

## Ideologies and Revolutions: 1815-1850 "The Age of Metternich"

Politics in the "Long 19<sup>th</sup> Century": 1789-1914

Use space below  
for notes

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### I. Overview

#### A. Conservatism and the "Age of Metternich"

1. The **Congress of Vienna** (1815) represented a temporary triumph for the old conservative order
  - This era of conservatism was best represented by the leadership and policies of Austrian minister **Klemens von Metternich**.
2. Napoleon was defeated and former rulers were restored to power (e.g., Bourbons in France and the pope in the Papal States).
3. The victors at the Congress of Vienna sought to prevent the new forces of liberalism and nationalism from disturbing the conservative order
  - Repression was used in a number of instances to put down liberal or nationalist challenges
4. The Concert of Europe was the clearest and most effective expression of conservatism.

#### B. Rise of **Liberalism**

1. The liberalism unleashed by the French Revolution was largely kept in check during the years immediately following the Congress of Vienna.
2. Liberalism became a major force in France during the

Revolutions of 1830 and 1848.

- a. The Bourbons were overthrown in 1830 and replaced with Louis Philippe (the "Bourgeois King").
- b. France became a republic in 1848 (although only for 4 years).
3. Liberalism resulted in a number of important reforms in Britain by 1850 (e.g., Reform Bill of 1832 and repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846).

C. Emergence of **Nationalism**

1. Nationalism became perhaps the greatest force for revolution in the period between 1815 and 1850.
2. Italy revolted against Austrian rule in 1830 and 1848.
3. A revolution in Prussia in 1848 resulted in a failed attempt to unify Germany.
4. The Austrian empire saw nationalist revolts by Hungarians and Bohemians.
5. Greece gained its independence from the Ottoman Empire in 1832.
6. Belgium won its independence from the Netherlands in 1830.
7. Poland failed in its attempt to gain independence in 1830-31.
8. Britain and Russia were spared nationalist revolutions.

D. **Romanticism**

1. Philosophy challenged the rationalism of the Enlightenment and emphasized individualism, emotion, faith and nature.
2. Romanticism became politically linked to liberalism and nationalism.

E. **Socialism**

1. Challenged the bourgeoisie for its maltreatment of workers during the Industrial Revolution
2. Advocated a new social and economic order based on equality

II. **Congress of Vienna** (September 1814-June 1815)

*(Note: much of this section is a repeat of material at the end of Period 2.7)*

- A. Representatives of the major powers of Europe, including France, met to redraw territorial lines and to try and restore the social and political order of the *ancien regime*.
- B. The "Big Four": Austria, England, Prussia, and Russia
  1. **Klemens Von Metternich** represented Austria.
    - a. He epitomized conservative reaction to the French Revolution and its aftermath.
    - b. He opposed ideas of liberals and reformers because of the impact such forces would have on the multinational Habsburg Empire.
  2. England was represented by Lord Castlereagh.
    - He sought a balance of power by surrounding France with larger and stronger states.
  3. Prussia sought to recover Prussian territory lost to Napoleon in 1807 and gain additional territory in northern Germany

- (e.g., Saxony).
4. Tsar Alexander I represented Russia.
    - He demanded a “free” and “independent” Poland, with himself as its king.
  5. France later became involved in the deliberations.
    - Represented by Talleyrand, the French Foreign Minister
- C. Principles of **Settlement: Legitimacy, Compensation, Balance of Power**
1. “Legitimacy” meant returning to power the ruling families deposed by more than two decades of revolutionary warfare.
    - a. Bourbons were restored in France, Spain, and Naples.
    - b. Dynasties were restored in Holland, Sardinia, Tuscany and Modena.
    - c. The Papal States were returned to the pope.
  2. “Compensation” meant territorially rewarding those states which had made considerable sacrifices to defeat Napoleon.
    - a. England received naval bases (Malta, Ceylon, Cape of Good Hope).
    - b. Austria recovered the Italian province of Lombardy and was awarded adjacent Venetia as well as Galicia (from Poland), and the Illyrian Provinces along the Adriatic.
    - c. Russia was given most of Poland, with the tsar as king, as well as Finland and Bessarabia (modern-day Moldova and western Ukraine).
    - d. Prussia was awarded the Rhineland, 3/5 of Saxony, and part of Poland.
    - e. Sweden received Norway.
  3. “Balance of Power”: It arranged the map of Europe so that never again could one state upset the international order and cause a general war.
    - a. The encirclement of France was achieved through the following:
      - A strengthened Netherlands
        - United the Austrian Netherlands (Belgium) with Holland to form the Kingdom of the United Netherlands north of France.
      - Prussia received Rhenish lands bordering on the eastern French frontier (left bank of the Rhine).
      - Switzerland received a guarantee of perpetual neutrality.
    - b. End of the Habsburg Holy Roman Empire
      - Austrian influence over the German states was enhanced by creating the **German Confederation (Bund)** of 39 states out of the original 300, with Austria designated as President of the Diet (Assembly) of the Confederation.
      - It maintained Napoleon’s reorganization.
      - It was a loose confederation where members remained virtually sovereign.
    - c. Sardinia (Piedmont) had its former territory restored, with the addition of Genoa.
    - d. A compromise on Poland was reached—“Congress Poland”

was created with Alexander I of Russia as king; it lasted 15 years.

- e. Only Britain remained as a growing power as she began her century of world leadership from 1814 to 1914.

D. Evaluation of the Congress of Vienna

1. It successfully restored the European balance of power.
  - a. Not until Germany's unification in 1871 was the balance of power compromised.
  - b. No world wars occurred between 1815 and 1914.
  - c. It was more successful in stabilizing the international system than treaties in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.
2. It was criticized by liberals and nationalists for creating an atmosphere that repressed reforms and nationalist movements.
  - It underestimated the new nationalism generated by the French Revolution.

III. **Concert of Europe** (1815-1850s)

- A. It lasted from the Congress of Vienna in 1815 until the Crimean War of the 1850s (some believe it was shattered earlier by the Revolutions of 1848).

- B. It was a series of arrangements to enforce the status quo as defined by the Vienna settlement.

1. Highly conservative in nature
2. Essentially a crusade against liberalism and nationalism
3. Metternich was its primary architect.

- C. Two major provisions: Quadruple Alliance and the Congress System.

1. **Quadruple Alliance:** Russia, Prussia, Austria and England
  - a. It provided for concerted action against any threat to peace or the balance of power.
  - b. France was usually seen as the possible violator of the Vienna settlement.
    - The alliance agreed that no Bonaparte should ever again govern France.
  - c. Austria used the alliance to defend the status quo as established at Vienna against any change or threat to the system.
    - Liberalism and nationalism were seen as threats to the existing order.
2. **Congress System:**
  - a. European international relations were initially controlled by a series of meetings held by the Great Powers to monitor and defend the status quo.
  - b. The principle of collective security required unanimity among members of the Quadruple Alliance.
  - c. It worked effectively until the early 1820s.
  - d. In 1822, Britain withdrew from the Congress, effectively killing the Congress system.
    - Britain disagreed with the Congress's squashing of a

liberal revolt in Spain.

- D. The **“Holy Alliance”** – proposed by Alexander I in 1815
1. Included Russia, Prussia and Austria
  2. First attempt to stop the growth of liberalism
  3. It proposed for all monarchs to sign a statement agreeing to uphold Christian principles of charity and peace.
  4. The plan proved to be overly ideological and impractical and few took it seriously (especially Britain).
  5. Liberals saw it as a sort of unholy alliance of monarchies against liberty and progress.
  6. It was taken more seriously by monarchs in eastern Europe as they squashed attempts at nationalism in that region.

