

Aim: Why did revolutions appear in France and Europe in the early 1800s?

### I. Revolution of 1830 in France

#### A. Louis XVIII

1. Louis XVIII
2. France fought for democratic rights
3. France enjoyed free press and parliamentary representation
4. Louis XVIII died in 1824
5. Charles X became new king
6. Restored absolute monarchy
7. Restricted free press
8. People fought soldiers
9. 3 days government collapsed and Charles X fleas
10. Louis Philippe became the new king
11. A new constitution limited the power of the king and gave the vote

### II. Revolution of 1848 in France

- 1848:
  - Poor economy and government corruption caused unrest
  - Most of the Middle Class couldn't vote. Hatred for Louis Philippe grew
  - Protesters gathered in the streets of Paris and riots broke out
  - Louis Philippe abdicated the throne and fled to Great Britain
  - A Second Republic was set up
  - New constitution An elected president and legislature
  - Louis Napoleon was elected president.
  - 1852 the Second Republic became Second Empire
  - New constitution made him absolute ruler
  - President Louis Napoleon became emperor Napoleon III.

#### C. Napoleon III

1. Rapid industrial and urban development in France
2. Development of a network of trains
3. Redesigned the banking system
4. Franco-Prussian War of 1870
5. Fought over the French-German borderlands in Alsace and Lorraine
6. France was humiliated by Prussia/Germany.
7. Louis Napoleon ruled until 1870 and died in 1873.

### III. European Revolutions

#### A. 1830 Belgium

1. Congress of Vienna united Austrian Netherlands and Holland under the Dutch
2. They each had different religions
3. (Belgium Catholic, Dutch Protestant)
4. Belgium rebelled and in 1831 was independent

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B. Poland 1830

1. Poland was divided after Congress of Vienna
2. Most of Poland controlled by Russia
3. Russians crushed rebellion
4. Poles failed to win independence

C. Austria and Italy 1848

1. 1848 is in chaos, liberals wanted more power
2. Italians revolt against Austrian Rule
3. They were crushed by the Austrians
4. Metternich resigns and flees in disguise

E. Germany 1848

1. National unity and reforms
2. Offered King William of Prussia the crown to unite Germany
3. King rejected
4. Nationalism was crushed