Chapter Overview

• The Congress of Vienna—which effectively ended the Napoleonic Era—was followed by a decade in which conservative political forces controlled virtually all of Europe.
• Goal of the new system of balance of power was to maintain peace and prevent war
• Major powers in Europe sought to maintain the authority of monarchies and aristocracies after the turmoil of the French Revolution and Napoleon
• Differing views on the demarcation of national borders
  o Nationalists wanted borders drawn according to boundaries of ethnicity or nationalities.
  o Liberals sought moderate political reform and freer economic markets
    ▪ French Revolution in 1830 and a sweeping reform bill passed through Parliament were victories for European liberals
  o Conservatives wanted to preserve the traditional order and dominated much of the first half of the nineteenth century.
    ▪ Russia and eastern Europe continued to resist political and social change

Section One: The Challenges of Nationalism and Liberalism

• Section Overview
  o Historians often refer to the nineteenth century as the great age of “...isms” that includes nationalism, liberalism, republicanism, socialism, and communism.
• The Emergence of Nationalism
  o Nationalism
    ▪ Definition—as a political outlook, nationalism is the relatively modern concept that a nation is composed of people who are joined together by the bonds of a common language, as well as common customs, culture, and history, and who, because of these bonds, should be administered by the same government.
    ▪ Ethnic and political boundaries should coincide.
  o Opposition to the Vienna Settlement
    ▪ Vienna contended that legitimate monarchies and dynasties, rather than ethnicity, provide the basis for political unity which falls in direct opposition to nationalism.
      ▪ Nationalist saw the Russian and Austrian empires in violation of ethnic nationhood.
      ▪ They also objected to peoples of the same ethnic group, such as Germans and Italians, dwelling in political units smaller than an ethnic nation.
      ▪ The idea of popular sovereignty was key to nationalists because the quality of the people, not the rulers, determine a national character.
  o Creating Nations
    ▪ A shared past
      • Small group of intellectuals began writing about nationalism and the idea of nationhood in the early nineteenth century.
      • Historians wrote the histories of these people which gave the people a sense of their past and ethnic identity.
    ▪ Language
      • Which language to use in schools and in government offices was always a point of contention for nationalists because the chosen language would supplant, or make local dialects obsolete.
      • Nationalists often tried to resurrect from earlier times what they regarded as purer versions of national language.
      • The growth of uniform language helped persuade people who had not thought of themselves as constituting a nation that in fact they were one.
Certain nationalist suggested that nations determining their own destinies resembled individuals exploiting personal talents to determine their own careers.

Some argued that nations, like biological species in the natural world, were distinct creations of God.

- The Polish, for example, used Christian sensibilities to explain that Poland was the suffering Christ among nations, thus implicitly suggesting that Poland, like Christ, would experience resurrection and a new life.
- Metaphors—like the one listed above—were often used to express what was meant by nationhood.

**Regions of Nationalistic Pressure**

- **Six major areas of nationalists challenges**
  - **Ireland**
    - England brought Ireland under direct control in 1800.
    - Irish nationalists wanted independence
  - **Germany**
    - German nationalists sought political unity for all German-speaking peoples, challenging the multinational structure of the Austrian Empire and pitting Prussia and Austria against each other.
  - **Italy**
    - Italian nationalists sought to unify Italian speaking people on the Italian Peninsula and to drive out the Austrians.
  - **Poland**
    - Polish nationalists, targeting primarily their Russian rulers, struggled to restore Poland as an independent nation.
  - **Eastern Europe**
    - Hungarians, Czechs, Slovenes, and others who sought either independence or formal recognition within the Austrian Empire
  - **Balkan Peninsula**
    - National groups, including Serbs, Greeks, Albanians, Romanians, and Bulgarians, sought independence from the Ottoman Empire

**Early Nineteenth-Century Political Liberalism**

- **Definition of Liberal**
  - Nineteenth-century European conservatives often regarded as liberal almost anyone or anything that challenged their own political, social, and religious values.