#### IV. **Conservatism** and repression

- A. Conservatism was a reaction to liberalism and a popular alternative for those frightened by the violence, terror and social disorder of the French Revolution.
1. It was embodied most by Klemens von Metternich of Austria.
  2. It was supported by traditional ruling classes (e.g., nobles) and peasants who still formed the majority of the population.
    - The bourgeoisie constituted the biggest threat to the conservative status quo.
  3. It sought order in society and the state; faith and tradition
    - a. **Edmund Burke**: (1729-1797): ***Reflections on the Revolution in France***
      - It was one of the great intellectual defenses of European conservatism.
      - He defended inherited privileges, especially those of the English monarchy and aristocracy.
      - He had predicted anarchy and dictatorship in France as a result of the French Revolution.
      - He advised England to go slow in adapting its own liberties.
      - He denounced political philosophy based on abstract principles of right and wrong.
      - He believed nations should be shaped by national circumstance, national history, and national character.
    - b. **Joseph de Maistre** (1753-1821)
      - His conservative views became a cornerstone of the Counter-Enlightenment of the early 19<sup>th</sup> century.
      - He believed, like Burke, that “divine right” of kings resulted in a stable government.
      - He called for the restoration of the Bourbon dynasty to the French throne after Napoleon’s defeat.
      - He believed the pope should have the ultimate authority in worldly matters.
      - He believed the rejection of Christianity by the rationalist philosophy of French Revolutionary leaders led to the bloodshed of the revolution.
    - c. In Austria, Metternich was particularly concerned about the multi-ethnic character of the Habsburg Empire.
      - Nationalism in particular threatened to tear the empire

- apart.
4. Repression by conservatives occurred in the period between 1815 and 1849.
- B. Austria and the German Confederation
1. The multi-ethnic composition of the Habsburg Empire meant liberalism and nationalism were potentially more dangerous than in other countries.
  2. Liberalism and nationalism were often centered in universities during the first half of the 19th century.
  3. The Carlsbad Diet was called by Metternich in 1819.
    - a. The diet issued the **Carlsbad Decrees** that cracked down on liberalism in universities and drove liberalism and nationalism underground.
    - b. Materials that advocated unification were censored.
  4. **German Confederation (Bund)**
    - a. It replaced the Holy Roman Empire.
    - b. Purpose: Guarantee the independence of the 39 member states
    - c. By joint action, the Bund would preserve all German states from domestic disorder.
    - d. The organization of gov't was a Diet (assembly).
      - It was presided over by Austria, as President.
    - e. It was largely ineffective throughout its half-century of existence.
- C. Prussia
1. Ruled by the Hohenzollern dynasty, a very aggressive royal family with regard to expansion.
  2. Briefly after 1815, German liberals saw Prussia as a leader of German liberalism, because of liberal reforms the gov't enacted after its defeat by Napoleon.
    - However, the reforms were designed to improve efficiency of gov't rather than promote liberalism.
  3. The Prussian gov't and its traditional ruling classes (Junkers) followed Metternich's lead in repressing liberal and nationalist movements.
- D. Britain
1. The conservative **Tories** (who had defeated Napoleon) controlled the government.
  2. **Corn Laws of 1815:** they halted the importation of cheaper foreign grains.
    - a. They benefited wealthy landowners at the expense of the rest of the English population.
    - b. Liberals were outraged but lacked necessary political influence to repeal the law.
  3. Habeas corpus was repealed for first time in English history.
  4. **"Peterloo Massacre"** of 1819
    - a. A pro-liberal crowd listening to anti-Corn Law rhetoric were attacked by police.
      - Eleven people were killed; 400 were wounded (including 100 women).

- b. The press was brought under more firm control and mass meetings were abolished.
  5. By 1820 England seemed to be moving towards becoming a repressive authoritarian state.
- E. France
1. France began this period as the most liberal large state in continental Europe.
    - The **Charter of 1814** established a constitutional monarchy under **King Louis XVIII.**
  2. "White Terror": In 1815, thousands of former revolutionaries were murdered by royalist mobs.
  3. Elections in 1816 restored moderate royalists to power.
  4. A Spanish revolution was crushed: In 1823, French troops were called by Concert of Europe to restore another Bourbon ruler, Ferdinand VII.
    - This signaled the triumph of conservatism.
  5. In 1829, the heir to the throne was murdered and royalists used the incident as pretense to crack down on liberalism.
    - King Louis XVIII shifted from moderate policies to conservative ones: reduction of suffrage; censorship
- F. Russia: **Decembrist Uprising** (1825)
1. Tsar Alexander I (1801-1825) initially favored enlightened despotism but after 1815 grew increasingly reactionary.
    - a. His death led to a power vacuum.
    - b. His younger brother, Nicholas, was next in line to the throne.
  2. Decembrists (junior military officers): upper-class opponents of the autocratic Russian system of gov't
    - a. They supported popular grievances among Russian society.
    - b. They led the first upper-class revolt against Russia's autocratic system of government.
    - c. They sought to prevent Nicholas I's assumption of the throne.
    - d. The revolt was eventually suppressed by Nicholas I.
  3. Nicholas became Europe's most reactionary monarch.
    - a. Russia became a police state with censorship, a secret police (the Third Section), and state-sponsored terrorism.
    - b. No representative assemblies existed.
    - c. Education was limited and university curricula were carefully monitored.
    - d. His rule resulted in the severe alienation of Russian intellectuals.
  4. Intellectuals developed two opposing camps in this period:
    - a. **Slavophiles** believed that Russian village culture (the *mir*) was superior to that of the West.
    - b. **Westernizers** wanted to extend the "genius of Russian culture" by industrializing and setting up a constitutional gov't.

## V. Liberalism

### A. Characteristics

1. First major theory in Western thought that saw the individual as a self-sufficient being, whose freedom and well-being were the sole reasons for the existence of society.
2. **Classical liberalism:**
  - a. Reformist and political rather than revolutionary in character
  - b. Believed individuals were entitled to seek their freedom in the face of tyranny
  - c. Humans have certain "natural rights" and governments should protect them (Locke).
  - d. Rights are best guaranteed by a written constitution, with careful definition of the powers of gov't (e.g. *Declaration of Independence*; *Declaration of the Rights of Man*)
  - e. Sought a republican (representative) form of gov't
3. Democrats were more radical than liberals; they were more willing to endorse violence to achieve their goals.
4. Liberalism in Economics
  - a. Some economists of the era (e.g. Ricardo and Malthus) painted a bleak picture of the future.
    - Economics became known as the "dismal science."
  - b. **Adam Smith, *Wealth of Nations* (1776)**
    - It became the "bible" of capitalism.
    - It advocated economic individualism.
    - ***Laissez-faire***: Smith opposed gov't intervention in social and economic affairs, even if the need for action seemed great to reformers.
    - He argued the most productive economy was one that allowed for the greatest measure of individual choice—the "**invisible hand**" of the self-regulating market.
    - He severely opposed mercantilism.
  - c. **David Ricardo: "iron law of wages"**
    - Plentiful supply of workers would keep wages low, to the detriment of the working class.
  - d. **Thomas Malthus**: believed human population would outstrip the food supply resulting in massive famines ("Malthusian trap").
5. **Utilitarianism**: founded by **Jeremy Bentham** (1748-1832)
  - a. The utility of any proposed law or institution was based on "**the greatest happiness of the greatest number.**"
    - Bentham was a major proponent of Poor Laws.
  - b. **John Stuart Mill: *On Liberty* (1859)**: It was the classic statement on liberty of the individual.
    - Argued for "absolute freedom of opinion" to be protected from both gov't censorship and tyranny of the majority.
    - Later, along with his wife he argued for women's rights: *On the Subjection of Women* (1867)



B. Impact of Liberalism

1. It inspired various revolutionary movements of the early 19th century. (see below)
2. It influenced revolutions in France in 1830 and 1848.
3. Liberalism became embodied in over ten constitutions secured between 1815 and 1848 in the states of the German Confederation.
4. It influenced reform measures in Britain from the 1830s into the 20<sup>th</sup> century.
5. It inspired German student organizations and impacted Prussian (and later German) life in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.
6. It resulted in some mild reforms in Russia in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

VI. **Nationalism**

A. Characteristics

1. It sought to turn cultural unity into self-government.
2. It saw common language, history and traditions bringing about unity and common loyalties.
3. It was supported by liberals and especially, democrats.
4. Its immediate origins were in the French Revolution and Napoleonic wars.
5. **Johann Gottfried Herder** (1744-1803): He is regarded as the "father" of modern nationalism.
  - a. He saw every cultural group as unique and possessing a distinct national character—**Volksgeist**—evolving over many centuries.
  - b. No one culture is superior to another.
  - c. His ideas led to the notion that every nation should be sovereign and contain all members of the same nationality.
6. **Johann Gottlieb Fichte** (1762-1814)
  - a. He is considered by some as the "father" of German nationalism.
  - b. He believed in German superiority over other peoples and criticized Jews.

