

Chapter 10 Section 2 Guided Notes

Nationalism and Political Revolutions

I. The Revolutions of the 1830s

- A. Beginning in 1830, _____ and _____—began to break through the _____ domination of Europe.
- B. In France the Bourbon monarch _____ X, attempted to _____ the press and take away voting rights from much of the middle class.
1. _____ overthrew Charles X in 1830 and established a _____ monarchy.
- C. In the same year, three more _____ occurred in Europe.
1. _____ was the chief force in all three of them.
 - a. Belgium, rebelled and created an _____ state.
 - b. Both _____ and _____, made efforts to break free from _____ powers.
 - i. They were _____.
 - ii. _____ and _____ troops put down these revolts.

II. The Revolutions of 1848

- A. By 1850, the _____ order still dominated much of Europe.
1. However, the forces of _____ and _____ continued to grow.
- B. Severe economic problems beginning in _____ brought untold hardship in _____.
1. Louis-_____ refused to make changes and opposition grew.
- C. The _____ was finally overthrown in 1848.
1. A group of moderate and radical _____ set up a provisional, or temporary, _____.
 - a. The republicans were people who wanted France to be a _____.
- D. A _____ Assembly to draw up a new constitution.
1. _____ would be determined by universal male _____.
 2. The provisional government also set up national _____ to provide work for the _____.
 3. The number of unemployed enrolled rose from about _____,000 to almost _____,000.
 - a. This emptied the _____ and frightened the moderates.
 - i. Reacted by _____ the workshops.
- E. The _____ refused to _____ this decision to close down the workshops.
1. After four days of protest the _____ forces crushed the working-class revolt.
 - a. Thousands were killed and thousands more were sent to _____.
- F. The new French _____, ratified on November 4, 1848, set up a republic called the Second _____.

1. Single legislature elected by _____.
 2. An elected president that served for _____ years. In the elections for the _____ held in December 1848,
 - a. Charles _____ Napoleon _____, the nephew of Napoleon, was the new president.
- G. News of the 1848 _____ in France led to _____ in other parts of Europe.
1. The Congress of Vienna recognized the existence of _____ independent German states.
- H. In 1848 cries for change led many German rulers to promise _____, a free press, jury trials, and other _____ reforms.
1. The _____ Assembly prepared a constitution for a new united Germany.
 - a. It provided for a _____ government and an emperor ruling under a _____ monarchy.
 - b. The _____ also allowed for direct election of deputies to the parliament by universal male _____.
- I. The Frankfurt Assembly failed since Frederick William _____ of _____, refused to accept the _____.
1. German _____ was not _____.
- J. The _____ Empire also had its problems.
1. It was a _____ state— a collection of different peoples.
- K. In March 1848, _____ erupted in the major cities.
1. To calm the demonstrators, the Hapsburg court dismissed _____, who fled to _____.
 2. In Vienna, revolutionary forces took control of the _____ and demanded a liberal _____.
- L. Austrian officials made _____ to appease the revolutionaries but were determined to _____ their control over the empire.
1. In June 1848, Austrian military forces crushed the Czech rebels in _____.
 2. The rebels in _____ were defeated with the help of a Russian army.
 3. The revolutions in the _____ Empire had failed.
- M. The Congress of Vienna had set up _____ states in _____.
- N. In 1848 a revolt broke out against the _____ in Lombardy and Venetia.
1. Other Italian states sought to create _____ constitutions and a unified _____.
 2. By 1849, however, the _____ had reestablished complete control over _____ and Venetia.
- O. The unity of the revolutionaries had made the _____ possible.
1. However, moderate _____ and more radical revolutionaries were soon divided over their _____; therefore, _____ rule was reestablished.