- **Political Goals**
  - Sought political framework of legal equality, religious toleration, and freedom of press
  - Believed power of government is derived from the freely given consent of the governed
  - Wanted constitutional governments installed throughout the Continent
  - Who were Nineteenth-century liberals?
    - Educated, relatively wealthy people, usually associated with the professions or commercial life, but who were excluded in one manner or another from the existing political process
    - Academics, members of learned professions
  - Liberals did not necessarily want democracy, but rather wanted representation extended to the propertied classes.

- **Economic Goals**
  - Liberals advocated free trade and often called upon the language used by Adam Smith
    - wanted to abolish privileged guilds and established government wages
    - economy based on talent and merit
  - liberalism in Great Britain
    - since monarchy was already limited, they sought to extend suffrage to greater numbers of people while avoiding democracy
  - liberalism in France
    - existing structure was favored by liberals
Section Two: Conservative Governments—The Domestic Political Order

- **Section Overview**
  - The domestic political order that restored conservative institutions in Europe—particularly in Great Britain and eastern Europe, showed remarkable staying power and remained intact until World War I.

- **Conservative Outlooks**
  - Major pillars of nineteenth-century conservatism
    - legitimate monarchies, landed aristocrats, and established churches
    - theoretical political and religious ideas drawn heavily from the works of Edmund Burke and Friedrich Hegel
  - Reestablishing control after 1815
    - wartime footing had allowed all the belligerent governments to exercise firm control over their populations
    - war had fueled economies and furnished many people with jobs; the onset of peace meant civilians could raise new political issues
    - conservative statesmen who led every major government in 1815 confronted new pressures that would cause various degrees of domestic unrest and would lead them to resort to repression

- **Liberalism and Nationalism Resisted in Austria and the Germanies**
  - Section Overview
    - Austrian prince Metternich (1773-1859) epitomized conservatism.
  - Dynastic Integrity of the Habsburg Empire
    - Many ethnicities and nationalities within the Austrian Empire
      - Liberalism and nationalism were perceived as major threats to the Austrian Empire as it included Germans, Hungarians, Poles, Czechs, Slovaks, Slovenes, Italians, Croats, and other ethnic groups.
      - If Austria allowed representative government, Metternich feared national groups would fight for independence internally.
  - Austria dominates the German Confederation
    - The Congress of Vienna had created the German confederation, dissolving the Holy Roman Empire, and putting Austria in control of the newly formed Confederation
      - Domination of the German Confederation was aimed to prevent the unification of a German national state
- Although Frederick William III (1797-1840) promised the implementation of some form of constitutionalism, he violated his promise in 1817 when he created the Council of State instead, which was responsible to him alone.
- Frederick fired his reform-minded ministers and replaced them with hardened conservatives and he appointed a number of members of the Junker class to positions of officers in the military.
  - The old bonds linking monarchy, army, and landholders had been reestablished.

  - Student Nationalism and the Carlsbad Decrees
  - Three southern German states—Baden, Bavaria, and Wurttemberg—had established constitutions after 1815.
  - many young Germans cherished nationalist and liberal expectations
    - they formed a student group called Burschenschaften that advocated for a united Germany
      - Karl Sand, a Burschenschaften member, assassinated the conservative dramatist August von Kotzebue
        - Sand was publicly executed but became a nationalist martyr
    - these clubs were often anti-Semitic
    - in Jena, a student club organized festivities surrounding the fourth anniversary of the Battle of Leipzig which made rulers uneasy.
  - Carlsbad Decrees
    - Issued in July 1819, it dissolved Burschenschaften
    - It also provided for university inspectors and press censors
  - Final Act
    - Limited the issues that the constitutional chambers of Bavaria, Wurttemberg, and Baden could discuss
    - Asserted the right of the monarch to resist demands of constitutionalism