B. National revolutionary movements: 1815-1829

1. Spain (1820): A liberal revolution was crushed by French troops authorized by Austria, Prussia, and Russia (but opposed by England who left the Congress System).
2. Naples (1820)
  - a. Incited to revolution by the activities of secret liberal-nationalist organizations in the north (e.g., "**carbonari**") liberals in Naples protested the absolute rule of Ferdinand I of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.
  - b. Congress authorized Austrian troops to end the revolution in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.
3. Piedmont (1820): An attempted uprising by the "carbonari" was crushed by Austrian forces.
4. **Greek Revolution** (1821-1829)
  - a. Europeans were concerned with the "**Eastern Question**": Which European countries would fill the void

in the Balkans resulting from the decline of the Ottoman Empire?

- b. England, France and Russia accepted Greece's Christian appeal and joined into a united force that defeated combined Turkish and Egyptian naval forces.
- c. **Treaty of Adrianople** (1829): It recognized Greek autonomy after Russia had defeated the Turks in a war.
- d. Significance: 3 out of 5 members of the Concert of Europe supported nationalism, signaling a shift from a united conservatism to nationalistic self-interest.

### C. Revolutions of 1830

1. They were sparked by a wave of liberalism and nationalism against perceived conservative oppression.
2. France: **July Revolution** (1830)
  - a. King Charles X sought to impose absolutism by rolling back the constitutional monarchy.
  - b. In response, a radical revolt in Paris forced the reactionary Charles X to abdicate his throne.
  - c. **Louis Philippe** (r. 1830-1848) of the Orleans family became the new king under a constitutional monarchy; he became known as the "**Bourgeoisie King.**"
  - d. France was now controlled by upper-middle class bourgeoisie bankers and businessmen (in effect, a return to the narrow liberalism of 1815).
  - e. Impact of July Revolution: It sparked a wave of revolutions throughout Europe.
    - "When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches a cold."
3. Italy (1831-32)
  - a. Northern Italy—Modena, Parma, and Papal States—saw outbreaks of liberal discontent.
  - b. Italian nationalists called for unification: they were led by **Giuseppe Mazzini** and his secret revolutionary society—**Young Italy**.
  - c. The "Carbonari": secret nationalist societies advocated force to achieve national unification.
  - d. Austrian troops under Metternich's enforcement of the Concert of Europe's philosophy crushed the disorganized revolutionaries.
  - e. An Italian **Risorgimento** ("resurgence" of the Italian spirit) continued—Mazzini's dream.
4. The German states (1830-1833)
  - a. The Carlsbad Decrees of 1819 had effectively restricted freedom throughout Germany.
  - b. The July Revolution inspired German university students and professors to lead street demonstrations that forced temporary granting of constitutions in several minor German states.
  - c. Yet, liberal and nationalistic desires for German unification were easily crushed by Metternich's domination of the German Confederation (Bund), and his influence on Prussia.

5. Belgium (1830)
  - a. Belgium had been merged with Holland in 1815, but the upper classes of Belgium resisted rule by the Dutch who had a different language, religion and economic life.
  - b. The French July Revolution inspired a revolt against Dutch rule in Brussels, led by students and industrial workers.
  - c. The Dutch army was defeated and forced to withdraw from Belgium by a Franco-British fleet.
  - d. A national congress wrote a liberal Belgian Constitution.
  - e. In 1839, the Great Powers declared the neutrality of Belgium.
6. **The Polish Rebellion (1830-31)**
  - a. Nicholas I crushed a nationalist uprising that challenged Russia's historic domination of Poland.
  - b. The Organic Statute of 1832 declared Poland to be an integral part of the Russian empire.

## VII. Liberal Reform in England

### A. 1820-1830

1. Young reform-minded Tories such as George Canning and Robert Peel gained influence in the 1820s.
  - They allied with liberal Whig reformers.
2. Reforms
  - a. Britain abandoned the Congress System in 1822, reformed prisons and the criminal code, allowed membership in labor unions, and established an efficient metropolitan police force ("Bobbies").
  - b. Religious Reform
    - The 1673 Test Act was repealed (which had banned non-Anglicans from office).
    - The Catholic Emancipation Act (1829) granted full civil rights to Roman Catholics.

### B. **Earl Grey**, the Whigs' leader, was asked by the new king, George IV, to form a new government in 1830.

1. Whigs were heavily supported by the middle class.
2. **Reform Bill of 1832**
  - a. It is considered a milestone in British history.
  - b. It was spurred by the recent cholera epidemic.
    - People demanded a more responsive gov't.
  - c. It increased number of voters from 6% of the population to 12%.
  - d. It eliminated underpopulated rural electoral districts ("rotten boroughs") that supported the House of Lords and replaced them with representation from new manufacturing districts and cities that rose up from the industrial revolution.
  - e. It resulted in the supremacy of the House of Commons over the House of Lords in Parliament.
3. Labor Reform:
  - a. **Factory Act of 1833: no child labor under age 9**
  - b. Slavery was abolished in the British West Indies in 1833.
    - Inspired by the work of **William Wilberforce**, an

- evangelical Christian who saw slavery as a sin in the eyes of God.
- c. **Poor Law, 1834:** It required healthy unemployed workers to live in workhouses so they would not be homeless.
  - d. **Mines Act, 1842:** Prohibited child labor in mines.
  - e. **10 Hour Act, 1847:** limited work hours for women and children to 10 hours per day
4. **Chartists** (radicals) in Britain demanded universal male suffrage and full citizenship without regard to wealth and property ownership.
- a. The People's Charter also demanded secret balloting, no property qualifications for members of Parliament, salaries for members of Parliament, equal electoral districts (end to "rotten boroughs"), and annual elections for Parliament.
  - b. Significance: although the movement failed initially, all its ideas were adopted in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.
5. Corn Laws were repealed in 1846.
- a. **Anti-Corn Law League**, led by Richard Cobden and John Bright, argued for lower food prices.
  - b. Partly a reaction to the 1840s Irish Potato Famine
6. The Navigation Laws were repealed in 1849.
- a. This officially ended official policy of mercantilism.
  - b. These laws had been in effect since the days of Oliver Cromwell in the 1650s.
7. Internal unrest in England was relatively small compared to other countries in Europe during the rest of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- a. People saw reform was possible without revolution.
  - b. Queen Victoria (r. 1837-1901): Her relatively peaceful reign was known as the "Victorian Era."

## VIII. Revolutions of 1848

### A. Overview

1. It was the watershed political event of the 19th century.
2. The 1848 revolutions were influenced by nationalism, liberalism, and romanticism as well as economic dislocation and instability.
3. Only Britain and Russia avoided significant upheaval.
  - Liberal reforms in Britain prevented serious popular discontent.
  - Conservative oppression in Russia prevented liberal revolution from taking hold.
4. Neither liberals nor conservatives could gain a permanent upper hand.
5. The revolutions resulted in the end of serfdom in Austria and Germany, universal male suffrage in France, parliaments established in German states (although controlled by princes and aristocrats), and stimulated the unification impulse in Prussia and Sardinia-Piedmont.
6. They were the last of the liberal revolutions dating back to the French Revolution.

