

- Revolutions & Nation Building
 - FR of 1830 = ripples across continent
 - Revs in Belgium, Poland, Italy, & Germany
 - Consequences of Congress System
 - Ex. Belgium
 - Revolutionaries = both nationalists & liberals
 - Create model
 - “National congress” outline reforms
 - Win foreign support; beat back reconquer
 - 1839 = Belgian independence
 - Ex. Poland
 - Revolutionaries = also nationalists & liberals
 - Alexander I grants constitution
 - Nationalism grows 1820s
 - Trigger = Nicholas I refuses
 - Nov 29, 1830 – Rev launched
 - Goal = national independence
 - Radicals infiltrate
 - War = brief; costly
 - NOTE: pandemic of cholera
 - Sept 1831 – Poles surrender
 - Ex. Italy & Germany
 - NOTE: Neither nation unified yet; were collections of states
 - Italy = center of *Carbonari*
 - *Carbonari* rebel
 - Metternich aides duchies & Pius VII
 - Quickly crushed
 - Germany = *Burschenschaft*
 - March 1819 – August von Kotzebue assassinated
 - Metternich drafts Carlsbad Decrees 1819
 - 1830s, *Burschenschaft* moves underground
 - Unification efforts = ineffective
 - Revolutionary spirit impacts US
 - Age of Jacksonian Democracy
 - Trigger = expanded suffrage
 - Jackson = 1st to tap

- Presidency of Jackson
 - Focus = reform nation for “the people”
 - Jackson the man
 - Policies transforms nation
 - Ex. 1 = champions territorial acquisition
 - Ex. 2 = Indian policy
 - Ex. 3 = battles w/ SCOTUS
 - Ex. 4 = Enforcement of Tariffs
 - Consequence = power of POTUS transformed
- Tensions in Europe rise again
 - “Hungry Forties”
 - Trigger = FR Rev of 1848
 - Monarchs make “temporary” concessions
 - Revolutionary fronts collapse
 - Result = greater centralization by state
- Revolution in Austrian Empire
 - Problem = Empire “supra-nationalist”
 - Tensions began in Hungary
 - Nationalism appears 1820s
 - Lajos Kossuth appears
 - March 3, 1848 – gives fiery speech
 - Speech printed in newspapers
 - March 12 – Vienna = students & workers rebel; peasants join
 - Army refuses to fire upon protesters
 - Metternich resigns
 - March 15 –Protests in Hungary
 - Demand reforms:
 - Ferdinand I promises reforms
 - Tensions spread & flare
 - NOTE: coalition = not stable
 - Hungary moves forward
 - Minorities ignored
 - In Prague, Czech nationalists battle German nationalists
 - Pan-Slav Congress
 - Triggers demonstrations
 - NOTE: Field Marshall Prince Alfred Candidus Ferdinand wife killed

- Martial law declared
- Counter-Revolution launched across empire
- Nov 21 – Prince Felix appointed Chancellor
- NOTE: Hungarians hold off Austrians
 - April 1849 – Hungarian Assembly declares independence
 - Nicholas I helps Austria
- Revolution in Italy
 - 1840s (3) Nationalist movements appear
 - 1) *Il Risorgimento* – Led by Count Camillo Cavour
 - 2) *Neo-Guelfs* – Led by Vincenzo Gioberti
 - 3rd = radicals - *La Giovine Italia* - Led by Giuseppe Mazzini
 - Election of Pius IX
 - Jan 1848 - Revolution begins in Sicily
 - Mid-Feb – spreads to Tuscany
 - Late-Feb – word of FR Rev
 - Charles Albert & Pius IX agree to constitution
 - March – revolution spreads to Milan & Venice
 - Young Italy revolt against Habsburg rule
 - Inspires nation-wide crusade against Austria
 - Charles Albert commands Italian forces
 - But oversteps
 - Pius IX withdraws
 - Ferdinand II of Sicily follows Pius's lead
 - Nov 1848 – Young Italy attempts revolution in Rome
 - Crushed with FR help
 - Both Neo-Guelfs & Young Italy discredited
 - RE: Failure of Pius to lead
 - RE: Failure of Mazzini
 - End comes quickly
 - NOTE: Piedmont remains leader of nationalism & Liberalism
- German Revolutions
 - Similar to Italy
 - 1840s revolutionary movements similar to 1820s & 1830s
 - Frederick William IV = hero of liberals
 - Prussian contribution = *Zollverein*
 - March 1848 revolutionary movements appear

- Frederick William accepts some demands; appeals for calm
- Reform of German Confederation began
 - May – constitutional convention meets in Frankfurt
 - Problems appear early
 - 1) Confederation includes Austria but not territories
 - 2) Confederation doesn't include Prussia's eastern provinces
 - As to #1, "Big Germans" vs. "Little Germans"
 - As to #2, nationalism trumps liberalism
 - March 1849 - Constitution completed
 - Dies at birth
- German Liberalism suffers major defeat
 - NOTE: Rise of Prussian reform movement & *Junkers*