- Postwar Repression in Great Britain
  - Section Overview
    - After 1815, Great Britain experienced two years of poor harvests.
    - Sailors and soldiers out of work joined the unemployment lines in England
  - Lord Liverpool’s Ministry and Popular Unrest
    - Lord Liverpool (1770-1828)
      - Tory Prime Minister of England
    - Policies of Liverpool
      - Sought to protect the interests of the wealthy and landed classes
      - Corn Law
        - established in order to maintain high prices on domestically produced grain by levying import duties on foreign grain
      - Parliament replaced the income tax that only the wealthy paid with sales taxes on consumer goods.
  - Unrest
    - These policies and the economic downturn after 1815 led the lower social classes to demand political change
    - Radical clubs and newspapers formed that called for reform
      - William Cobbett’s Political Registrar published fiery articles demanding reform
      - Major John Cartwright (1740-1824) and Henry “Orator” Hunt (1773-1835) were two of the reform leaders
  - Response to the Unrest
    - Government responded with repression
    - Coercion Acts of March 1817
      - After an unruly mass meeting took place at Spa Fields near London, Parliament issued the Coercion Acts which temporarily suspended habeas corpus and extended existing laws against seditious gatherings,
      - “Peterloo and the Six Acts
        - Protest in the industrial north
On August 16, 1819, in Manchester at Saint Peter’s Fields, a militia was ordered by a local magistrate to move upon the audience and eleven people were killed; this became known as the Peterloo Massacre.

- **Six Acts**
  - a series of laws enacted to prevent radical leaders from agitation
- **Cato Street Conspiracy**
  - Under the leadership of Arthur Thistlewood (1770-1820), a group of extreme radicals plotted to blow up the entire British cabinet.
  - The plot was foiled and six conspirators were hanged for their involvement

- **Bourbon Restoration in France**
  - **Section Overview**
    - Royalists and conservatives alike appointed the brother of the beheaded Louis XVI as king of France as Louis XVIII.
    - Since royalist regard the son of Louis XVI—who died in prison—as Louis XVII, the new king took the name Louis XVIII.
    - Louis XVIII agreed to rule France as a constitutional monarch.
  - **The Charter**
    - described the powers of government in France that included a hereditary monarch and a bicameral legislature
      - Chamber of Peers
        - upper house in legislature appointed by king and modeled after the English House of Lords
      - Chamber of Deputies
        - limited franchise based on property qualifications elected the lower house
    - reiterated many of the fundamental underpinnings of the Declaration of Rights of Man
    - religious toleration granted but Roman Catholicism was the official religion
    - Charter promised not to redistribute land in order to reverse the property transfers that occurred during the revolution
  - **Ultraroyalism**
    - Some royalists did not like the moderate policies of Louis XVIII and therefore rallied around his brother, the count of Artois and heir to the throne.
    - **White Terror**
      - In the months following Napoleon’s defeat at Waterloo, some royalists carried out atrocities against former revolutionary leaders and supporters of Napoleon.
    - **Assassination of the duke of Berri**, son of Artois and heir to the throne after his father
      - Royalists convinced the king that the murder was carried out by liberals which led the king to take some repressive measures.
        - New electoral laws gave wealthy electors two votes
        - Press censorship was imposed.
        - People suspected of dangerous political activity were subject to east arrest.
    - To conclude, the veneer of constitutionalism was fading away in France by 1820 and liberals were being driven out of politics.

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**Section Three: The Conservative International Order**

- **Section Overview**
  - The Congress of Vienna provided that the major powers—Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia—meet time to time to discuss matters affecting Europe as a whole.
  - This new arrangement for resolving foreign policy issues was known as The Concert of Europe.
    - **Original goals**
      - Prevent French aggression
      - Maintain a balance of power against the military might of Russia
    - **Later goals**
• Maintain peace in Europe

• The Congress System
  o First conference or congress took place in 1818 at Aix-la-Chapelle in Germany near the border with Belgium
    ▪ Four major powers agreed to remove their troops from France
    ▪ Friction at the meeting
      • Tsar Alexander I suggested that the Quadruple Alliance agree to uphold the borders and the existing governments of all European countries
      • Castlereagh rejected the proposal as the Alliance was designed only to prevent French aggression
  
