Lesson 2  Nationalism and Political Revolutions

A. 1. Liberals overthrew Charles X and established a constitutional monarchy.

A. 2. Revolutions occurred in Belgium, Poland, and Italy. Nationalism in those countries caused people to rebel against governments run by foreign powers.

B. 1. Opposition grew because the king refused to make changes despite economic problems and the middle class's clamor for the right to vote.

B. 2. A group of moderate and radical republicans set up a provisional government. The provisional government called for a new constitution and set up national workshops to provide work for unemployed workers.

B. 3. The Second Republic was set up in 1848. Members of the legislature were elected by universal male suffrage.

B. 4. The goal of the Frankfurt Assembly, a group of liberals and nationalists, was a unified Germany with limited monarchy and universal male suffrage.

B. 5. At first, Austrian officials agreed to make reforms. Then, to reestablish control, the army defeated rebels in Prague, Vienna, and elsewhere.

B. 6. After initial successes, moderates and radicals were divided over their goals, and conflicts among nationalities proved disastrous.

Summary and Reflection

A complete answer should include: France's success in overthrowing the Bourbon monarchy and setting up a republic and the creation of Belgium as an independent state; failed revolutionary uprisings include defeats of the Polish and Italians in the 1830s, the Frankfurt Assembly, and the Czech and Hungarian rebels in the Austrian Empire.