

WESTERN CIVILIZATION

Tenth
Edition

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Chapter 21

Reaction, Revolution, and Romanticism, 1815–1850

Focus Questions

- What were the goals of the Congress of Vienna and the Concert of Europe, and how successful were they in achieving those goals?
- What were the main tenets of conservatism, liberalism, nationalism, and utopian socialism, and what role did each ideology play in Europe in the first half of the nineteenth century?
- What forces for change were present in France, Great Britain, Belgium, Poland, and Italy between 1830 and 1848, and how did each nation respond? What were the causes of the revolutions of 1848, and why did the revolutions fail?
- How did European states respond to the increase in crime in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries?
- What were the characteristics of Romanticism, and how were they reflected in literature, art, and music?

A gathering of statesmen at the Congress of Vienna



Museo del Risorgimento, Brescia, Italy//Gianni Dagli Orti/
The Art Archive at Art Resource, NY

The Conservative Order

- The Peace Settlement
 - Congress of Vienna
 - Prince Klemens von Metternich (1773 – 1859)
 - The principle of legitimacy
 - Variations in the restoration of traditional powers
 - A new balance of power
 - Defensive barriers against France
- The Ideology of Conservatism
 - Influences: Edmund Burke, *Reflections on the Revolution of France* (1790)
 - Obedience to political and religious authorities
 - Rejection of revolution and liberal demands

MAP 21.1 Europe After the Congress of Vienna, 1815



Conservative Domination: the Concert of Europe

- More Congresses: the Quadruple Alliance
- The Principle of Intervention
 - Allied intervention against revolution
 - Breakdown of the Concert of Europe
- The Revolt of Latin America
 - Latin American independence
 - Simón Bolívar (1783 – 1830) and José de San Martín (1778 – 1850)
 - Maintaining European economic dependence
 - The Greek Revolt (1821-1830)
- Lesson: intervention could also support revolution as well

The Liberators of South America



José de San Martín of Argentina and Simón Bolívar are hailed as the leaders of the Latin American independence movement.

MAP 21.2 Latin America in the First Half of the Nineteenth Century



CHRONOLOGY Conservative Domination: The Concert of Europe

Event	Dates
Congress of Vienna	1814–1815
Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle	1818
Revolutions win independence for Latin America	1819–1824
Congress of Troppau	1820
Congress of Laibach	1821
Crushing of revolt in southern Italy	1821
Greek revolt against the Ottoman Empire	1821
Congress of Verona	1822
Crushing of revolt in Spain	1823
Monroe Doctrine	1823
Treaty of Adrianople	1829
Independence of Greece	1830

The Balkans by 1830



Conservative Domination: The European States (Slide 1 of 2)

- Great Britain: Rule of the Tories
 - Landowning classes dominate Parliament
 - Tory and Whig factions, with Tories in the ascendancy
- Restoration in France
 - The return of the Bourbons
 - Unresolved tensions: grudging moderation, ultraroyalist opposition
- Intervention in the Italian States and Spain
 - Reactionary governments in Italy
 - Nationalistic aspirations (the Carbonari)
 - Bourbons restorations in Spain

Peterloo Massacre



This colored etching depicts the massacre on August 16, 1819, in St. Peter's Field in Manchester.

Italy, 1815





Conservative Domination: The European States (Slide 2 of 2)

- Repression in Central Europe
 - The German Confederation
 - Prussian leadership: reforms but little interest in unity
 - Forces of nationalism and the *Burschenschaften*
 - The multinational Austrian Empire
- Russia: Autocracy of the Tsars
 - Alexander I (1801 – 1825): from reform to reaction
 - Nicholas I (1825 – 1855)
 - Impact of the revolt of the Northern Union

Ideologies of Change (Slide 1 of 2)

■ Liberalism

■ Economic liberalism (Classical Economics)

■ The concept of *laissez-faire*

- Thomas Malthus (1766 – 1834) and the case against government intervention
- David Ricardo (1772 – 1823): “iron law of wages”

■ Political liberalism

- Common belief: guarantee of civil liberties for all
- John Stuart Mill (1806 – 1873), *On Liberty*
 - Women’s rights: *On the Subjection of Women*