• The Spanish Revolution of 1820
  o Spain
    ▪ Following Napoleon’s downfall, the Bourbon Ferdinand VII was placed on the throne of Spain as a constitutional monarch.
    ▪ Ferdinand ignored the constitution and dissolved the Cortes (parliament).
    ▪ Army officers rebelled and Ferdinand agreed, again, to accept the constitution and reinstituted parliament.
  o Naples
    ▪ People revolted and the king of the Two Sicilies was forced to accept a constitution.
    ▪ Lesser revolts erupted in Italy but none succeeded
  o Impact of Revolts on European balance of powers
    ▪ Metternich found the revolts troubling and appealed to the Quadruple Alliance to form a coalition.
      ▪ Britain opposed intervention in Italy or Spain.
      ▪ Metternich turned to Prussia and Russia for support
        o Congress and Protocol of Troppau
          ▪ This meeting concluded that stable governments might intervene to restore order in countries experiencing revolution.
          ▪ Decision to intervene in Naples was finally reached in January 1821 at the Congress of Laibach
        • Austrian troops marched into Naples and restored the absolutist power of the king of the Two Sicilies.
  o Congress of Verona and the suppression of the Spanish Revolution
    ▪ Primary purpose was to resolve the situation in Spain
    ▪ Again, Britain refused joint intervention in Spain and removed itself from continental affairs.
    ▪ Austria, Prussia, and Russia agreed to support French intervention in Spain.
      • A French army marched over the Pyrenees and within a few months suppressed the revolution and restored Ferdinand as king.
      • France did not conquer territory or acquire anything from the expedition. This is the legacy of the era of the Congress of Vienna—rational intervention designed to keep peace.

• Revolt Against Ottoman Rule in the Balkans
  o The Greek Revolution of 1821
    ▪ It attracted a lot of attention
      • The revolution was viewed by liberals in Europe as a struggle of Greek freedom against the Asian oriental despotism of the Ottoman Empire.
      • Philhellenic (pro-Greek) societies were formed in every European nation.
      • Lord Byron went to fight in Greece and died there from cholera in 1824.
    ▪ Ottoman weakness and potential problems
      • As the Ottoman Empire became less and less capable of maintaining its Empire, nationalists groups within the empire sought independence.
      • Russia and Austria were interested in gaining influence in the Balkans as the Ottoman Empire weakened in these areas.
      • Likewise, France and Britain sought key naval positions in the eastern Mediterranean to protect commerce.
Section Four: The Wars of Independence in Latin America

- **Section Overview**
  - The French Revolution and the wars of Napoleon sparked independence movements throughout Latin America.
    - Between 1804 and 1824, France was driven from Haiti, Portugal lost control of Brazil, and Spain was forced to withdraw from all of its American empire except Cuba and Puerto Rico.
  - The period of transatlantic history beginning with the American Revolution and ending with the Latin American Wars of Independence marks the first era of decolonization from European rule.

- **Revolution in Haiti (1791-1804)**
  - Significance of this event
    - It was sparked by the policies of the French Revolution overflowing into France’s New World Empire.
      - The National Assembly in Paris in 1791 declared that property-owning mulattoes in Haiti should enjoy the same rights as white plantation owners.
      - The Colonial Assembly in Haiti—comprised of white plantation owners—resisted the orders of the National Assembly and this ignited a full-fledged rebellion.
    - It demonstrated that slaves of African origins could lead a revolt against white masters and mulatto freemen and it sparked fear in slave owners throughout the Americas.
      - Francois-Dominique Toussaint L’Ouverture (1743?-1803), a former slave, emerged as the leader of the revolt.
      - The slave revolt was suppressed but the free blacks and mulattos resumed the fighting in order to obtain the rights granted by the National Assembly.
      - France sent troops to ensure the rights of the free blacks and mulattos and were joined by the slaves in fighting the privileged class in Haiti.
    - In early 1793, France abolished slavery in Haiti and L’Ouverture was appointed Governor General for life.
      - Napoleon distrusted LOuverture and, therefore, sent an army to capture him after which he was imprisoned in France and died in 1803.
      - Another man of slave origins, Jean-Jacques Dessalines (1758-1806) continued the resistance but Napoleon chose to withdraw from Haiti completely when France went to war with Britain in 1803.
    - France formally acknowledged Haitian Independence in 1804.

