Chapter 21 – Revolutions in Europe and Latin America. (1790-1848).

(1) Age of Ideologies.
(2) Revolutions of 1930 and 1848.
(3) Latin American Wars of Independence.

(1) Age of Ideologies.

Setting the Scene.
Metternich warns at Congress of Vienna of “revolutionary seed” or ideas of French Revolution and Napoleon that threaten European monarchs and undermine stability. Opposing ideologies (systems of thought and belief) plunge Europe into 30 year turmoil.

Conservatives and Old Order.

Conservatives - monarchs, noble landowners, and Church leaders – want status quo. They want political and social order that existed before the French Revolution. Oppose revolutionary ideas: no freedom of press, crush protests, use of troops.

Liberal and Nationalist Challenge.

Liberals – business owners, bankers, lawyers, politicians, newspaper editors, writers.

Liberal Goals.
Want natural rights of individuals to liberty, equality, and property. See rulers accountable to them. Support principle of universal male suffrage. Support laissez-faire economics of Adam Smith and David Ricardo. See free market as opportunity for capitalist entrepreneurs to succeed.

Nationalist Goals.
By 1815 Europe has several empires (from wars, treaties) that include many nationalities. In 1800s nationalist groups which share common heritage set out to win their own states.

Revolts Against Old Order.
In early 1800s rebellions erupt in Balkan Peninsula against 300 year Ottoman rule.

Independence for Serbia.
1804. First Balkan people to revolt are Serbs. Guerilla war. Unsuccessful. But revolt (by leader Karageorge) fosters sense of Serb identity.
1815. Second revolt. More successful. Leader (Milas Obrenovic) gets Russia to aid: Slavs, Orthodox Christians.

Independence for Greece.
1821. Greeks revolt against Ottomans. Seek aid from Western Europeans (Britain, France) who admire ancient Greek civilization. Russia also helps.
1830. Greece is independent. But European powers pressure Greeks to accept a German king. European powers did not want to appear to be supporters of revolution.

Other Challenges.
1820s. More revolts: Spain, Portugal, Italian states. Metternich urged conservative rulers to act decisively.
So French army marches into Spain. Austrian army goes into Italy.
1850s. Social reformers and agitators urge workers away from rebellions and instead to support socialism or other ways of organizing property ownership.
(2) Revolutions of 1930 and 1848.

Setting the Scene.
Revolution broke out across Europe in 1830 and 1848 but most were failures.

French Revolution of 1830.
Congress of Vienna restores Louis XVIII to French throne.
Louis wisely issues a constitution that creates a two-house legislature and allows limited freedom of press. Louis is careful to avoid absolutism but he still retains much power.

Sources of Unrest.
Ultra royalists (far right) despise constitutional monarchy and want old regime.
Liberals want to extend suffrage and win a share of power for middle class.
Radicals (far left) want a republic like the one France has in 1790s.

July Revolution.
1824. Louis XVIII dies.
Charles X, younger brother of Louis, succeeds as king.
1830. Charles X believes in absolutism. He rejects charter:
- Suspends legislature.
- Limits right to vote.
- Restricts the press.
Charles X acts in July, 1830. Angry citizens throw up barricades.
Within days, rebels take control of Paris. Charles flees to England.
Radicals now want republic. Liberals opt for constitutional monarchy.

Citizen King.
Louis Philippe (cousin of Charles X) is chosen king. He supported 1789 revolution.
French call him ‘citizen king’ because he owes throne to the people, gets along with bourgeoisie, dresses in frock coat, walks the streets, shakes hands with well-wishers.
King has policies that favor middle class (who prosper) at expense of the workers.

French Revolution of 1848.
Discontent with Louis Philippe (regarding corruption) is heightened by a recession or period of reduced economic activity. Factories shut down. People lose jobs. Poor harvests cause bread prices to rise. Newspapers blame government officials for some problems. As in 1789, France is ripe for revolution.

February Days.
1848. Government tries to silence critics and prevent public meetings.
   Barricades are back in the streets. Rebels sing ‘The Marseillaise’.
   It is February. Louis Philippe abdicates. Leaders proclaim Second Republic.
   (First Republic lasts from 1792 until 1804 when Napoleon becomes emperor.)

June Days.
1848. National workshops (for unemployed) are closed as waste of money.
Workers rush to streets. But liberals (this time) turn against them.
At least 1500 people are killed before government crushes the rebellion.
**Louis Napoleon.**

1848. National Assembly issues constitution for Second Republic. Constitution calls for strong president and one-house legislature. Louis Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon Bonaparte, was overwhelmingly elected. He uses his election as stepping stone to greater power.