■ Nationalism

■ The idea of the nation as a force for change

- Features: common institutions, traditions, language, and customs; alliance with liberalism

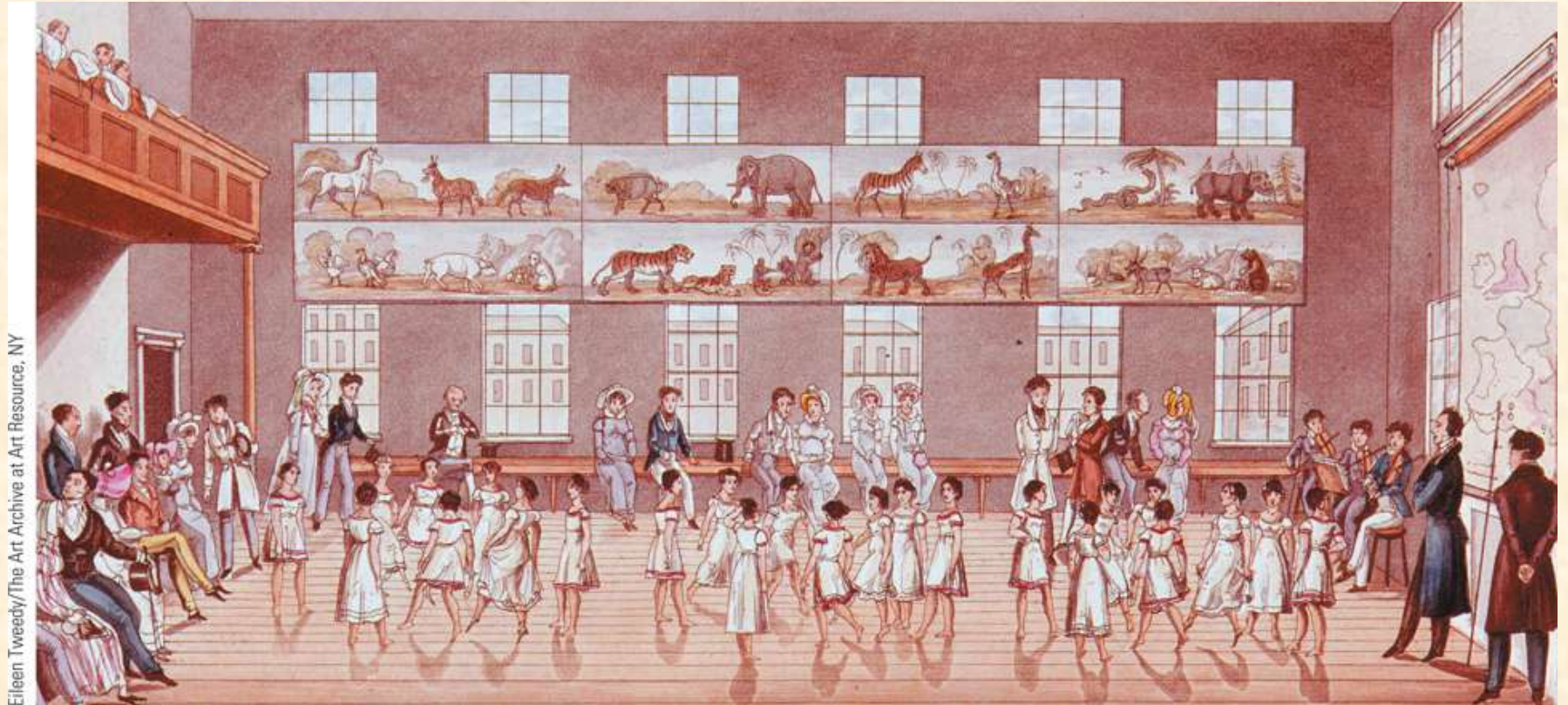
Ideologies of Change (Slide 2 of 2)

- Early Socialism
 - Focus on social equality, human cooperation, and utopian aspirations
 - Charles Fourier (1772 – 1838)
 - Robert Owen (1771 – 1858)
 - Success and failure: New Lanark, Scotland, and New Harmony, Indiana
 - Louis Blanc (1813 – 1882)
 - Denunciation of competition, promotion of workshops
 - Female supporters
 - Flora Tristan (1803 – 1844)

MAP 21.3 The Distribution of Languages in Nineteenth-Century Europe



Children at New Lanark



Eileen Tweedy/The Art Archive at Art Resource, NY

Robert Owen created an early experiment in utopian socialism by establishing a model industrial community at New Lanark, Scotland.