- **Treaty of London**
  - Britain, France, and Russia concluded that an independent Greece would benefit their strategic interests and, therefore, demanded that the Ottoman Empire grant Greece independence.
  - Britain sent two warships to support the cause and Russia marched its army into what is today Romania, ultimately gaining control of that territory with the signing of the Treaty of Adrianople.

- **Second Treaty of London**
  - Declared Greece independent
  - Two years later, Otto I, the son of the king of Bavaria, was chosen to be the first king of Greece.
    - Serbian Independence
      - Between 1804 and 1813, a remarkable Serbian leader, Kara George (1762-1817), had led guerilla war against the Ottomans; although unsuccessful, this movement helped shape Serbian self-identity.
      - In 1830, a new leader, Milos Obrenovitch (1780-1860), negotiated Serbian independence from the Ottoman Empire.
      - The presence of Muslims, and other minorities, in Serbian territory was a problem.
      - In the mid-1820s, Russia—sharing Eastern Orthodox Christianity and Slavic ethnicity—became Serbia’s formal protector.
Wars of Independence on the South American Continent

Section Overview

- In general, on the South American continent, the Creole elite—merchants, landowners, and professional people of Spanish descent—led the movements against Spain and Portugal.
- Few Native Americans, black people, mestizos, mulattos, or slaves became involved in or benefitted from the end of Iberian rule.
- Creole revolutionaries were like the American revolutionaries in the southern colonies who wanted to reject British rule but keep their slaves, and French revolutionaries who wanted to depose the king but not to extend liberty to the working class.

Creole Discontent

- Reasons for discontentment
  - Creoles in Latin America were unhappy with Spain’s imperial trade policies that prevented them from trading freely with North American and European markets.
  - Creoles were also repulsed by recent tax hikes imposed by Spain.
  - The resented policies that favored peninsulares—white people born in Spain—for political patronage including appointments in the colonial government, church, and army.
  - Creole leaders became familiar with the works of the Enlightenment philosophes.
- Event that triggered Brazilian Independence
  - Napoleon invaded Portugal and Spain in 1807 which presented a unique opportunity for revolutionary-minded Creoles.
- Between 1808 and 1810, Creole leaders established juntas, or political committees, that claimed the right to govern different regions in Latin America.
  - After the establishment of the juntas, Spain never recovered governmental authority over South America.
  - With the establishment of juntas, peninsulares lost their privileges and Creoles took positions in the government and army.
  - Creoles would have to fight for a decade before South America’s independence was officially acknowledged.

San Martín in Rio de la Plata

- Due to geographical barriers, distinct regional differences, and the absence of an integrated economy meant that there would be several different paths to independence.
  - Rio de la Plata, or modern-day Argentina, was the first region to gain autonomy.
    - The citizens of Buenos Aires fought off a British invasion in 1806 which gave them the confidence that they could rely on themselves rather than Spain.
    - The juntas in Buenos Aires declared independence from Spain and sent an army into Paraguay and Uruguay to liberate them from Spain.
  - Buenos Aires juntas sent their general Jose de San Martín over the Andes Mountains where the occupied Santiago and established Chilean Independence with Bernardo O’Higgins (1778-1842) as its supreme dictator.
  - In 1820, San Martín organized a fleet that carried his army by sea to Peru where they landed and forced the royalist army from Lima and San Martín became the protector of Peru.

Simon Bolívar’s Liberation of Venezuela

- Simon Bolívar (1783-1830) Bio
  - organized juntas in Caracas and Venezuela in 1810.
  - advocate of independence and republicanism
- Role in Venezuelan Independence
  - forced into exile from 1811-1814 when civil war broke out in Venezuela as a coalition of royalists, llaneros (Venezuelan cowboys), and slaves challenged the authority of republican government.
  - With help from Haiti, he returned and captured Bogota, capital of New Granada, to secure a base from which to launch an attack on Venezuela.
  - In the summer of 1821, Bolívar captured Caracas and was named president of Venezuela.
Bolivar joined his army with that of San Martin and they jointly liberated Ecuador.
  - Bolivar believed in republicanism whereas San Martin believed monarchy was necessary for the future of Latin America.
    - San Martin quietly retired from public life and was sent into exile in Europe.
  - In 1823, Bolivar invaded Peru and crushed the remaining royalist forces at the Battle of Ayacucho.

