

# Era of Metternich



# Prince Klemens von Metternich

- Living symbol of reaction
- Designed the Quadruple Alliance
- Opposed all changes except restoration of the Old Regime



# New Popular Terms

- **Conservative** – person opposed to change
- **Liberal** – person favoring gradual change
- **Radical** – person favoring quick change that gets to the root of the matter



# Discouraged Democratic and Nationalistic Movements

- Quadruple Alliance and Concert of Europe suppressed revolts
- Spy network used to uncover revolutionary activity
- Strict censorship of education, the press, and speech



# Democratic Revolts

- Liberal movement within German universities
  - **Carlsbad Decrees (1819)**
    - **Abolished student fraternities**
    - **Established strict censorship of the press**
    - **Placed spies in classrooms to monitor professors and students**
- Spanish Revolt (1820)
- Revolts in Naples and Piedmont (1820)
- Second French Revolution (1830)
- Revolts in Austria, France, and Prussia (1848)



# Nationalistic Revolts

- **Latin American Revolutions (1810-1825)**
- **Greek War of Independence (1821-1829)**
- **Italian Revolt (1830)**
- **Belgian Independence Revolt (1830-1839)**
- **Polish Revolt (1831)**
- **Revolts in Bohemia, German states, Hungary, and Italian states (1848)**



# Spanish Revolt (1820)

- **Ferdinand VII had scrapped the liberal constitution of 1812**
  - Restored absolutism, Inquisition, and Old Regime
  - Suppressed individual liberties
- **1820 – revolt – Ferdinand had to restore the 1812 constitution**
- **Quadruple Alliance met in Verona in 1822**
  - Sent French army into Spain
- **Ferdinand restored to power**
  - Ruled as an autocratic despot
  - No democratic progress in Spain for approximately 100 years



# Italian Revolt (1820)

- Revolts in Piedmont and Naples
- Led by Carbonari (“charcoal burners”) – secret organization
  - Wanted constitutions to limit royal absolutism
- Congress of Laibach (1821)
  - Quadruple Alliance had Austrian military suppress the revolts
    - Austrian army – “fire brigade of Europe”





# Latin American Revolutions (1810-1825)



- Independence movements arose following Napoleon's invasion of Spain
- Revolutions supported by Great Britain and United States
  - **Great Britain**
    - **Wanted to trade with Latin America, which Spain had never permitted**
  - **United States**
    - **Also wanted to trade**
    - **Sympathized with democratic ideals**
    - **Monroe Doctrine (1823) – U.S. would not interfere in Europe, and Europe would not interfere in the independent nations of the Americas**
  - **Support from the United States and Great Britain (a member of the Quadruple Alliance) kept Europe away**

# Greek Revolt (1821-1829)

- Greeks revolted against Ottoman (Turkish) rulers
- Metternich sided with the Turks
- Britain, France, and Russia sided with the Greeks
- Greece won its independence in 1829





DECLINE OF TURKISH POWER FROM 1815 TO 1912

# Review Questions

- **Who was Prince Klemens von Metternich?**
- **What is a conservative?**
- **What is a liberal?**
- **What is a radical?**
- **What were the Carlsbad Decrees?**
- **Describe one of the nationalistic revolts of the early nineteenth century.**

