

Reaction, Revolution, & Romanticism

I. The Conservative Order (1815 – 1830)

A. The Peace Settlement

1. Quadruple Alliance: Great Britain, Russia, Austria, Prussia
2. Congress of Vienna (1814 – 1815)
 - a. The principle of legitimacy
 - b. A new balance of power

B. Conservative Ideology

1. From Edmund Burke, *Reflections on the Revolution of France*
2. Obedience to political authority
3. Organized religion was crucial to social order
4. Hated revolutionary upheavals
5. Unwilling to accept liberal demands or representative government

II.

Conservative Domination: The Concert of Europe

A. The Concert of Europe

1. Met several times: congresses
2. Quintuple Alliance
3. Principle of intervention
 - a. Outbreak of revolution in Spain and Italy

B. The Revolt of Latin America

1. Bourbon monarchy of Spain toppled
2. Latin American countries begin declaring independence
 - a. Simón Bolívar (1783-1830)
 - b. José de San Martín (1778-1850)
3. Britain began to dominate Latin American economy

C. The Greek Revolt, 1821-1832

1. Intervention could support revolution as well
2. Greek revolt in, 1820
3. Britain, France, Russia at war
4. Treaty of Adrianople, 1829

III.

Conservative Domination: The European States

A. Great Britain: Rule of the Tories

1. Landowning classes dominate Parliament
2. Tory and Whig factions; Tories dominate

B. Restoration in France

1. Louis XVIII (r. 1814 – 1824)
2. Ultraroyalists

C. Intervention in the Italian States and Spain

1. Conservative reaction against the forces of nationalism and liberalism

D. Repression in Central Europe

1. Metternich and the forces of reaction

2. Liberal and national movements in Germany
 3. Karlsbad Decrees (1819)
- E. Russia
1. Rural, agricultural, and autocratic
 2. Alexander I (1801-1825)
 3. Nicholas I (1825-1855)

IV. Ideologies of Change

- A. Liberalism
1. Economic liberalism (classical economics)
 - a. Laissez-faire
 2. Political liberalism
 - a. Ideology of political liberalism
 3. David Ricardo (1772-1823),
 4. John Stuart Mill, *On Liberty*
 - a. Supported Women's rights
 - b. *On the Subjection of Women*
- B. Nationalism
1. Part of a community with common institutions, traditions, language, and customs
 2. The community is called a "nation"
 3. Nationalist ideology
 4. Allied with liberalism

V. Early Socialism

- A. Utopian Socialists
1. Charles Fourier (1772 – 1838)
 2. Robert Owen (1771-1858)
 3. Louis Blanc (1813 – 1882)
 4. Female Supporters
 5. Flora Tristan (1803 – 1844)

VI. Revolution and Reform, 1830-1850

- A. Another French Revolution
1. Charles X (1824-1830)
 - a. Revolt by liberals
 2. Louis-Philippe (1830-1848)
 - a. The bourgeois monarch
 - b. Constitutional changes favor the upper bourgeoisie
- B. Revolutionary Outbursts in Belgium, Poland, and Italy
1. Austrian Netherlands given to Dutch Republic
 2. Revolt by the Belgians
 3. Revolt attempts in Poland and Italy

VII. Reform in Great Britain

- A. The Reform Act of 1832
 - 1. New political power for industrial urban communities
 - 2. Benefited the upper middle class
- B. New Reform Legislation
 - 1. Poor Law of 1834
 - 2. Repeal of the Corn Laws (1846)

VIII. The Revolutions of 1848

- A. Yet Another French Revolution
 - 1. Scandals, graft, corruption, and failure to initiate reform
 - 2. Louis-Philippe abdicates, February 24, 1848
 - 3. Provisional government established
 - a. Elections to be by universal manhood suffrage
 - b. National workshops
 - c. Growing split between moderate and liberal republicans
 - 4. Second Republic established
 - a. Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte was elected in December, 1848

IX.

Revolution in Central Europe

- A. French revolts led to promises of reform
 - 1. Frederick William IV (1840-1861)
 - a. Frankfurt Assembly
 - 2. Austrian Empire
 - a. Louis Kossuth, Hungary
 - b. Metternich flees the country
 - c. Hungary's wishes granted
 - d. Francis Joseph I (1848-1916)

X

Revolts in the Italian States

- A. Giuseppe Mazzini (1805-1872)
 - 1. Young Italy, 1831
 - 2. Goal: a united Italy
- B. Cristina Belgioioso (1808-1871)
- C. Charles Albert (r. 1831 – 1849)

XI.

The Failures of 1848

- A. Division within the revolutionaries
 - 1. Radicals and liberals
- B. Divisions among nationalities

XII.

The Maturing of the United States

- A. The American Constitution contained forces of liberalism and nationalism
- B. Alexander Hamilton (1757-1804), Federalist
- C. Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826), Republican
- D. Effects of War of 1812
- E. John Marshall (1755-1835)
- F. Andrew Jackson (1767-1845) and democracy

XIII. The Emergence of an Ordered Society

- A. Development of a regular system of police
 - 1. Purpose of police
- B. French Police
 - 1. First appearance of new kind of police in Paris
- C. British Bobbies
 - 1. “Bobbies” introduced in 1829 – 1830
 - 2. Goal was to prevent crime
- D. Crime and Social Reform
 - 1. New poor laws
 - 2. Moral reformers
 - 3. Organized religion
- E. Prison Reform
 - 1. The United States takes the lead (Auburn Prison in New York, Walnut Street Prison in Philadelphia)
 - 2. Prison reform in France and Britain

XIV.

The Characteristics of Romanticism

- A. Emotion, sentiment, and inner feelings
- B. Tragic figure
 - 1. Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1749-1832),
 - 2. *The Sorrows of the Young Werther*
- C. Individualism
- D. Interest in the past
 - 1. Grimm Brothers
 - 2. Hans Christian Andersen
 - 3. Walter Scott
- E. Gothic literature
 - 1. Edgar Allan Poe (1808-1849)
 - 2. Mary Shelley (1797-1851)
- F. Experimentation with drugs

XV.

Romantic Poets and the Love of Nature

- A. Percy Bysshe Shelley (1792-1822)
 - 1. *Prometheus Unbound*
- B. Lord Byron (1788-1824)
 - 1. *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*

- C. William Wordsworth (1770-1850)
 - 1. The mysterious force of nature
- D. Critique of Science

XVI.

Romanticism in Art and Music

- A. Casper David Friedrich (1774-1840)
 - 1. God and nature
- B. Eugène Delacroix (1798-1863)
 - 1. Passion for color
- C. Ludwig van Beethoven (1770-1827)

XVII. Religion in the Age o Romanticism

- A. Revival of Catholicism
 - 1. François-René de Chateaubraïnd
- B. Revival of Protestantism