Revolution and Reform (1830-1850)

(Slide 1 of 2)

- Another French Revolution
 - Charles X (1824 – 1830): the July Ordinances
 - Revolt by liberals
 - Louis-Philippe (1830 – 1848), “bourgeois monarch”
 - Constitutional changes favor the upper bourgeoisie
 - The Party of Movement (Adolphe Thiers)
 - Party of Resistance (François Guizot)
 - Rise of industrial working class
- Revolutionary Outbursts in Belgium, Poland, and Italy
 - Success for the Belgians; repression in Poland and Italy

The Revolution of 1830



In 1830, the forces of change began to undo the conservative domination of Europe.

Revolution and Reform (1830-1850)

(Slide 2 of 2)

- Reform in Great Britain
 - The Whigs Come to Power, 1830
 - Concessions considered superior to revolution
 - The Reform Act of 1832
 - Recognition of industrial change
 - Eliminating rotten boroughs, enfranchising new towns and cities plus reapportionment
 - Gave franchise to the upper middle class
 - New reform legislation
 - Laws halting industrial abuses
 - Economic liberalism put into law
 - The Poor Law of 1834
 - The repeal of the Corn Laws

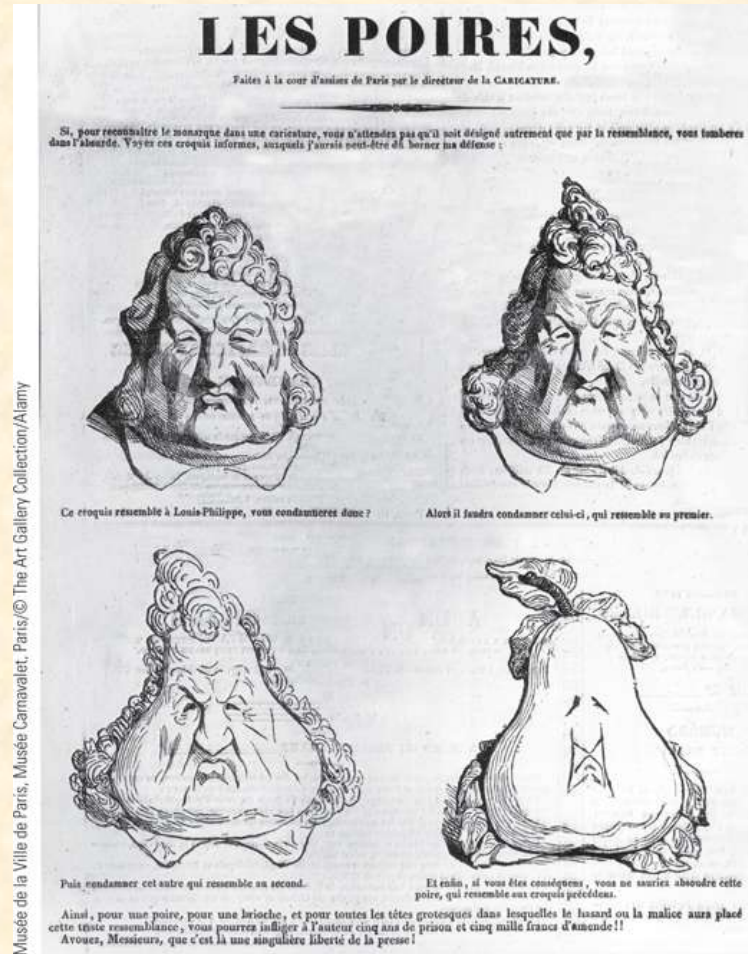
The Revolutions of 1848 (Slide 1 of 3)

- Yet Another French Revolution
 - Causes: depression, unemployment, scandals, corruption, and failure to initiate reform
 - Abdication of Louis-Philippe: February 24
 - Provisional government established
 - Elections to be by universal manhood suffrage
 - National workshops
 - Growing split between moderate and liberal republicans
 - June Days: Thousands killed
 - Second Republic established
 - Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, elected December

MAP 21.4 The Revolutions of 1848–1849



Political Cartoons: Attacks on the King (Slide 1 of 2)



Caricatures of Louis-Philippe often portrayed him with a pear-shaped head, both because there was a resemblance and because the French word for pear—*poire* (PWAHr)—had the slang meaning of simpleton or fool.

