

QUESTION BANK- REVOLUTIONS OF 1830 AND 1848/49

1. In the early 1800s, what were the main goals of conservatives/nationalists/socialists/liberal?
2. How did liberalism/nationalism/socialism challenge the old order?
3. Why was Europe plagued by revolts after 1815?
4. Define ideology/autonomy.
5. What other institutions besides the monarchy were part of the old order?
6. How did the political goals of liberals differ from those of conservatives?
7. How did nationalists threaten the system set up by Metternich?
8. How did ideologies like liberalism and nationalism contribute to unrest in Europe?
9. Why did revolutions occur in France in 1830 and 1848?
10. How did revolution spread in 1830/1848?
11. What were the results of the 1848 revolutions?
12. Why did the king and government forbid the existence of the public banquets in France?
13. Which countries gained independence in 1830 and 1831?
14. What ideal caused the revolutions of 1848?
15. How did the revolutions affect Europe's monarchs?
16. Identify: Louis Philippe, Louis Kossuth, Karl Marx, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Louis Napoleon, Frederick William IV., Napoleon III., von Metternich, Franc Joseph I., and Robert Owen.
17. Why did most of the revolutions of 1848 fail to achieve their goals?
18. Do you think that European rulers could have prevented nationalist revolts by granting autonomy to some groups of people? Why or why not? Justify your answer.
19. Suppose you had been a conservative adviser to King Frederick William IV of Prussia. Would you have advised the king to accept the crown offered by the Frankfurt Assembly? Explain the reasons for your decision.
20. Name at least 4 South-American countries born during the 19th century.
21. How did the clash of conservatism, liberalism and nationalism contribute to unrest in Europe in the 1800s?
22. Interpret the following saying of von Metternich: "When France sneezes, Europe catches cold". What did he mean by those words? Was Metternich correct? Explain.
23. Do you think that the suppression of nationalist revolutions in the mid-1800s put an end to nationalism? Why or why not?

-plus ďalšie otázky, ktoré budú vychádzať (už len) z Vašich pracovných listov a z listu o Metternichovi (ktorý ste dostali na jarné prázdniny), takže nezabudnite študovať aj tie. Veľa síl a energie do prípravy, aby sa Vám ľahko "na bojisku" písalo
šulek