- Independence in New Spain
  - The drive for independence in New Spain—which included present-day Mexico as well as Texas, California, and the rest of the southwest United States, demonstrates the conservative outcome of the Latin American colonial revolutions.
  - Road to independence
    - A local governing junta was established in 1808 but before it could lead the region to independence, a Creole priest, Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla (1753-1811) issued a call for rebellion to the Indians in his parish.
    - Hidalgo, supported by a group of 80,000 followers, set forth a program of social reform, including changes in landholdings.
    - Hidalgo was captured by a royalist army in 1811 and executed.
    - Jose Maria Morelos y Pavon (1765-1815), a mestizo priest, became the movement’s leader and he called for an end to forced labor and for substantial land reforms.
      - He was executed in 1815, ending five years of popular uprising
    - Conservative creoles and Spaniards rallied behind former royalist general Augustin de Iturbide (1783-1824), who declared Mexico independent of Spain in 1821.
      - Iturbide was declared emperor.

- Brazilian Independence
  - Brazilian independence was peaceful.
  - Royal family moved there and established Rio de Janeiro as a royal city that was ruled over by Portuguese prince regent Joao.
    - Prince regent Joao addressed many local complaints and implemented reform that benefitted Brazil rather than Portugal.
      - For example, he lifted many trade barriers.
  - An uprising occurred in 1820 and its leaders demanded that prince regent Joao return to Lisbon.
  - Joao left his son, Dom Pedro, as regent in Brazil and encouraged him to be sympathetic to the cause of Brazilian Independence.
    - Dom Pedro was declared emperor of an independent Brazil in 1822 which maintained monarchy as its system of government.
  - Political and social elite in Brazil did not resist in order to avoid destruction of property and to help uphold the institution of slavery in an independent Brazil.

Section Five: The Conservative Order Shaken in Europe

- Section Overview
  - Although independence movements succeeded on the periphery of Europe—in such cases as the Latin American Wars for Independence and the Greek Revolution—the conservative order in the heart of Europe successfully resisted liberalism.
  - By the mid-1820s, however, the conservative governments of Russia, France, and Great Britain faced new political discontentment; in Russia the result was suppression, in France revolution, and in Britain accommodation.

- Russia: The Decembrist Revolution
  - Section Overview
    - Tsar Alexander I came to throne after a coup of his father, Tsar Paul, in 1801 and took a leading role both domestically and internationally in suppressing liberalism and nationalism.
Russian troops, influenced by the ideas of the French Revolution they were exposed to while fighting and occupying France, formed secret societies to discuss liberal reform in Russia.

- Southern Society
  - a secret society led by an officer named Pestel advocated representative government and the end of serfdom
- Northern Society
  - a more moderate secret society that favored constitutional monarchy and the end of serfdom, but wanted to protect the interests of the aristocracy

- Although the Southern and Northern Societies disagreed on a number of issues, they planned and carried out a coup d’etat in 1826.

  - Dynastic Crisis
    - Death of Tsar Alexander I
      - Tsar Alexander I died unexpectedly, without an heir, in 1825 and allegedly named his younger brother, Nicholas, as the new Tsar.
      - However, Alexander’s other brother, Constantine—being the elder of the two—was the legitimate heir to the throne; however, he did not want to be tsar.
    - Troops in Russian army have split loyalties between Nicholas and Constantine
      - Many believed that Nicholas was more conservative than Constantine.
      - Constantine was more popular with the people of Russia.
    - Army required to take an oath of allegiance to Nicholas
      - Most regiments took the oath but the Moscow regiment marched into Senate Square in Saint Petersburg and refused to swear allegiance.
      - Moscow regiment called for a constitution and that Constantine be named tsar.
      - Nicholas ordered the cavalry and artillery to attack the crowd and sixty people were killed.
    - Nicholas investigated the Decembrist Revolt and the secret societies responsible for it.
      - He executed five of the plotters and sent more than a hundred others were sent to Siberia.

