

Liberal Revolutions: Glossar

<i>Alexander</i>	1777–1825; Russian Tsar since 1801	Alexander I.
<i>Archduke John of Austria</i>	1782–1859	Erzherzog Johann von Österreich
<i>Basic rights of the German people</i>		Grundrechte des deutschen Volkes
<i>Bicameral legislature</i>	Having two main parts of parliament to make laws	Zweikammerlegislative
<i>Blanc, Louis</i>	1811–1882; French historian with a strong socialist intention	
<i>Brothers Grimm</i>	Jacob, 1785–1863, and Wilhelm, 1786–1859. The brothers are best remembered for their collection of German folktales.	Gebrüder Grimm
<i>Ernst Augustus of Hanover</i>	1771–1857, king of Hanover since 1837	Ernst August von Hannover
<i>Frederic William IV of Prussia</i>	King of Prussia 1840–1861, strongly opposed liberalisation and the unification of Germany	Friedrich Wilhelm IV von Preußen
<i>German National Assembly</i>		Nationalversammlung
<i>Greater German Solution</i>	The process of unifying Germany, it was yet unclear which territories should be included. The greater German solution meant to include basically all areas with German-speaking people. Austria would have been a part of Germany in this respect.	Großdeutsche Lösung
<i>Hambach Festival</i>	Held at the ruins of Hambach Castle near Neustadt, Weinstraße, in May 1832.	Hambacher Fest
<i>Imperial Vicar</i>	A prince charged with administering all or part of the Holy Roman Empire on behalf of the Emperor	Reichsverweser
<i>Imposed Constitution</i>	A constitution which is not decided upon by the people, but which is simply given to the people by the monarch.	Oktroyierte Verfassung
<i>Irregulars</i>	Troops not belonging to the regular armed forces	Freischärler
<i>Leopold I, King of Belgium</i>	1790–1865. As a compromise solution of the major powers, the German prince Leopold George of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha was appointed king of the newly founded Belgian state in 1831.	Leopold I. von Belgien
<i>Louis XVIII</i>	1755–1824; He became King of France after the defeat of Napoleon at Leipzig and ruled – interrupted by Napoleon's return of the 100 Days – to his death. As his marriage remained childless, the throne then passed to his brother Charles X	Ludwig XVIII.
<i>Louis-Philippe, the Citizen King</i>	1773–1850. Louis – Philippe was chosen by the bourgeois revolutionaries of 1830 as the new King of France. He lost his title in the Revolution of 1848.	Louis-Philippe, der Bürgerkönig
<i>March demands</i>		Märzforderungen
<i>March ministers</i>		Märzminister
<i>Mazzini, Giuseppe</i>	1805–1872. The liberal Mazzini was one of the driving forces behind Italian	Mazzini, Giuseppe

	national unification in the 19th century.	
<i>Napoleon III</i>	1808–1873. The nephew of Napoleon I became president of the Second French Republic after the February Revolution of 1848 and crowned himself Napoleon III in 1851. His defeat by Prussia in the War of 1871 caused his abdication.	Napoleon III.
<i>Parliament of dignitaries</i>	A term criticising the fact that the National Assembly mainly consisted of richer people such as officials and professors.	Honoratiorenparlament
<i>particularism</i>	The fragmentation of a state into small units.	Partikularismus, Kleinstaaterei
<i>Pre–March era</i>	The period of 1840–48 was later named Pre–March because it was seen as having paved the way to the revolutions of 1848 – which started in March.	Vormärz
<i>Pre–parliamentary Assembly</i>		Vorparlament
<i>Prohibition of assembly</i>		Versammlungsverbot
<i>Rastatt</i>	An important military fortress in southwest Germany. Here, the last rebels of the revolution of 1848 were beaten by Prussian troops.	Rastatt
<i>Rump Parliament</i>		Rumpfparlament
<i>Siebenpfeiffer, Philipp Jakob</i>	1789–1845. The political journalist acted as an important speaker at the Hambach Festival. Because of his radical tendencies he had to flee from Germany soon after. He spent the rest of his life as a professor in Switzerland.	Siebenpfeiffer, Philipp Jakob
<i>Smaller German Solution</i>	In the process of unifying Germany, it was yet unclear which territories should be included. The Smaller German solution favoured a Germany without Austria.	Kleindeutsche Lösung
<i>three–class voting system</i>	“Those eligible to vote were men aged over 24, divided by their direct tax revenue into three classes” (wikipedia)	Dreiklassenwahlrecht
<i>Victims of March</i>	Casualties of the street fighting between troops of the Prussian king and the liberal citizens of Berlin in 1848	die Märzgefallenen
<i>Wirth, Johann Georg August</i>	1798–1848. The jurist was one of the leading organizers of Hambach. Because of his radical tendencies he was imprisoned after the festival. Later he served as a member the Frankfurt National Assembly.	Wirth, Johann Georg August
<i>Young Europe</i>	Reform movement in some European countries(Poland, Italy, Germany) for national liberty.	(‘Młoda Polska’; ‘Giovane Italia’; ‘Junges Deutschland’)