CHAPTER 20 SECTION 2

REVOLUTIONS OF 1830 AND 1848
1. FRANCE REVOLTS IN 1830

• In 1824 CHARLES X became KING OF FRANCE, ignored the CONSTITUTION, suspended the LEGISLATURE, and took away FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

• In JULY of 1830 LIBERALS AND RADICALS BARRICADED the streets with WALLS and fired shots over the walls at the king’s troops. CHARLES fled to ENGLAND and the REBELS took over PARIS.
CHARLES X and the NOTRE DAME CATHEDRAL
2. THE CITIZEN KING

- LOUIS PHILIPPE was chosen as KING in 1830. He was a cousin of CHARLES X but he supported the FRENCH REVOLUTION.

- Called the Citizen King, because he dressed like the BOURGEOISIE, and walked the streets and shook hands.

- Under his rule the majority of FRANCE still could not vote, and his policies further divided the wealthy and poor.
LOUIS PHILIPPE
3. REVOLUTION SPREADS IN 1830

• After NAPOLEON was defeated, HOLLAND was given BELGIUM. In 1830 BELGIUM revolted against HOLLAND. BRITAIN and FRANCE helped BELGIUM win independence in 1831.

• In 1830 POLAND wanted to break away from the RUSSIAN EMPIRE, but the REVOLT was crushed.
BELGIUM
FREDERICK CHOPIN
4. Rev. of 1848 (FRANCE)

- In 1848 France was in a RECESSION (period of slow business activity). Factories closed and bad weather led to a rise in BREAD prices.
- During the FEBRUARY DAYS riots broke out in the streets, LOUIS PHILIPPE stepped down and FRANCE claimed the SECOND REPUBLIC.
5. THE NEW NAPOLEON

- During the JUNE days of 1848, the BOURGEOISIE overthrew the SOCIALISTS killing 1,500 of them.
- By the end of 1848, all MEN could VOTE and FRANCE elected NAPOLEON III.
- Just like his UNCLE, NAPOLEON declared himself EMPEROR after a few years, and FOREIGN WARS would end his EMPIRE.
6. OTHER 1848 REVOLUTIONS

• Workers joined the students of the AUSTRIAN EMPIRE in protest, and PRINCE METTERNICH fled.

• HUNGARY’S LOUIS KOSSUTH demanded independence from AUSTRIA and an end to SERFDOM.

• ITALY’S revolts were put down by AUSTRIAN SOLDIERS.
BUDAPEST and GOULASHASH