B. France

1. "**February Revolution**"

- a. The working class and liberals were unhappy with King Louis Philippe, especially his minister, Francois Guizot, who opposed electoral reform.
- b. The king was forced to abdicate in February 1848.
- c. **Second French Republic**: led by liberal Alphonse Lamartine (who allied with the bourgeoisie)
  - **Louis Blanc**: socialist thinker who led the working classes, and demanded work for the unemployed
  - **National workshops** were created by the new gov't to provide work for the unemployed.
- d. Reforms
  - Abolished slavery in the empire
  - 10 hour workday in Paris
  - Abolished the death penalty
- e. April elections for a new Constituent Assembly saw conflict between liberal capitalists and socialists.
  - Workers sought a revolutionary republic after Blanc was dropped from the assembly.

2. "**June Days**" Revolution, 1848

- a. Cause: the gov't closed the national workshops
  - b. It marked the beginning of class warfare in France between the bourgeoisie and the working class.
  - c. Workers sought war against poverty and the redistribution of income.
    - Barricades were put up in the streets to oppose gov't forces.
  - d. General Cavaignac assumed dictatorial powers and crushed the revolt (10,000 dead).
    - This represented a temporary victory for conservatives.
3. Election of 1848: Louis Napoleon defeated Cavaignac and became president of the Republic.
4. In 1852, Louis Napoleon consolidated power and became Emperor Napoleon III of the Second French Empire.

C. Italy

1. Italian nationalists and liberals sought to end the foreign domination of Italy.
2. In 1848, Milan, Lombardy and Venetia expelled Austrian rulers.
3. Bourbon rulers in Sicily and Naples were defeated (Kingdom of the Two Sicilies).
4. Sardinia-Piedmont declared war on Austria.
5. **Giuseppe Mazzini** established the Roman Republic in 1849; he was protected by **Giuseppe Garibaldi** and his forces.
6. Pope Pius IX was forced to flee Rome.
7. Failure of the revolutions in Italy resulted in conservative victories.
  - a. Austrian General Radetsky crushed Sardinia-Piedmont and regained Lombardy and Venetia.
  - b. French troops took back the Papal States.

8. Causes for the failure of the 1848-49 revolutions in Italy:
  - a. Rural people did not support the revolutions.
  - b. Revolutionaries were not united (as was also the case in Germany).
  - c. Fear of radicals among moderates undermined the unity of the revolutionaries.
  - d. Lack of leadership and administrative experience among the revolutionaries.

#### D. Austria

1. The Habsburg Empire was vulnerable to the revolutionary challenge of nationalists.
  - a. Ethnic minorities sought nationalistic goals: Hungarians, Slavs, Czechs, Italians, Serbs, Croats, and others.
    - More non-Germans than Germans lived in the empire.
    - Germans comprised only 25% of the population.
  - b. The Austrian gov't was reactionary; liberal institutions were non-existent.
  - c. Its social reliance on serfdom doomed the masses of people to a life without hope.
  - d. The "February Revolution" in France sparked a rebellion in Austria for liberal reforms.
2. **Hungary**
  - a. Louis Kossuth, a Hungarian (Magyar) leader, demanded independence.
  - b. The Czechs in Bohemia as well as three northern Italian provinces declared autonomy.
  - c. The Austrian empire collapsed.
    - Students and workers staged mass demonstrations.
    - Metternich fled the country.
    - Hungarian armies drove within sight of Vienna.
  - d. The Hungarians were ultimately defeated.
    - The Austrian army regrouped and gained the aid of Slavic minorities who resisted the Magyar invasion.
    - Austrian and Russian armies defeated the Hungarian army.
    - Hungary would have to wait until 1866 for autonomy.
  - e. The revolution failed
    - The revolutionary gov't failed to govern effectively (as was the case in Italy).
    - The Habsburgs restored royal absolutism.
3. **Bohemia**
  - a. The **Prague Conference** (1848) developed the notion of **Austroslavism**: a constitution and autonomy within Habsburg empire.
  - b. A Pan-Slav Congress failed to unite Slavic peoples in the empire.
  - c. The Austrian military ultimately occupied Bohemia and crushed the rebellion.
4. Italian revolution against Austrian rule (see above)

E. German States

1. Revolutions in Germany were also inspired by the 1848 revolutions in France.
2. Liberals demanded a constitutional government and a union or federation of German states.
3. **Frankfurt Parliament** (May 1848)
  - a. Liberal, nationalist/romantic leaders called for elections to a constituent assembly from all states in the German Bund, for the purpose of unifying the German states.
  - b. It sought war with Denmark to annex Schleswig and Holstein.
    - In response, Prussia declared war on Denmark.
  - c. The Frankfurt Parliament then presented a constitution for a united German federation.
    - It selected Prussian King Frederick William IV as emperor.
4. Prussian King Frederick William IV rejected the liberal constitution.
  - a. He claimed the "divine right" of kings.
    - He allegedly stated he would not "accept the crown from the gutter."
  - b. He imposed a conservative constitution that guaranteed royal control of the gov't (which lasted until 1918).
5. The failure of Prussia and Austria to support the unification movement resulted in its collapse.
6. Frederick William's attempt to subsequently unify Germany ended in failure.
  - a. Austria demanded Prussian allegiance to the Bund (that Austria dominated).
    - In effect, this would have compromised Prussian sovereignty.
  - b. **"Humiliation of Olmutz":** Prussia dropped the plan to unify Germany, leaving Austria as the dominant German state in the Bund.
    - Prussia would seek revenge in 1866 ( during Austro-Prussian War)

F. Evaluation of the Revolutions of 1848

1. Neither liberal or nationalist revolutionaries nor those of conservatism were able to maintain their dominance between 1789 and 1848.
  - a. Liberalism, nationalism, socialism and democracy made some gains but were largely kept in check by conservatives.
  - b. Many of the revolutions were spontaneous movements that could not effectively maintain popular support.
  - c. Revolutions were largely urban movements.
    - Conservative landowners and peasants essentially thwarted the revolutions
  - d. The middle classes, who led the revolutions, came to fear the radicalism of their working class allies (e.g., Louis Blanc in France)
  - e. Division among nationalist ethnic groups in the Austrian

- Empire helped destroy the revolutionary movements against the empire.
2. Positive aspects
    - a. Universal male suffrage was introduced in France.
    - b. Serfdom remained abolished in Austria and the German states.
    - c. Parliaments were established in Prussia and other German states although dominated by princes and aristocrats.
    - d. Prussia and Sardinia-Piedmont emerged with new energy to achieve unification within the next two decades.
  3. The Revolutions of 1848-49 brought to a close the era of liberal revolutions that had begun in France in 1789.
    - a. Reformers and revolutionists learned that planning and organization was necessary for success.
      - Rational argument and revolution would not always assure success.
    - b. The Age of Romanticism gave way to an Age of Realism and *realpolitik*.

