Era of Metternich



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Slide 2

Prince Klemens von Metternich

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



Slide 3

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

Slide 5

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)



Slide 6

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)



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Spanish Revolt (1820)

- Ferdinand VII had scrapped the liberal constitution of 1812
 - Restored absolutism, Inquisition, and Old Regime
- 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



Slide 8

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"



Slide 9

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



Slide 11



Slide 12

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.

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