  - The Autocracy of Nicholas I
    - Nicholas came to epitomize nineteenth-century autocracy but he did understand that social reform was required to modernize Russia.
      - For example, Nicholas understood oppression of the feudal system—and reportedly knew it should be eradicated—but he also knew that if he ended serfdom, he would lose the support of the nobility.
      - He instituted a codification of Russian law in 1833.
    - Literary and political censorship and a widespread system of surveillance and secret police flourished throughout his reign.

  - Official Nationality
    - A program instituted by Nicholas and administered by Count S.S. Uvarov, the minister of education.
    - Russian Orthodox Church controlled schools and universities and taught young Russians to accept their place in life and spurn social mobility.
    - Political writers stressed that only through the autocracies of Peter the Great, Catherine the Great, and Alexander I had Russia prospered.
    - Russians were taught that their religion, language, and customs were a source of wisdom that separated them from the moral corruption and turmoil of the West.

  - Revolt and Repression in Poland
    - Poland remained under the domination of Russia following the Congress of Vienna but was granted a constitutional government with a parliament, called the diet, that had limited powers.
      - The tsar also reigned as king of Poland.
    - Polish nationalists advocated for change in his arrangement.
      - In November 1830, a small insurrection of soldiers broke out in Warsaw and movements broke out throughout the country.
    - The diet deposed Nicholas as king of Poland, but Nicholas sent troops into Warsaw and suppressed the revolt.
      - Organic Statute (February 1832)
        - Nicholas declared Poland to be an integral part of the Russian Empire.
• Revolution in France (1830)
  o Section Overview
    ▪ When Louis XVIII died in 1824, his brother and ultraroyalist count of Artois, Charles X rose to the throne in France and was a firm believer in rule by divine right.
  o The Reactionary Policies of Charles X
    ▪ Conservative Measures
      • Charles immediately ordered his Chamber of Deputies to organize a fund to pay aristocrats who had lost property and possessions during the revolution an annual sum.
      • He restored the practice of primogeniture.
      • To support the Roman Catholic Church, he enacted a law that punished sacrilege with imprisonment or death.
    ▪ Elections of 1827
      • Liberals gained enough seats in the Chamber of deputies to make the king compromise.
      ▪ In 1829, Charles replaced his moderate cabinet with an ultraroyalist cabinet headed by Prince de Polignac.
        • In response, liberals opened negotiations with the liberal Orleans branch of the royal family.
  o The July Revolution
    ▪ Trigger of revolution
      • Charles X called for a new election in 1830 in which liberals scored stunning victories.
      • Instead of accepting the new Chamber of Deputies, the king and his ministers planned a seizure of power.
      • Meanwhile, Polignac sent a naval expedition to Algiers in North Africa which the French conquered and added to their empire; behind this smokescreen, Charles X issued the Four Ordinances which amounted to a royal coup d’etat.
        • Four Ordinances restricted freedom of press, limited franchise to only the wealthiest people in the country, and called for new elections
    ▪ The Revolution
      • Liberal newspapers called for the working class of France to ignore the monarch’s Four Ordinances.
      • Impoverished workers erected barricades in the streets of Paris.
      • The king ordered troops to disperse the crowd and over 1,800 people were killed; but the army was unable to take control of the crowd or city.
      ▪ On August 2, Charles X abdicated and went into exile in England.
      ▪ The liberals of the Chamber of Deputies named a new ministry comprised of constitutional monarchists and ended the rule of Bourbon dynasty by proclaiming Louis Philippe, the duke of Orleans, the new king of France rather than the Count de Chambord, the infant grandson of Charles X.
        • The revolution was the work of an alliance between upper-middleclass liberals and hard-pressed laborers but the differences of these two groups would soon emerge.
  o Monarchy Under Louis Philippe
    ▪ Politically, Louis was considered more liberal than any prior monarch and was commonly referred to as “king of the French” rather than “king of France.”
    ▪ Although Louis enacted many liberal measures, the everyday economic, political, and social influence of the landed oligarchy continued.
    ▪ Reaction from the lower and working classes
      • In 1830, workers of Paris called for job protection, better wages, and the preservation of traditional crafts
      • Royal troops suppressed a worker’s revolt in Lyons and another strike by silk workers was also crushed in this city.
      • A funeral of a popular Napoleonic-era general provided a stage for a revolt that troops were called in to suppress and it resulted in over 800 deaths.
    ▪ France in Algeria
• Louis Philippe realized the importance of Algeria to French commercial interests and expanded well into the interior of Africa.
• Although a Muslim region, France began to regard Algeria as not a colony but an integral part of France itself.

