

CHAPTER 24 Section 2 (pages 687–691)

Europe Faces Revolutions

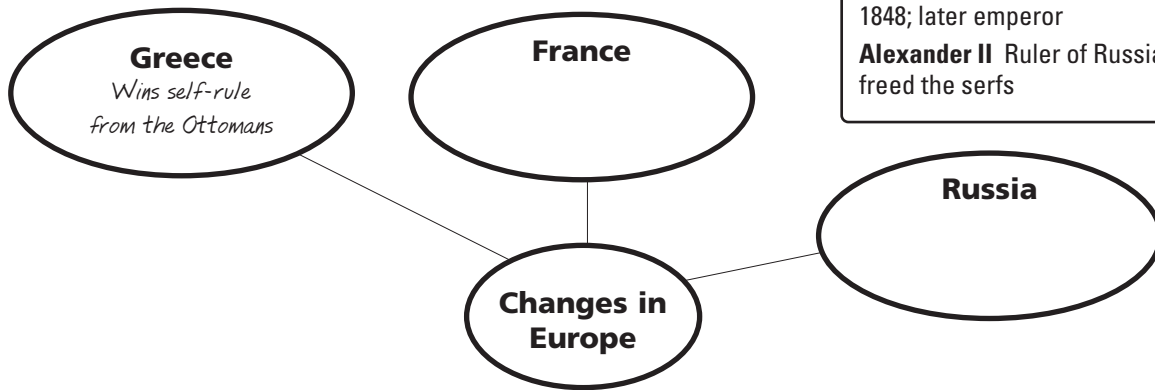
BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read about Latin American independence movements.

In this section, you will learn about revolutions in Europe.

AS YOU READ

Use the web below to show changes that occurred in Europe at this time.



TERMS AND NAMES

conservative People who supported the monarchy

liberal People who wanted to give more power to elected legislatures

radical People who wanted to end the rule by kings and give full voting rights to all people

nationalism Belief that a person's loyalty belongs to the nation itself instead of to the nation's ruler

nation-state Country with its own independent government

the Balkans Region including all or part of present-day Greece, Albania, Bulgaria, Romania, Turkey, and former Yugoslavia

Louis-Napoleon Winner of the presidential election in France in 1848; later emperor

Alexander II Ruler of Russia who freed the serfs

Clash of Philosophies; Nationalism Develops (pages 687–689)

What forces and peoples struggled for power?

There was a power struggle in Europe in the first half of the 1800s. Three forces were involved. **Conservatives** wanted to continue to support the kings who had ruled these lands for many centuries. These were nobles and other people who owned large amounts of property. **Liberals** wanted to give more power to elected *legislatures*. They were typically middle-class merchants and business people. They wanted to limit voting rights to people who were educated and owned property. **Radicals** wanted the end of rule by kings and full voting rights for all people.

At the same time, another movement arose in Europe—**nationalism**. This was the belief that a person's loyalty should go not to the country's ruler but to the nation itself. When the nation also had its own independent government, it became a **nation-state**. Nationalists thought that people with a common language and culture were a nation. And they had the right to their own government. These ideas grew out of the French Revolution.

1. What different goals did conservatives, liberals, and radicals have?

Nationalists Challenge

Conservative Power (pages 689–690)

What changes were occurring in Western Europe?

The first people to win self-rule during this period were the Greeks. Greece had been part of the Ottoman Empire for centuries. The Ottomans controlled most of **the Balkans**. That region includes most of modern Greece, Albania, Bulgaria, Romania, Turkey, and the former Yugoslavia. In 1821, the Greeks revolted against Turkish rule. The Greeks won their independence by 1830.

Other revolts broke out in other parts of Europe. In 1830, the Belgians declared their independence from rule by the Dutch. Nationalists began a long struggle to *unify* all of Italy. The Poles revolted against Russian rule. Conservatives managed to put down these rebellions. However, new ones broke out again in 1848 among Hungarians and Czechs. Once again, they were put down forcibly.

2. What groups challenged conservative rule?

Radicals Change France (page 690)

Why did French radicals lose?

Events differed in France. Riots in 1830 forced the king to *flee*, and a new king was put in his place. Another revolt broke out in 1848. The king was overthrown and a republic established. However, the radicals who had won this victory began arguing. They differed over how much France should be changed. Some wanted only political changes. Others wanted social and economic changes that would help the poor.

When these forces began to fight in the streets, the French gave up on the radical program. They introduced a new government. It had a legislature

and a strong president. The new president was **Louis-Napoleon**, Napoleon Bonaparte's nephew. He later named himself emperor of France. He built railroads and helped industry. The economy got better and more people had jobs.

3. What did Louis-Napoleon accomplish for France?

Reform in Russia (pages 690–691)

How did Alexander II change Russia?

In the early 1800s, Russia still did not have an industrial economy. The biggest problem was that serfdom still existed there. Peasants were bound to the nobles whose land they worked. Russia's rulers were reluctant to free the serfs, though. They feared they would lose the support of the nobles.

A new ruler of Russia, **Alexander II**, decided to free the serfs. Though it seemed bold, Alexander's move went only part way. Nobles kept half their land and were paid for the other half that went to the peasants. The former serfs were not given the land. They had to pay for it. This debt kept them still tied to the land. The *czar's* efforts to make changes ended when he was assassinated in 1881. Alexander III, the new czar, brought back tight control over the country. He also moved to make the economy more industrial.

4. What major reform was made in Russia at this time?
