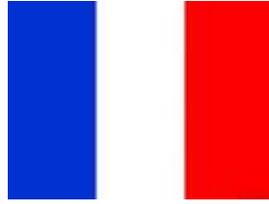


# FRANCE



**The French Revolution of 1830**, also known as the **July Revolution** describes overthrow of King Charles X of France, the French Bourbon monarch, and the ascent of his cousin Louis-Philippe.

It was a revolt against the rule of **Charles X Bourbon** whose actions were totally rejected by French society and leading political powers of France of that epoch. Obviously, the policy of Charles X affected interests of different groups and large number of people, but what is more important this policy led to the unification of the opposition. As a result, the united opposition of monarchist **liberals** and imperialist **republicans** initially started the **legal resistance** to the changes initiated by the monarch. France after the revolution produced a profound impact on the **further development of European continent** and the entire world.

In this respect, it is worthy to note that the July Revolution of 1830 was one of the most prominent and significant events in the historical development of France in the 19th century that to a significant extent defined **the political and social life of the country**.



**The 1848 Revolution in France** was one of a wave of revolutions in 1848 in Europe. In France, the **February revolution**. **The Second French Republic** was established. **Louis Philip** was elected as a President of this Republic.

**Workers** hardly rebelled against conservative turns in Republic. Banquet was forbidden. Like in the French revolution of 1830, a conservative minister was the focus of resentment in France in 1848, but this later revolt also included **working-class members** angry at the government's failure to relieve the depression.



**Italian revolution** also known as **unification** was the political and social movement that agglomerated different states of the Italian peninsula into the single state of Italy in the 19th century.

The three revolutionaries **Giuseppe Garibaldi, Giuseppe Mazzini, and Count Camillo Benso di Cavour** are the primary names associated with the process by which the many governments of the Italian peninsula came together as a **unified kingdom**. They all were pivotal in this unification process. In the years between 1830 and 1848 many events occurred in the country of Italy. Economic depression, social clashes and radical ideas were spread all around Italian peninsula. On April 29, 1848, **Pope Pius IX** officially disassociated himself with the **nationalist war**. This was comprehended as betraying the people of Italy and, suddenly the pope was forced to flee from Italy and live in the Bourbon Kingdom. New reform movements supplanted the discredited Carbonari. By the 1840's three movements were competing for the leadership of **Italian nationalism**. Two were moderate. One of these groups, based in the north, favored the domination of **Piedmont**; its leader, Count Camillo Cavour, was an **admirer of British and French liberalism**.



Italian revolutionary movements were **crushed by Austrian army**. All in all, the trends of unity, nationalism and liberalism were suffocated. Italy didn't become independent state during European revolutions.

# GERMANY



**The German revolutions in 1848** roughly paralleled those in Italy. In Germany, too, **liberalism and nationalism** won initial victories and then collapsed before internal dissension and **Austrian resistance**.

The hero of German liberals was **King Frederick William IV of Prussia**. He promised to carry out his father's unhonoured pledge to give Prussia a constitution and an elected assembly. Frederick had accepted some of the liberals' demands and appealed for calm, but before his appeal could be publicized, **rioting** broke out with redoubled violence. More than two hundred **rioters, chiefly workers**, were killed. The mob broke into the royal palace and forced the king to accept the **demands of liberals and nationalists**. Although the revolution was **unsuccessful**, the revolutionaries counted on French assistance, but they had no intention of risking war with Austria. Again, as in 1821, Metternich sent troops to restore legitimacy in Germany.



Demanding of **German national unity, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly and national German parliament** didn't pass and Germany was again assigned to be ruled by **Prussia and Austria**.