

6.6 Reactions and Revolutions

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 12 marks

Objective

Build the skills to explain **revolt** 反抗 against the post-1815 order.

You must be able to:

- state the two triggers of 1848 and its named consequence
- explain the Russian pattern of reform producing revolution
- state what 'attempted' concedes about revolutionaries
- connect the challenges to 6.5's maintenance

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ 1848

The revolutions of 1848, triggered by economic hardship and discontent with the political status quo, challenged conservative politicians and governments and led to the breakdown of the Concert of Europe.

■ Russia

Autocratic leaders pushed through reform and modernisation including the emancipation of the serfs, which **gave rise to** revolutionary movements and eventually the Russian Revolution of 1905. Reform is presented as a cause of revolution, not an alternative to it.

■ 'Attempted'

In the first half of the century revolutionaries **attempted** to destroy the status quo. The verb records the effort without conceding success.

■ The connection

The target is precisely what 6.5's Concert existed to preserve, which is why the two subtopics are one argument.

2 Practice

2.1 State the two triggers of the 1848 revolutions. [2]

2.2 State the CED's causal chain in Russia. [3]

2.3 Reform from above precedes revolutionary movements.

(a) State how a reform can produce further demands. [1]

(b) State what this shows about reform as a strategy. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 1848 led to the breakdown of [1]

- **A** the Congress of Vienna
 - **B** the Concert of Europe
 - **C** the balance of power principle
 - **D** conservatism as an idea
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3.2 The CED presents Russian reform as [1]

- **A** an alternative to revolution
 - **B** a cause of revolutionary movements
 - **C** unrelated to 1905
 - **D** a failure of nerve
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3.3 A government grants one demand and faces three more.

(a) State the mechanism. [1]

(b) Explain why the second demand is easier to make. [2]

4 Go further

- work through the **6.6 Reactions and Revolutions** lesson on the **Learn** page;
- read the **Industrialization and Its Effects** section of the AP European History handout on the **Know** page.

Solutions

2.1 economic hardship; discontent with the political status quo.

2.2 reform and modernisation including emancipation of the serfs gave rise to revolutionary movements and eventually the Russian Revolution of 1905.

2.3 (a) granting concedes that the existing arrangement was wrong, licensing further demands. (b) reform can produce the pressure it was meant to relieve.

3.1 B. the CED names the Concert.

3.2 B. the causal chain runs reform to revolution.

3.3 (a) the first grant establishes that granting is possible. (b) the principle has already been conceded, so the second demand argues from the government's own precedent.