Political Cartoons: Attacks on the King (Slide 2 of 2)



Louis-Philippe is shown with a pear-shaped head, running away from an angry crowd while carrying a bag of money.

The Revolutions of 1848 (Slide 2 of 3)

- Revolution in the German States
 - French revolts led to promises of reform
 - Frederick William IV (1840 – 1861)
 - Frankfurt Assembly: failed liberalism
- Upheavals in the Austrian Empire
 - Louis Kossuth and Hungarian liberalism
 - Subsequent urban demonstrations in Austrian lands lead to Metternich's dismissal
 - Restoring firm control
 - Francis Joseph I (1848 – 1916)
 - Imperial restoration and failed revolutions

The Revolutions of 1848 (Slide 3 of 3)

- Revolts in the Italian States
 - *Risorgimento* and Giuseppe Mazzini (1805 – 1872)
 - Young Italy, 1831
 - Goal: a united Italy
 - Cristina Belgioioso (1808 – 1871)
 - Rebellions began in Sicily
 - Rulers promised reforms
 - The success of counterrevolutionary forces
- The Failures of 1848
 - Political and nationalist divisions doom the cause of revolution

The Maturing of the United States

- Liberalism and Nationalism in the U.S.
 - American Constitution defended both major forces
 - Divisions over the power of the federal government
 - Alexander Hamilton (1757 – 1804), Federalist
 - Thomas Jefferson (1743 – 1826), Republican
 - Effects of the War of 1812
 - Growth of the Supreme Court
 - John Marshall (1755 – 1835)
 - Andrew Jackson (1767 – 1845) and mass democracy

CHRONOLOGY Reform, Reaction, and Revolution: The European States, 1815–1850: Great Britain

Event	Dates
Peterloo Massacre	1819
Reform Act	1832
Poor Law	1834
Repeal of Corn Laws	1846

CHRONOLOGY Reform, Reaction, and Revolution: The European States, 1815–1850: France

Event/Leader	Dates
Louis XVIII	1814–1824
Charles X	1824–1830
July Revolution	1830
Louis-Philippe	1830–1848
Abdication of Louis-Philippe; formation of provisional government	1848 (February 22–24)
June Days: workers' revolt in Paris	1848 (June)
Establishment of Second Republic	1848 (November)
Election of Louis Napoleon as French president	1848 (December)

CHRONOLOGY Reform, Reaction, and Revolution: The European States, 1815–1850: Low Countries

Event	Dates
Union of Netherlands and Belgium	1815
Belgian independence	1830

CHRONOLOGY Reform, Reaction, and Revolution: The European States, 1815–1850: German States

Event	Dates
Frederick William III of Prussia	1797–1840
Germanic Confederation established	1815
Karlsbad Decrees	1819
Frederick William IV of Prussia	1840–1861
Revolution in Germany	1848
Frankfurt Assembly	1848–1849

CHRONOLOGY Reform, Reaction, and Revolution: The European States, 1815–1850: Austrian Empire

Event	Dates
Emperor Ferdinand I	1835–1848
Revolt in Austrian Empire; Metternich dismissed	1848 (March)
Austrian forces under General Windischgrätz crush Czech rebels	1848 (June)
Viennese rebels crushed	1848 (October)
Francis Joseph I	1848–1916
Defeat of Hungarians with help of Russian troops	1849

CHRONOLOGY Reform, Reaction, and Revolution: The European States, 1815–1850: Italian States

Event	Dates
Revolts in southern Italy and Sardinia crushed	1821
King Charles Albert of Piedmont	1831–1849
Revolutions in Italy	1848
Charles Albert attacks Austrians	1848
Austrians reestablish control in Lombardy and Venetia	1849

