

Name: _____ Per #: _____

Crash Course European History: Viewing Guide
Episode 25: Reform and Reform and Revolution 1815-1848

Terms to know from this episode:

- Klemens von Metternich
- Simón Bolívar
- Decembrist Revolt in Russia
- Revolutions of 1830
- Charles X
- Louis Phillipe
- Popular sovereignty
- Carbonari
- Corn Laws
- Peterloo Massacre
- The Reform Act of 1832
- Socialists
- Robert Owen

1. If you had to provide context for 1815 and the Congress of Vienna, how would you set the stage?
2. In the 19th Century, were looking inward at the _____ of each kingdom or state, which was a sharp difference from the early modern period when kingdoms were constantly fighting one another with domestic issues being much less of a concern.
3. Inspired in part by Napoleon, who believed freed people from absolutism, _____ led an uprising against Spanish colonial rule.
4. In December of 1825, there was a challenge to the rule of Czar _____ because they supported his more liberal older brother Constantin. The “Decembrists” were violently crushed.
5. Name 2 reforms Charles X passed that led to revolution in France in 1830 (yes, again.)
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6. When revolutionaries put _____ on the throne and created a constitutional monarchy, they returned to a form of government based on _____ instead of divine right.
7. Living and working conditions for _____ were still horrible, and the silk workers of Lyon, for instance, went on strike in 1831 over poor _____.
8. In Italy, the _____, a secret society aiming for constitutional government in parts of Italy, directed uprisings in 1820 and 1830. But the forces of the Holy Alliance of Austria, Prussia and Russia put down both revolts.
9. The _____ became an independent principality under the Ottomans in 1817 after an uprising in 1815. And the _____ won complete independence from the Ottomans in 1831.

10. In Britain, Parliament wanted to protect aristocratic agricultural interests, and so they raised the price of grain by passing the _____.
11. The Peterloo Massacre in 1819 led to the _____ ,
which (name 2 things):
- -
12. _____ got rid of, “rotten boroughs”, gave representation to Manchester--now booming because of industrialization-- and expanded suffrage, but not to ordinary _____ and _____.
13. Socialists like _____ inspired the creation of utopian communities for the well-being of the workers.
14. Name one of the French socialists mentioned:
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15. As people became _____ and were exposed to ideas of individual rights and popular participation in government, it became very difficult for the powerful to hold onto that power without popular support.”

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