1852. Louis Napoleon proclaims himself emperor. Takes the name Napoleon III. (He was third Napoleon because son of Napoleon I died in youth.) Napoleon III sees himself as a great reformer: “The empire is at peace.” Rules during rapid economic growth. Improves working conditions, starts public works like broad beautiful boulevards that provide employment. The ‘broad’ streets also have a political purpose. Improves roads and harbors. Builds railroads.

**Misadventure in Foreign Policy.**

Foreign policy in 1850s seems successful. Begins colonial empire in Africa and Asia. People support Crimean War.

Foreign policy in 1860s is not successful.

1862. France sends 40,000 troops into Mexico. Maximilian is installed as ‘emperor’ in Mexico.

1867. Maximilian is captured. Executed.

**Spread of Revolution.**

Paris revolts reverberate. Metternich said: “When France sneezes, Europe catches cold.”

**Belgium.**

Congress of Vienna (1815) unites Austrian Netherlands (Belgium) and Holland under Dutch king. Congress wants to create a strong barrier to French expansion in future.


Dutch: Protestant. Trade.

1831. Uprising. Reaction to what happened to Charles X in France. Belgium becomes an independent state with a liberal constitution.

**Poland.**

Russia, Austria, and Prussia (in 1700s) divide up Poland.

1830. Polish students, army officers, landowners revolt. Brutally crushed by Russia.

1848: Another Wave of Rebellion.

**Sources of Discontent.**

Middle class liberals want more political say. Workers want relief from IR miseries. Metternich Falls.

Worker revolt (supported by students) topples Metternich who ran Austria for 30 years.

**Revolution in Italy.**

Nationalists want to end domination of Italy by Austrian Hapsburgs.

Italians set up independent republics. Rebels expel pope from Rome.

Austrian troops oust new governments in northern Italy. French army restores pope.

**Turmoil in German States.**

Liberals force King Frederick William IV to agree to a constitution written by an elected assembly. Absolute king however dissolves the assembly and issues his own constitution.

**Frankfurt Assembly.**

1849. Assembly was dissolved under threat from Prussian military.

**Looking Ahead.**

(3) Latin American Wars of Independence.

Setting the Scene.
Simon Bolivar is a Creole from Venezuela sent to Europe to complete his education where he becomes a strong admirer of ideals of the Enlightenment and the French Revolution. By 1825 most of Latin America is freed from colonial rule of Spain (and Portugal).

Sources of Discontent.
Discontent is rooted in social, racial, and political system of 300 years of Spanish rule.

Ethnic and Social Hierarchy.

- **Peninsulare.** Born in Spain. High official sent from Spain to rule the colonies. Dominated political and social life.
- **Mestizo.** Born in Americas. Parents are mix of European and native American. Mestizo population grew rapidly in 1600s through 1700s.
- **Mulatto.** Born in Americas. Parents are mix of Europena and African. Angry at being denied status, wealth, and power available to whites.
- **Slave.** African who was lowest social class.

Enlightenment Ideas.
Educated Creoles were inspired by French Revolution and American Revolution.

Napoleon Bonaparte.
1808. Bonaparte invades Spain. Sets ‘spark’. Makes his brother Joseph king. Leaders see Spain’s weakness as opportunity to demand independence.

Haiti’s Struggle for Independence.
1791. Slaves start revolt against oppressive French families.
1798. Rebels achieve goal: enslaved Haitians are freed. Forces of Toussaint L’Ouverture control most of island.
1802. French army fails to reconquer island. Yellow Fever. Truce. Toussaint is captured. Dies in France in cold mountain prison.
1804. Haiti declares independence.
1820. Haiti becomes a republic.

Independence for Mexico and Central America.
1810. Father Hidalgo incites Mexicans to fight for their independence. Hidalgo is captured. Executed. His followers scatter.
1815. Another revolutionary priest, Jose Morelos, Mestizo, Captured. Shot.
1821. Agustin de Iturbide, Creole. Declares himself Emperor.
1823. Iturbide is forced to abdicate. Mexico becomes a republic.

Independence in South America.
1810. Simon Bolivar leads uprising that establishes republic in Venezuela.
1822. Brazil becomes independent monarchy (Don Pedro). Republic in 1889.