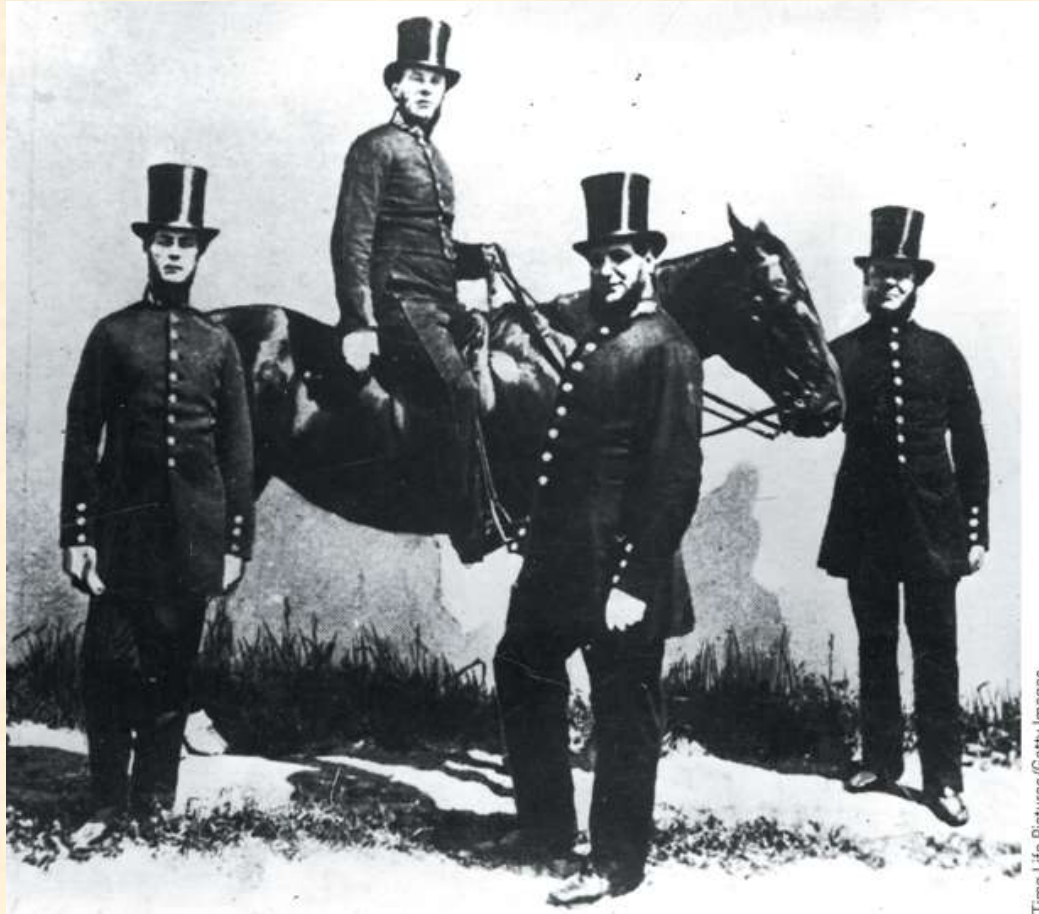
CHRONOLOGY Reform, Reaction, and Revolution: The European States, 1815–1850: Russia

Event	Dates
Tsar Alexander I	1801–1825
Decembrist Revolt	1825
Tsar Nicholas I	1825–1855
Polish uprising	1830
Suppression of Polish revolt	1831

The Emergence of an Ordered Society


- New Police Forces
 - French police
 - The duties of the Parisian *serjents*
 - British bobbies
 - Growing professionalism
 - Spread of police systems
 - The military nature of the *Schutzmannschaft*
 - Other approaches to the crime problem
 - Reforms concerning poverty and morality
- Prison Reform
 - New emphasis on rehabilitation

The London Police



Time Life Pictures/Getty Images

One response to the revolutionary upheavals of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries was the development of civilian police forces that would be responsible for protecting property, arresting criminals, and maintaining domestic order.