#### IX. Romanticism: (c. 1800-1850)

*Note: Romanticism is an often-tested essay topic on the AP exam. To write an effective essay, it is important that you can memorize two or three people in each of the categories below and be able to analyze how at least one of their works is relevant. The works listed below are not exhaustive. There are many other possibilities you may use and your teacher can help you in this area.*

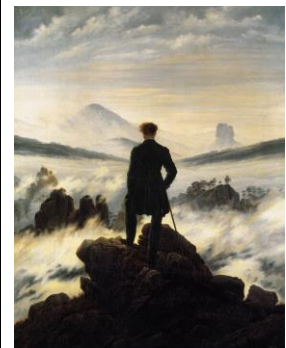
- A. Characteristics
  1. Emotion over reason
    - Emphasized the human senses, passion, and faith
  2. Glorification of nature; emphasized its beauty and tempestuousness
    - Rejected the Enlightenment view of nature as a precise harmonious whole and rejected deism
  3. Rejected the Enlightenment view of the past which was counter-progressive to human history
  4. Encouraged personal freedom and flexibility
  5. By emphasizing feeling, humanitarian movements were created to fight slavery, poverty and industrial evils.
  6. In some cases, it drew upon ideals of the Middle Ages: honor, faith and chivalry (as seen in the novels of Sir Walter Scott).
  7. In central and eastern Europe, Romantics focused on peasant life and transcribed folk songs, tales, and proverbs.
- B. Philosophical forerunners of Romanticism
  - a. **Jean-Jacques Rousseau** (1712-1778): most important (*Social Contract*, 1762); believed society and materialism corrupted human nature
    - He believed man was a "noble savage" in a state of nature.
  - b. **Immanuel Kant** (1724-1804): He accepted the rationalism of the Enlightenment while preserving his belief in human freedom, immortality, and the existence of God.



- He helped establish philosophy as a separate branch from religion.
  - c. Romanticism was largely inspired by the French Revolution.
  - d. ***Sturm und Drang*** ("Storm and Stress"): used by German romantics in the 1770s and 1780s conveying emotional intensity.
  - e. **George William Friedrich Hegel** (1770-1831)
    - a. Leading figure of German idealism
    - b. **Dialectic** -- initial idea (thesis) is challenged by an opposing view (anti-thesis) and results in a hybrid of the two ideas (synthesis)
  - f. Johann Gottlieb Fichte (1762-1814) (see p. 9 above)
    - a. In *Addresses to the German Nation* (1806) he developed a romantic nationalism that saw Germans as superior over other peoples.
    - b. Strongly anti-Semitic
- C. Romantic Poetry
1. Romantics believed that poetry was supreme over all other literary forms—the expression of one's soul.
  2. Germany
    - a. Friedrich von Schiller (1759-1805)
      - He wrote about man achieving freedom through the aesthetic of Beauty.
      - He spoke of universal human solidarity.
        - His poem, "Ode to Joy" (1785), was incorporated by Beethoven in his 9<sup>th</sup> Symphony.
    - b. Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1749-1832)
      - "Faust" (1832) – Goethe seems to criticize the excesses of Romanticism by Faust's selling his soul to the devil in return for experiencing all human experience. (See "Literature" below)
  3. England
    - a. **William Wordsworth** (1771-1855) and **Samuel Taylor Coleridge** (1772-1834)
      - Deeply influenced by the philosophy of Rousseau and the spirit of the early French Revolution
      - In 1798, both poets published *Lyrical Ballads*, one of most influential literary works in the history of the English language.
      - They defied classic rules and abandoned flowery poetic conventions for ordinary language.
      - They believed Nature was a mysterious force from which the poet could learn.
      - They portrayed simple subjects in a highly idealized and majestic way.
    - b. Sir Walter Scott (1771-1832), Scottish
      - Long narrative poems and historical novels
        - *Rob Roy* (1817)
        - *Ivanhoe* (1819): story of a fight between Saxon and Norman knights in medieval England
      - He represented the romantic's interest in history.
      - He was influenced by the German romanticism of

Goethe.

- c. **Lord Byron** (1788-1824)
    - He embodied the melancholic Romantic figure.
    - He died fighting for Greek independence against the Turks in 1824.
  - d. **Percy Bysshe Shelley** (1792-1822)
    - *Prometheus Unbound* (1820): He detailed the revolt of humans against a society that oppresses them.
- D. Literature
1. George Sand [female writer whose real name was Amandine Aurore Lucie Dupin (1804-1876)]: She emphasized themes of the romantic love of nature and moral idealism.
  2. **Johann Wolfgang von Goethe** (1749-1832)
    - a. *Sorrows of the Young Werther* (1774)
      - Werther personified the Romantic hero who was misunderstood and rejected by society but stayed true to his inner feelings.
      - His rejection by a girl whom he loved resulted in his suicide.
      - This novel influenced many others during this era with tragic stories of lovers.
    - b. ***Faust*** (1806) – tragic drama
      - Faust sells his soul to the devil in return for the acquisition of all knowledge.
      - Demonstrates romantic criticism of Enlightenment’s rationality and empiricism.
    - c. He is perhaps the greatest of the German Romantic authors.
  3. **Victor Hugo** (1802-1885), French author
    - *Hunchback of Notre Dame*; *Les Miserables*
    - Romanticism in his novels was evident with his use of fantastic characters, strange settings, and human emotions.
  4. **Grimm’s Fairy Tales**: collection of German folk stories
    - a. The Grimm brothers, Jakob and Wilhelm, were influenced by Herder’s views about preserving songs and sayings of German culture. (See p. 10)
    - b. Provides a strong example of how German nationalism and romanticism were tied together.
- E. Art
1. **Francisco Goya** (1746-1828)
    - a. He was a court painter for the Spanish crown.
    - b. He painted numerous works of the Peninsular War, his most famous being *The Third of May* (1814) where he shows Spanish revolutionaries being executed by a French firing squad.
  2. **Caspar David Friedrich** (1774-1840), *Wanderers Above the Mist* (1818)
    - A mystical view of the sublime power of nature was conveyed in many of his paintings.



Friedrich: *Wanderers Above the Mist*

3. **Eugène Delacroix** (1796-1863)
    - a. He was the most famous of the French romantic painters.
    - b. He was interested in the exotic and the dramatic use of color.
      - *Liberty Leading the People* (1830) is his most famous work for his portrayal of the 1830 Revolution in France.
  4. **Théodore Géricault** (1791-1824)
    - a. *Raft of the Medusa* (1818-19): based on a shipwreck off the west coast of Africa
    - b. He painted themes of power of nature and man's attempt to survive its force.
  5. **J. M. W. Turner** (1775-1851)
    - a. He depicted nature's power and terror.
    - b. His portrayal of wild storms and sinking ships were among his favorite subjects.
    - c. He created numerous works of landscapes, seascapes, sunrises and sunsets.
  6. **John Constable** (1776-1837)
    - He painted rural English landscapes in which human beings were at one with their environment.
- F. Music (c. 1820-1900)
1. Romantic music placed a strong connection with emotion as well as nationalism (which was conveyed through the use of national folk songs).
  2. **Ludwig van Beethoven** (1770-1826)
    - a. He was a transitional figure between the Classical and Romantic eras.
    - b. He was one of the first composers to convey inner human emotion through music.
    - c. He epitomized the genius who was not constrained by patronage (as were virtually all of his predecessors)
      - Many of his later works were written when he was deaf.
    - d. He was the first composer to incorporate vocal music in a symphony by using the text to one of Schiller's poems ("Ode to Joy") in the last movement of his 9<sup>th</sup> Symphony.
  3. Franz Schubert (1797-1828)
    - He wrote hundreds of German songs (lieder) that wedded music and Romantic poetry.
  4. Hector Berlioz (1803-1869)
    - a. A major founder of programmatic music that sought to convey moods and actions via instrumental music.
    - b. *Symphonie Fantastique* is his masterpiece and is the first programmatic symphony.
  5. **Frédéric Chopin** (1810-49): wrote numerous piano works that highlighted Polish folk songs and dances
  6. **Franz Liszt** (1811-1886):
    - a. Many of his works reflected his native Hungarian music (e.g., *Hungarian Rhapsody*).
    - b. Greatest piano virtuoso of mid-late 19<sup>th</sup> century
    - c. Developed the symphonic poem (or tone poem), a single



Delacroix: *Liberty Leading the People*



Géricault: *Raft of the Medusa*

movement symphonic work that was based on a literary or pictorial idea.

