**REVOLUTIONS OF 1848**

**IN FRANCE**

Louis Philippe rule eventually aroused opposition.

 1. Republicans opposed monarchy

 2. Liberals deplored the government’s conservative policies, press

 censorship, corruption and voting restrictions

 3. City working men suffered poor economic conditions and had no vote.

 4. Louis was forced to flee by Paris mobs

Revolutionists proclaimed the 2nd French republic which guaranteed universal male suffrage

 Louis Napoleon was overwhelmingly elected President

**IN AUSTRIA**

Inspired by the French success Austrians revolted.

 Austrians demanded democracy

 Czechs and Italians wanted national independence

 As did the Hungarians (lead by Louis Kossuth)

 Problem was the different groups quarreled among themselves and thus divided they were captured singly.

 Austria received help from Russian troops

 To ease tensions the Hapsburg emperor abolished serfdom but annulled the liberal constitution which had been formed

**IN ITALY AND GERMANY**

Revolutions for democracy and nationalistic ideas were crushed

Sardinia-Piedmont retained her new liberal constitution

Prussia adopted a constitution but it was not democratic

**Results:**

1. It was the end of the Metternich policies

2. Created universal male suffrage in France

3. Marked the last effort of Europe to overthrow reactionary government by revolution alone new moves will be peaceful and gain democratic ideals

4. Other groups will look to war and diplomacy to achieve independence and unity