Culture in an Age of Reaction and Revolution: The Mood of Romanticism

- The Characteristics of Romanticism
 - Emphases: emotion, sentiment, inner feelings
 - Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1749 – 1832), *The Sorrows of the Young Werther*
 - Individualism
 - Interest in the past
 - Fairy tales
 - The Grimm Brothers and Hans Christian Andersen
 - Walter Scott (1771 – 1832)
 - Gothic literature
 - Edgar Allan Poe (1808 – 1849)
 - Mary Wallstonecraft Shelley (1797 – 1851)

Neo-Gothic Revival: British Houses of Parliament



The Romantic movement of the first half of the nineteenth century led, among other things, to a revival of medieval Gothic architecture that left European cities bedecked with neo-Gothic buildings.

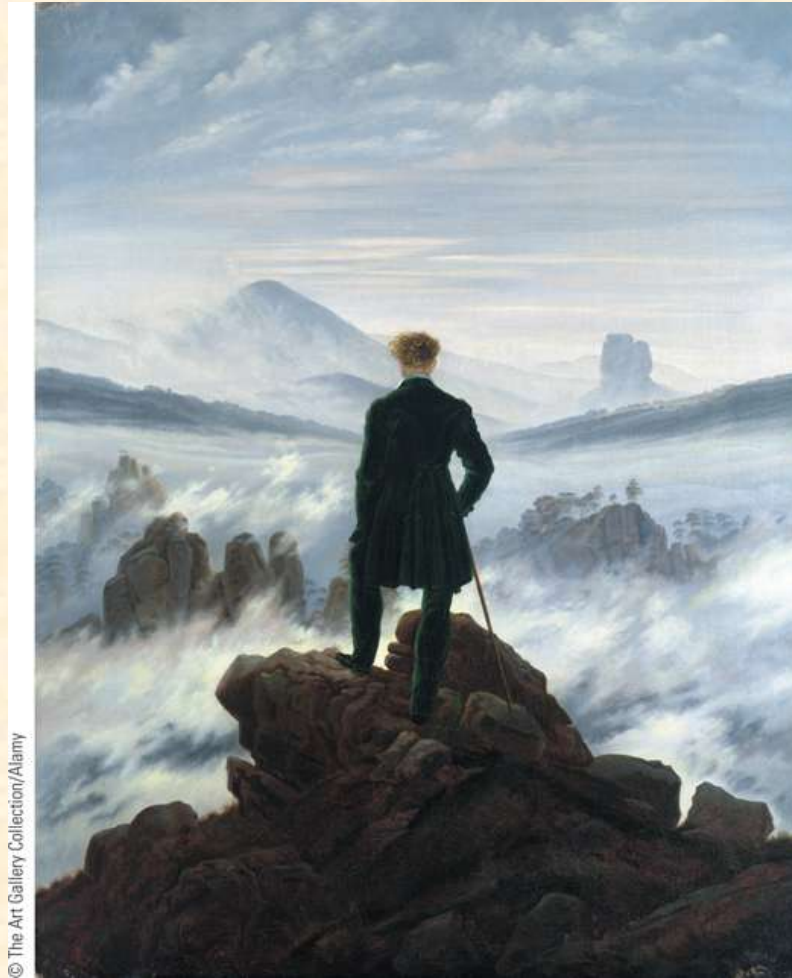
The Mood of Romanticism (Slide 1 of 2)

- Romantic Poets
 - Poetry as an Expression of the Soul
 - Percy Bysshe Shelley (1792 – 1822)
 - *Prometheus Unbound*
 - Lord Byron (1788 – 1824)
 - *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*
 - Love of Nature
 - William Wordsworth (1770 – 1850)
 - The mysterious force of nature
 - Pantheism
 - Critique of Science

The Mood of Romanticism (Slide 2 of 2)

- Romanticism in Art
 - Casper David Friedrich (1774 – 1840)
 - Joseph Malford William Turner (1775 – 1851)
 - Eugène Delacroix (1798 – 1863)
- Romanticism in Music
 - Ludwig van Beethoven (1770 – 1827)
 - Frenchman Hector Berlioz (1803 – 1869)
- The Revival of Religion in the Age of Romanticism
 - Catholicism
 - Protestantism

Caspar David Friedrich, The Wanderer Above the Sea of Fog



© The Art Gallery Collection/Alamy

The German artist Caspar David Friedrich sought to express in painting his own mystical view of nature. “The divine is everywhere,” he once wrote, “even in a grain of sand.” In this painting, a solitary wanderer is shown from the back gazing at mountains covered in fog.