7. Antonín Dvořák (1841-1904): His works utilized folk music of his native Bohemia.
8. Giuseppe Verdi (1813-1901), greatest Italian opera composer (see p. 23 below)
9. **Richard Wagner** (1813-1883), German opera
  - a. Along with Verdi he is considered the greatest opera composer of the 19<sup>th</sup> century
  - b. His development of the "music-drama" is often considered the culmination of the Romantic era
  - c. German nationalist composer who strongly emphasized Germanic myths and legends
10. **Peter Tchaikovsky** (1840-1893)
  - a. Most well-known of the Russian romantic composers; perhaps the most gifted European composer in the creation of beautiful melodies.
  - b. Often used Russian folk songs in his symphonies, ballets (e.g., *The Nutcracker* and *Swan Lake*) and other works
  - c. **1812 Overture** (1882) and *March Slav* (1876) are but two examples of his use of folk songs and the creation of memorable melodies.

#### G. Architecture

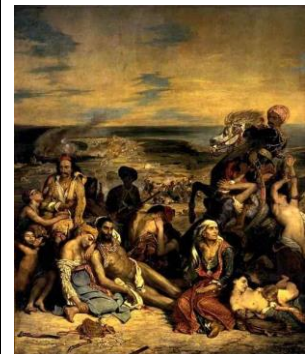
1. The Romantic era returned to medieval ideals in certain respects.
2. **Gothic revival architecture** returned in some notable cases.
  - The architecture for the **British Houses of Parliament** (rebuilt in mid-1800s) is perhaps the most famous example.



British Houses of Parliament

#### H. Romanticism's connection to politics and revolution

1. Philosophy
  - a. Romantics believed in revolutionary movements that would give people more freedom and control over their lives.
  - b. They supported nationalistic movements that emphasized the cultural traditions and languages of Europe's varied peoples.
  - c. Revolutionary movements were highly idealized and probably not attainable in light of the political realities of the era.
  - d. The art of the period tended to idealize these movements
2. France: **Eugene Delacroix**
  - a. *Massacre at Chios*, 1824
    - He portrays Greek Christians who seek independence as victims of Ottoman savagery.
  - b. ***Liberty Leading the People***, 1830
    - It is an idealized portrayal of popular revolution with Marianne, bourgeois and proletariat revolutionaries fighting side by side.



Delacroix: *Massacre at Chios*

3. Germany
  - a. Disillusionment with the French Revolution and Napoleon pushed German romantics towards nationalistic views where individuals would be fulfilled by being part of a national culture, united by history.
  - b. **Johann Gottfried von Herder** rebelled against Enlightenment rationalism as he was a leader of the *Sturm and Drang* movement.
    - He urged Germans to study German literature and history as he believed language was a key to national unity.
    - He believed an individual reached his highest stage of development through a passionate connection with a national community—**Volksgeist**.
  - c. Sources such as **Grimm's Fairy Tales** furthered the notion of a German culture.
4. Italy
  - a. Popular revolution led by Mazzini and Garibaldi had strong idealistic and Romantic overtones.
  - b. **Giuseppe Verdi's** operas evoked strong nationalist views.
    - Verdi was seen in some circles as the figurehead for the Italian unification movement.
    - Some of his early operas can be seen as allegories for the Italian desire to rid Italy of its Austrian and other foreign oppressors
    - In 1847, one of his nationalistic operas nearly sparked a massive riot
    - In 1859, the name "VERDI" was graffiti on walls throughout Italy, not only to celebrate the composer, but an acronym: *Vittorio Emanuele Re* ("king") *d' Italia*. In 12 years, Victor Emmanuel would be king of a united Italy.
  5. The eventual failures of the Revolutions of 1848 led to disillusionment with Romantic goals that paved the way for the rise of **Realism** as a dominant new artistic movement.

## X. Socialism

### A. Causes

1. Some thinkers desired to reorganize society to establish cooperation and a new sense of community.
2. The increasing misery of the working classes disturbed liberal thinkers (e.g., Bentham and Mill), who proposed a modification of laissez-faire economics.
3. Liberal practices in politics (republicanism) and economics (capitalism) seemed to promote selfish individualism and the fragmenting of society.
4. Not until the 19th century did issue of social justice gain a broad intellectual base and greater support.

B. Early French Socialists

1. They proposed a system of greater economic equality planned by the government (sometimes called **Utopian Socialism**).
2. **Count Henri de Saint-Simon** (1760-1825)
  - a. Industrialization, aided by science, would bring a wondrous new age to Europe.
  - b. Proper social organization would require the “parasites”—the court, aristocracy, lawyers, churchmen—to give way to the “doers”—leading scientists, engineers, and industrialists.
  - c. He believed in public works projects and establishing investment banks.
  - d. Every social institution should have as its main goal improved conditions for the poor.
3. **Louis Blanc** (1811-1882)
  - a. He had a more practical approach than other early French socialists.
  - b. He urged workers to fight for universal suffrage and to take control of the state peacefully.
  - c. He believed the gov’t should set up workshops and factories to guarantee full employment.
  - d. He played a role in the “June Days” Revolution in Paris in 1848.
4. **Pierre Joseph Proudhon** (1809-1865) *What is Property?* (1840)
  - a. He believed property was profit stolen from the worker, who was the source of all wealth.
    - His ideas later influenced Karl Marx.
  - b. He is often considered an anarchist as he greatly feared the power of the state.
5. **Charles Fourier** (1772-1837)
  - a. He sought a planned economy and socialist communities.
  - b. He described a socialist utopia in mathematical detail.
  - c. Seven utopian communities were founded along his ideas; most were in the U.S.
  - d. He was an early proponent of the total emancipation of women.

C. **Robert Owen** (1771-1858) – Scottish industrialist who worked in England

1. After 1815, experimented with utopian cooperative/socialist communities.
2. His and other unionization efforts failed and the British labor movement moved once again after 1851 in the direction of craft unions.

D. Christian Socialism (began in England around 1848)

1. Believed the evils of industrialism would be ended by following Christian principles.
2. It attempted to bridge gap between the anti-religious socialism and Christian social justice for workers.

- E. **Friedrich Engels** (1820-1895) lashed out at the middle classes in his *The Condition of the Working Class in England* (1844).
1. Future revolutionary and colleague of Karl Marx who believed the capitalist middle class ruthlessly exploited the proletariat.
    - "I charge the English middle classes with mass murder, wholesale robbery, and all the other crimes in the calendar."
  2. His ideas influenced Marx and later socialists.
- F. Scientific Socialism or Marxism: developed by **Karl Marx** and Friederich Engels
1. ***The Communist Manifesto*** (1848)
    - a. It was considered the "bible" of communism.
    - b. It intended to replace utopian hopes and dreams with a brutal, militant blueprint for socialist working class success.
  2. Theory of **dialectical materialism**
    - a. The economic interpretation of history: all human history was determined by economic factors (mainly who controls the means of production and distribution).
    - b. The class struggle: Since the beginning of time there has been a class struggle between the rich and the poor, or the exploiters and the exploited.
    - c. Theory of Surplus Value: the true value of a product is the labor going into it and, since the worker receives a small portion of his just labor price, the difference is surplus value, "stolen" from him by the capitalist.
    - d. Socialism was inevitable: Capitalism contains the seeds of its own destruction (overproduction, unemployment, etc.)
    - e. Violent revolution: The increasing gap between the proletariat and bourgeoisie will be so great that the working classes will rise up in revolution and overthrow the elite bourgeoisie.
    - f. The workers will thus create a **"dictatorship of the proletariat."**
      - "WORKING MEN OF ALL COUNTRIES, UNITE!"
    - g. Creation of a classless society will result as modern capitalism is dismantled.
      - "From each according to his abilities, to each according to his needs."
  3. Marxism was an atheistic philosophy: Marx saw religion as the "opiate of the people."
  4. The impact of socialism on European politics became profound by late 19th century.
  5. Views on women
    - a. Marx saw women as being doubly oppressed: capitalists paid them low wages and exploited their labor, while society that gave women second-class status.
    - b. Women eventually played an influential role in the socialist movement in the nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries.
      - **Flora Tristan** (1803-1844) became an influential socialist writer and suffrage advocate.

