

EMILY ANNE ESPINOSA

Period 4

AP European History








Prompt

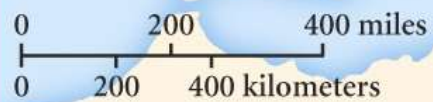
- **(21) (CHAPTER 23)** - Analyze the extent to which conservatives in continental Europe were successful in achieving their goals in the years between 1815 and 1851.
 - Draw your examples from **at least** two states.

Conservatism

- Tradition was the basic source of human institutions.
- Nobility was one of Europe's most ancient institutions.
- Proper state and society of pre -1789 Europe:
 - Monarchy
 - Bureaucracy
 - Aristocracy
 - Respectful Commoners.
- Conservative traditions - hereditary monarchy, strong and privileged landowning aristocracy, and official church.

- In 1815, Austria, Russia, and Prussia embarked on a crusade against the ideas and politics of dual revolution.
- September 1815 – Tsar Alexander I proposed the “Holy Alliance”
- (Austria, Russia, Prussia)
- Alliance became the symbol of “repression of liberal and revolutionary movement all over Europe”

	Prussia	A=Parma
	Austrian Empire	B=Modena
	France	C=Lucca
	Piedmont-Sardinia	D=Tuscany
	Russia	E=San Marino
	German States	
	Boundary of German Confederation	





Austrian
Foreign Minister
Metternich
(Prince Klemens von
Metternich of Rhineland)

Metternich (1773 – 1859)

- Born into the middle ranks of landed nobility of Rhineland
- Prince Klemens von Metternich
- Internationally orientated Aristocrat/Conservative
- Viewed as a “villain” in the eyes of most progressive, optimistic historians because of his defense of the status quo
- Believed Liberalism was the cause of War
- Blamed liberal middle class revolutionaries for stirring up the lower classes

Metternich (cont.)

- (1809 – 1848) Austrian Foreign Minister
 - Loyal to the nobility and defended its rights and privileges
- Opposed Liberalism and Nationalism
- Felt Liberalism was dangerous because it went with national aspirations
- Believed the dynastic state of Austria was unable to accommodate the ideologies of the dual revolution

Metternich (cont.)

- 1819 – Metternich issued **Carlsbad Decrees**
- 1820 – Under the provisions of the Quadruple Alliance, Metternich called a Conference at Troppau
 - Metternich and Alexander I proclaimed the **principle of active intervention**
- 1821- Austrian forces marched into Naples and restored Ferdinand I to the throne of the Two Sicilies
 - Metternich's system proved effective in central Europe until 1848

Terms

- German Confederation
 - 38 independent German states, including Prussia and Austria.
- Carlsbad Decrees
 - Required the thirty eight German states to root out subversive ideas in their universities and newspapers. Also established a permanent committee with spies and informers to investigate and punish any liberal or radical organizations
- Principle of Active Intervention
 - Maintain all autocratic regimes whenever they were threatened



Archduchess
Sophia of Austria
(Princess Sophie of Bavaria)

Sophia (1805 – 1872)

- 1848 - Conservative Aristocratic forces gathered around Emperor Ferdinand I (r. 1835 – 1848)
 - **Archduchess Sophia**
 - Conservative but intelligent and courageous Bavarian princess that married the Emperor's brother
 - Insisted that Ferdinand, who had no heir, abdicate in favor of her son, Francis Joseph
 - Powerful nobles in the government, army, and the church that agreed with her organized around Sophia in a secret conspiracy to reverse and crush the revolution

Sophia (cont.)

- **First Breakthrough:**

- Army bombarded Prague and crushed the working class revolt on June 17
- Other Austrian officials /nobles began to lead the minority nationalities of Hungary against the revolutionary government
- By the end of October, the peasant troops of the Austrian army attacked the student and work class radicals in Vienna and retook the city
 - Cost of more than four thousand casualties
- Determination of the Aristocracy and loyalty of the Army were the final ingredients in the defeat of the Revolution

Nicholas I

- Conservative Nicholas I of Russia (r. 1825 – 1855)
- After Francis Joseph (r. 1848 – 1916) was crowned Emperor of Austria, Nicholas obliged to help gain over control Hungary.
- June 6 1849 - 130,000 Russian troops poured into Hungary and subdued the country after bitter fighting



Tory Party

- British Aristocracy was extremely hostile to any attempts to change the status quo
- Tory Party, a British political party
 - Completely controlled by the landed Aristocracy
- Fearful of Radical movements at home and abroad
- After 1815, repressed every kind of popular protest

Tory Party (cont.)

- 1815 – Corn Laws revised
 - Foreign grain could not be imported unless the price at home rose to improbable levels
- 1817- Tory government temporarily suspended the traditional rights of peaceable assembly and habeas corpus
- 1819- Infamous Six Acts – Placed control on a heavily taxed press and practically eliminated all mass meetings.



Charles X
(King of France)

Charles X

- Charles X (r. 1824 – 1830)
- Successor of Louis XVIII, his brother
- Believed in the old aristocracy (-pre 1789 Europe)
- Wanted to re-establish old order, but was constantly blocked by the opposition of deputies
- After the conquest of Algiers in June 1830, Charles X repudiated the Constitutional Charter in an attempted coup in July 1830.
 - He issued decrees, stripping the wealthy middle class of its voting rights and censored the press.

END