J. M. W. Turner, Rain, Steam, and Speed—The Great Western Railway



Although Turner began his artistic career by painting accurate representations of the natural world, he increasingly sought to create an atmosphere through the skillful use of light and color.

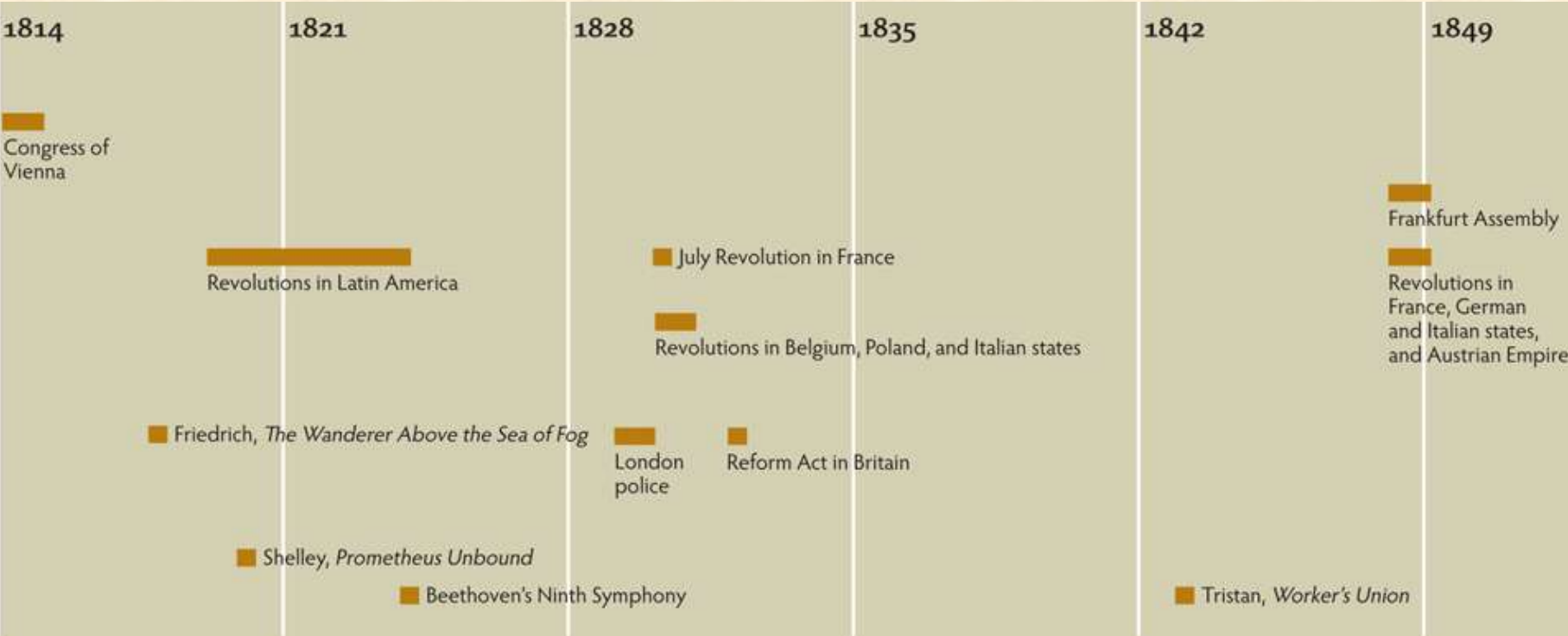
Eugene Delacroix, The Death of Sardanapalus

Louvre, Paris/Erich Lessing/Art Resource, NY



Delacroix's *Death of Sardanapalus* was based on Lord Byron's verse account of the dramatic last moments of the decadent Assyrian king.

Chapter Timeline



Discussion Questions

- How did the revolts in Latin America affect the trading patterns with Europe?
- How was the Greek revolt against the Ottoman Empire transformed into a noble cause?
- How did Russia's actions affect the cause of Greek independence?
- How did John Marshall increase the power of the United States Supreme Court?
- How did the Romantics view society and the social conventions of the day?