## 19<sup>th</sup> Century Political Study Guide (by Periods)

### Conservatism

(Embodied in ideals of Congress of Vienna\*, 1815)

**Definition:** Preservation of European monarchies and nobility. Conservatives believed that only traditional monarchical institutions of government could maintain order and they were generally opposed to change.

Period	Britain	France	Germany	Austria	Italy
1815-1830	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Peterloo Massacre, 1819</li> <li>Corn Laws, 1816</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Return of Bourbon monarchy</li> <li>“White Terror”</li> </ul>	Carlsbad Decrees (Prussia), 1819, related to Metternich’s values	Ruled by Metternich; reactionary	Largely dominated by Austria
1830-1848	(moved toward liberalism)	(moved toward liberalism)	Failure of Revolution of 1848-49 (Frankfurt Parliament); nationalism was politically impotent	Defeat of Kossuth in Revolution of 1848; nationalism was politically impotent	Austrian defeat of Revolution of 1848-49; nationalism was politically impotent.
1848-1871		Under Napoleon III: “Age of <i>Realpolitik</i> ”; triumph of nationalist goals by means of conservatism. Decisions based on practical needs of the state. Reject ideology	“Age of <i>Realpolitik</i> ”: Bismarck		<i>Syllabus of Errors</i> , 1864: Pope Pius IX
1871-1914			Bismarck: Gap Theory <i>Kulturkampf</i>		

\*Includes Concert of Europe: 1815-1848



## Nationalism

**Definition:** Belief that a certain self-defined people should govern itself with its own historically sanctioned boundaries.

Period	Britain	France	Germany	Austria	Italy	Others
1815-1830			(Pre-1815) Herder, <i>Volkgeist</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carbonari</li> <li>• Revolution of 1830</li> <li>• Risorgimento</li> <li>• Young Italy</li> <li>• Mazzini</li> </ul>	Greek independence, 1829
1830-1848			Revolution of 1848	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prague Conference: Austroslavism</li> <li>• Revolution of 1848; Kossuth</li> </ul>	Revolution of 1848-49; Mazzini, Roman Republic	Belgian independence, 1830
1848-1871		Defeat in Franco-Prussian War	Unification, 1871: Bismarck	<i>Ausgleich</i> , 1867	Unification, 1871: Cavour Garibaldi	Defeat in Franco-Prussian War
1871-1914	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jingoism, Congress of Berlin, 1878</li> <li>• Disraeli pro-imperialism</li> </ul>	Imperial-ism	Imperialism: Berlin Conference, 1886(Bismarck moves away from belligerence in the Berlin Congress of 1878—Honest Broker of the Peace)	Language issue: German, Hungarian, Czech	Imperialism in Libya	

## Liberalism

**Definition:** Belief in equality before the law and that individuals are born good, free and capable of improvement. The integrity of the individual should be protected from both society and government. Liberals are also concerned about political stability and the sanctity of property which is why they favor increased manhood suffrage. Economic liberals believed in laissez faire.

Period	Britain	France	Germany	Austria	Italy
<b>1815-1830</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jeremy Bentham, utilitarianism (“greatest good for the greatest number”)</li> <li>Catholic Emancipation Act, 1829</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jewish rights, 1791</li> <li>Constitutional monarchy under Louis XVIII (moderate at first but becomes more conservative)</li> </ul>	Liberal university protests (crushed by Carlsbad Decrees)		
<b>1830-1848</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reform Bill, 1832</li> <li>Factory Act, 1833</li> <li>Slavery abolished in empire, 1833</li> <li>Poor Law, 1834</li> <li>Mines Act, 1842</li> <li>Repeal of Corn Laws, 1846</li> <li>10 Hour Law, 1847</li> <li>Chartists</li> <li>Whigs, Earl Grey</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>July Revolution, 1830; Louis Phillippe</li> <li>State Constitution, 1830</li> <li>February Revolution, 1848</li> <li>June Days Revolution, 1848; Louis Blanc; Louis Napoleon</li> <li>Universal male suffrage, 1848</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Zollverein, 1834</li> <li>Frankfurt Parliament, 1848 (failure)</li> </ul>		State Constitution (Sardinia/Piedmont) 1848
<b>1848-1871</b>	John Stuart Mill, <i>On Liberty</i> , 1859		Prussia: universal male suffrage, 1850	State constitution, 1849 (Hungary in 1867)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Liberal constitution 1861 (71)</li> <li>Jewish rights, 1870</li> </ul>
<b>1871-1914</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reform Bill, 1867 (Disraeli)</li> <li>Representation of People Act, 1884 (universal male suffrage) (Gladstone)</li> <li>(Women get suffrage in 1918 &amp; 1928)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Liberal Empire of Napoleon III, 1852-71</li> <li>3<sup>rd</sup> Republic: 1871-1940</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>State constitution, 1871</li> <li>Universal male suffrage 1871</li> <li>Jewish rights, 1871</li> </ul>	Universal male suffrage 1907: Austria and Hungary	Universal male suffrage, 1912

## Socialism

**Definition:** Utopian socialists of the early 19<sup>th</sup> century believed in helping the laboring poor, denounced the individualist philosophy of capitalism and sought to create a cooperative utopian society. Practical socialists, such as Blanc and Proudhon, sought practical measures to improve the condition of the working class and the institution of universal suffrage. Scientific socialist Karl Marx saw capitalism leading toward a class struggle where the working class would ultimately overthrow capitalism and create a “dictatorship of the proletariat” and a classless society.

Period	Britain	France	Germany	Austria	Italy
1815-1830		Utopian socialists: Saint-Simon, Fourier			
1830-1848		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Louis Blanc: national workshops, 1848</li> <li>• Proudhon, “What is Property?” 1840</li> </ul>			
1848-1871	1848, Engels and Marx, <i>Communist Manifesto</i>		Bismarck cuts a deal with the Lassallean Socialists.		
1871-1914	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fabian Society, 1883; Socialism by democratic, non-violent means, favored by upper and middle-classes, intellectuals and authors.</li> <li>• Labour party, Keir Hardie</li> <li>• Welfare state: early 20<sup>th</sup> century (prior to WWI)</li> </ul>	Socialists gain seats in Chamber of deputies under Jean Jaures, 1905-14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First welfare state in Europe, 1880s</li> <li>• SPD largest party by WWI</li> </ul>		

## 19<sup>th</sup> Century Political Study Guide: By “Isms”

Country	Conservatism	Nationalism	Liberalism	Socialism	Romanticism
<b>England</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Peterloo Massacre, 1819</li> <li>• Corn Laws, 1816</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jingoism, Congress of Berlin, 1878</li> <li>• Imperialism in Africa and Asia</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Catholic Emancipation Act, 1829</li> <li>• Reform Bill, 1832</li> <li>• Factory Act, 1833</li> <li>• Slavery abolished in empire, 1833</li> <li>• Poor Law, 1834</li> <li>• Mines Act, 1842</li> <li>• Repeal of Corn Laws, 1846</li> <li>• Chartists</li> <li>• Whigs, Earl Grey</li> <li>• John Stuart Mill, <i>On Liberty</i></li> <li>• Reform Bill, 1867 (Disraeli)</li> <li>• Representation of People Act, 1884 (universal male suffrage)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fabian Society, 1883</li> <li>• Labour party, Keir Hardie</li> <li>• Welfare state in early 20<sup>th</sup> century</li> </ul>	<p>Lord Byron is involved in Greek struggle for independence</p>
<b>France</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Return of Bourbon monarchy</li> <li>• “White Terror”</li> <li>• Under Napoleon III: “Age of Realpolitik”</li> <li>• Dreyfus Affair</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Franco-Prussian War, 1870-71 (reaction to Ems Dispatch)</li> <li>• Berlin Conference, 1886 (Jean Jaures)</li> <li>• Imperialism in Africa and Asia</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jewish rights, 1791</li> <li>• Constitutional monarchy under Louis XVIII</li> <li>• July Revolution, 1830</li> <li>• Constitution, 1830</li> <li>• February Revolution, 1848</li> <li>• June Days Revolution, 1848; Louis Blanc; Louis Napoleon</li> <li>• Universal male suffrage, 1848</li> <li>• Liberal Empire of Napoleon III, 1852-71</li> <li>• 3<sup>rd</sup> Republic: 1871-1940</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Louis Blanc: national workshops 1848</li> <li>• Socialist gains in Chamber of Deputies under Jean Jaures, 1905-14</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Popular uprisings of 1830 and 1848; ideal of liberalism, freedom, equality</li> <li>• Delacroix, <i>Massacre at Chios</i> (supported Greek independence from Turks)</li> <li>• <i>Liberty Leading the People</i>, Delacroix, 1830 (celebrates popular revolution in France)</li> <li>• Goya’s <i>Third of May, 1808</i> protests Napoleon’s slaughter of Spanish rebels</li> </ul>