• Belgium Becomes Independent
  o The July Revolution sparked nationalists sentiments in neighboring Belgium which had been merged with the kingdom of Holland in 1815.
    ▪ Belgium and Holland differed in language, religion, and economy.
    ▪ Belgian upper classes never acknowledged Dutch rule.
  o Disturbance in Brussels on August 25 1830
    ▪ Occurred after an opera about a rebellion in Naples against Spanish rule
    ▪ To end the rioting, the municipal authorities formed a provisional national government
  o War between the Netherlands and Belgium
    ▪ King William I of Holland sent troops and ships against Belgium and by November 10, 1830, the Dutch had been defeated.
    ▪ A national congress wrote a liberal constitution for Belgium which was issued in 1831.
  o In July 1831, Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg—who had ties with British royalty and married the daughter of Louis Philippe of France—was named king of the Belgians.
  o The Great European powers were too tied up suppressing other rebellions to intervene.

• The Great Reform Bill in Britain (1832)
  o Section Overview
    ▪ In Great Britain in 1830, a House of Commons was elected that debated the first major bill to reform Parliament.
    ▪ In Britain, the forces of conservatism and reform accommodated each other.
  o Political and Economic Reform
    ▪ Industrial and commercial class in Britain was larger than any other country and the government could not ignore their demands.
    ▪ Britain’s liberal Whig aristocrats regarded themselves as the defenders of constitutional liberty and had a history of favoring moderate reforms that would make revolutionary changes unnecessary.
    ▪ Conservatives appointed to Lord Liverpool’s cabinet favored greater economic freedom and repealed the Combination Acts that had prohibited labor organizations.
  o Catholic Emancipation Act
    ▪ Act of the Union
      • William Pitt the Younger persuaded parliament to unite England and Ireland.
      • Ireland was permitted to send a hundred members to the House of Commons but only Protestant Irishmen could be elected to represent their overwhelmingly Catholic nation.
    ▪ Irish nationalists form the Catholic Association under the leadership of Daniel O’Connell (1775-1847) and agitated for Catholic emancipation
      • O’Connell secured his own election to Parliament but could not legally take his seat.
      • In 1829, Wellington and Robert Peel steered the Catholic Emancipation Act through Parliament.
    ▪ Catholic Emancipation Act
      • It was a liberal measure passed for the conservative purpose of preserving order in Ireland.
      • Only the wealthiest Irish could vote.
    ▪ Impact on political climate in Britain
      • Alienated many of Wellington’s Anglican Tory supporters in the House of Commons.
      • The election of 1830 returned many supporters of parliamentary reform to Parliament.
      • A Whig leader, Earl Grey (1764-1845) was given the responsibility of running the government.
  o Legislature Change
    ▪ Whig reform bill goals
      • Replace “rotten boroughs” or boroughs that had few voters with representatives for the previously unrepresented manufacturing districts and cities.
• The number of voters in England and Wales was to be increased by about 50 percent through a series of new franchises.

- **Process of ratification**
  - House of Commons initially voted down the bill but Earl Grey called for a new election and won a majority in favor of the bill but the House of Lords still rejected it.
  - William IV compromised by permitting the creation of enough peers to give a third reform bill a majority in the House of Lords.

- **The Great Reform Bill became law in 1832**
  - It expanded the size of the English electorate.
  - Increased number of voters by 200,000.
  - New urban boroughs were created to give them influence in the House of Commons.
    - For every new urban electoral district created, an rural one—dominated by the aristocracy—was also created; therefore, this reform bill was not necessarily a middle-class victory.