

Name: _____ Seat _____ Period _____ Date: _____

Whitney High School
9th Grade World History

Lesson 75 • Handout 153
S. Rosenberg

Spreading Revolts

Directions: Read the passage below, then define the terms and answer the questions on a separate sheet of paper. Write out the term or question first and highlight or underline it neatly. Write your answer out in a good-strong paragraph. Skip a line and move on to the next term or question. You may write in ink or pencil, so long as it's neat. Try not to write on both sides of the paper, but if you do it's not a big deal. Please don't deviate from this format. Due next class meeting.

Some of these answers can be found in your textbook. You can use the Palmer AP European History book in the class to help you out as well as the Internet.

In 1848, there were revolutions all across Europe. These revolts were uprising against the absolute monarchs of Europe and the ideas of Prince Metternich of Austria. Prince Metternich, along with Tsar Alexander I of Russia, was the main individual behind the Congress of Vienna in 1815, which was held to undo the damage caused by Napoleon Bonaparte of France between 1804 and 1814. Yet once the people of Europe had felt both national pride and the sense of freedom under republican government, there was no going back to the old ways of absolute monarchism. These revolts occurred in nearly every country in Europe. They were successful at first, repudiating Prince Metternich and instituting some form of parliament in nearly every country in Europe. In France, revolt even brought about a completely republican government, headed by Louis Napoleon; in Hungary, a short-lived republic led by Louis Kossuth was established.

Terms (1 point each)

- a. Republicanism
- b. Nationalism
- c. Parliament
- d. Repudiation

Questions (2 points each)

1. Why did these revolts of 1848 occur?
2. What two major nations did not have revolts? Why not?
3. These revolts caused repudiation of which European statesman? Why did this happen?
4. What were the main reasons behind these revolts? What do they tell us about the nature of revolution?
5. Who were two of the best-know leaders of these revolts? Why are they so remembered?
6. Speculate on the effects of these revolts on the social and political future of Europe.
7. Europe suddenly fell into revolution in 1848. Are there any parallels to our time? Could we be heading for revolution ourselves?