Country	Conservatism	Nationalism	Liberalism	Socialism	Romanticism
<b>Germany</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carlsbad Decrees, 1819</li> <li>• Defeat of Revolution of 1848-49</li> <li>• Age of “Realpolitik: Bismarck’s leadership: 1860s-1880s</li> <li>• “Gap Theory”</li> <li>• <i>Kulturrekampf</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (Pre-1815) Herder, <i>Volksgeist</i></li> <li>• Revolution of 1848-49</li> <li>• Humiliation of Olmutz</li> <li>• Unification, 1871</li> <li>• Berlin Conference, 1886</li> <li>• Imperialism in Africa</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Liberal university protests (crushed by Carlsbad Decrees)</li> <li>• Zollverein, 1834</li> <li>• Prussia: universal male suffrage, 1850</li> <li>• State constitution, 1871</li> <li>• Universal male suffrage 1871</li> <li>• Jewish rights, 1871</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First welfare state in Europe, 1880s</li> <li>• SPD largest party by WWI</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Herder, <i>Volksgeist</i></li> <li>• Fichte: unique nat’l character</li> <li>• Goethe links Romantic individualism and Romantic nationalism</li> <li>• Grimm’s Fairy Tales (celebrate German identity)</li> <li>• Wagner: Germanic legends in operas</li> <li>• Revolution of 1848: (liberty, individual rights)</li> </ul>
<b>Austria (Hungary)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rule by Metternich was reactionary</li> <li>• Carlsbad Decrees, 1819</li> <li>• Defeat of Revolutions of 1848-49</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prague Conference: Austroslavism</li> <li>• Revolution of 1848; Kossuth</li> <li>• <i>Ausgleich</i></li> <li>• Language issue: German, Hungarian, Czech</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State constitution, 1849 (Hungary in 1867)</li> <li>• Civil for Jews, 1867</li> <li>• Universal male suffrage 1907: Austria and Hungary</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Liszt’s <i>Hungarian Rhapsody</i></li> <li>• Dvorak: Czech folk songs in classical music</li> </ul>
<b>Italy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Northern Italy ruled by conservative Austrian Empire until 1860s</li> <li>• <i>Syllabus of Errors</i>, 1864: Pope Pius IX</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carbonari</li> <li>• Revolution of 1830</li> <li>• Revolution of 1848-49, Mazzini</li> <li>• Verdi’s operas</li> <li>• Unification, 1871</li> <li>• Imperialism in Libya</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State Constitution (Sardinia/Piedmont) 1848</li> <li>• Liberal constitution 1871</li> <li>• Jewish rights, 1870</li> <li>• Universal male suffrage, 1912</li> </ul>		
<b>Poland</b>	Dominated by Russia, Prussia and Austria	Failed revolt in 1820s			Chopin: Polanaises
<b>Russia</b>	Reigns of Alexander I, Nicholas I, and Alexander III (Autocracy, Orthodoxy, Russification), & Nicolas II Duma after Revolution of 1905	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attempts to expand into Black Sea Region and Balkans</li> <li>• Crimean War</li> <li>• Congress of Berlin, 1878</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decembrist Revolt, 1825</li> <li>• Alexander II: Emancipation Edict, 1862</li> <li>• Creation of <i>mirs</i> and <i>zemstvos</i></li> </ul>	Nihilists  Social Democrats split into Bolsheviks and Mensheviks  Lenin exiled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tchaikovsky: <i>1812 Overture</i></li> <li>• Mussorgsky</li> <li>• Rimsky-Korsakov</li> </ul>

## Terms to Know

Congress of Vienna Klemens von Metternich legitimacy, compensation, balance of power conservatism liberalism nationalism Romanticism socialism Concert of Europe Quadruple Alliance Congress System Holy Alliance Edmund Burke Joseph de Maistre Carlsbad Decrees, 1819 German Confederation (Bund) Tories Corn Laws, 1815 Peterloo Massacre, 1819 Charter of 1814 Louis XVIII Decembrist Uprising, 1825 Slavophiles Westerners classical liberalism Adam Smith, <i>Wealth of Nations</i> , 1776 <i>laissez faire</i> invisible hand Thomas Malthus, "Malthusian trap" David Ricardo, "iron law of wages" Jeremy Bentham, utilitarianism John Stuart Mill, <i>On Liberty</i> (1859) Johann Gottfried Herder, <i>Volksgeist</i> Johann Gottlieb Fichte Carbonari Greek Revolution "Eastern Question" Treaty of Adrianople, 1829 Revolutions of 1830 July Revolution Louis Philippe, "Bourgeoisie King" Guiseppe Mazzini Young Italy Risorgimento Polish Rebellion Whigs Earl Grey Reform Bill of 1832 Factory Act of 1833 William Wilberforce Poor Law, 1834 Mines Act, 1842 Ten Hour Act, 1847	Chartists Anti-Corn Law League Revolutions of 1848 February Revolution Second French Republic Louis Blanc National Workshops "June Days" Revolution Giuseppe Garibaldi Magyars Louis Kossuth Bohemia Prague Conference, Austroslavism Frankfurt Parliament Frederick William IV "Humiliation of Olmutz" Jean-Jacques Rousseau, <i>Social Contract</i> Immanuel Kant <i>sturm and drang</i> George Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel dialectic William Wordsworth Samuel Taylor Coleridge Lord Byron Percy Bysshe Shelley Grimm's Fairytales Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, <i>Faust</i> Victor Hugo Francisco Goya Caspar David Friedrich Eugene Delacroix Théodore Géricault J.W.M. Turner John Constable Gothic revival architecture British Houses of Parliament Ludwig van Beethoven Frédéric Chopin Franz Liszt Giuseppe Verdi Richard Wagner Peter Tchaikovsky Utopian Socialism Henry de Saint-Simon Pierre Joseph Proudhon Charles Fourier Robert Owen Karl Marx Friedrich Engels <i>The Communist Manifesto</i> , 1848 dialectical materialism dictatorship of the proletariat Flora Tristan
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### **Essay Questions**

*Note: This sub-unit is a very high probability area for the AP exam. In the past 10 years, 7 questions have come in large part from the material in this chapter. Below are some questions that will help you study the topics that have appeared on previous exams or may appear on future exams.*

1. To what extent was the balance of power maintained in Europe between 1815 and 1850?
2. To what extent did conservatism achieve its objectives in the years between 1815 and 1850?
3. To what extent did liberals and nationalists achieve their goals in Europe between 1815 and 1900?
4. Why was there no revolution in Britain in the period 1815-1848 while many revolutions occurred on the Continent?
5. Compare and contrast the ideals of the Romantic Era with those of the Enlightenment.
6. To what extent did Romanticism play a political and philosophical role in Europe between 1800 and 1850?

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