louis XVIII’s successor, Charles X, tries to re-establish the monarchy.
  - Pre-Revolution king

- The people of Paris riot & rebel & Charles X flees the country.
  - The July Revolution
Street Fighting in Paris (1830)
Who is Louis-Philippe?

- Louis-Philippe was a popular noble / military officer who took power after King Charles X’s flight
  - 1773-1850

- Family had supported the French Revolution
  - Philippe had spent much of his life in exile

- Believed in democratic reforms for the people, but will rule France as a dictator
  - French people again revolt
The 1832 Paris Rebellion (June Rebellion)
Victor Hugo’s *Les Misérables*
How is violence in France brought to an end?

- Philippe abdicates his throne in 1848
  - Flees the country in disguise
  - Fearful of death similar to King Louis XVI

- The French parliament appoints a new president, Louis-Napoléon Bonaparte
  - Napoleon's nephew

- Louis-Napoleon seizes power (Napoleon III), rules until 1870
Napoleon II (1811-1832)
French Colonization of Mexico (1868)
What were the results of the 1820s-1830 Revolutions?

- The Revolutions of 1820’s & 1830’s showed that the ideals of the Enlightenment were here to stay
  - Independence / nationalism
  - Safeguard against corrupt rule

- However, the revolutions left many issues unresolved
  - The issues of working classes
  - Inequality of wealth