

- AP European History – Unit 7 - Ideologies and Revolutions: 1815-1850
- “The Age of Metternich” and Urbanization and Intellectual Movements (1800-1914)
 - Ideologies and Revolutions: 1815-1850

Overview

- Conservatism and the “Age of Metternich”
- 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
- Napoleon was defeated and former rulers were restored to power (e.g. Bourbons in France and the pope in the Papal States)
- 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
- The Concert of Europe was the clearest and most effective expression of conservatism.
- Rise of Liberalism
- The liberalism unleashed by the French Revolution was largely kept in check during the years immediately following the Congress of Vienna.
- Liberalism became a major force in France during the Revolutions of 1830 and 1848.
- The Bourbons were overthrown in 1830 and replaced with Louis Philippe (“Bourgeois King”)
- France became a republic in 1848 (although only for 4 years)
- 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)
- Emergence of Nationalism
- Nationalism became perhaps the greatest force for revolution in the period between 1815 - 1850.
- Italy revolted against Austrian rule in 1830 and 1848
- A revolution in Prussia in 1848 resulted in a failed attempt to unify Germany
- The Austrian empire saw nationalist revolts by Hungarians and Bohemians
- Greece gained its independence from the Ottoman Empire in 1832.
- Belgium won its independence from the Netherlands in 1830
- Poland failed in its attempt to gain independence in 1830-31
- Britain and Russia were spared nationalist revolutions
 - Romanticism
- Philosophy challenged the rationalism of the Enlightenment and emphasized individualism, emotion, faith and nature
- Romanticism became politically linked to liberalism and nationalism
 - Socialism
- Challenged the bourgeoisie for its maltreatment of workers during the Industrial Revolution
- Advocated a new social and economic order based on equality
- Congress of Vienna (September 1814-June 1815)
- Representatives of major powers of Europe, including France, met to redraw territorial lines and to try and restore the social and political order of the Old Regime.
- The “Big Four”: Austria, England, Prussia, and Russia
- Klemens Von Metternich represented Austria.
- Epitomized conservative reaction.
- Opposed to the ideas of liberals and reformers because of the impact such forces would have on the multinational Hapsburg Empire.
- England represented by Lord Castlereagh.
- Sought a balance of power by surrounding France with larger and stronger states.
- Prussia sought to recover Prussian territory lost to Napoleon in 1807 and gain additional territory in northern Germany (Saxony).
- Czar Alexander I represented Russia

- Demanded “free” and “independent” Poland, with himself as its king.
- France later became involved in the deliberations.
- Represented by Talleyrand, the French Foreign Minister.
- The “Dancing Congress”
- The Congress was held amid much pageantry, parties, balls and banquets.
- This was intended to generate favorable “public opinion” and occupy the delegates, since they had little to do of any serious nature.
- Principles of Settlement: Legitimacy, Compensation, Balance of Power
- “Legitimacy” meant returning to power the ruling families deposed by more than two decades of revolutionary warfare.
- Bourbons restored in France, Spain, and Naples.
- Dynasties restored in Holland, Sardinia, Tuscany and Modena.
- Papal States were returned to the Pope.
- “Compensation” meant territorially rewarding those states which had made considerable sacrifices to defeat Napoleon.
- England received naval bases (Malta, Ceylon, Cape of Good Hope)
- 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.
- Russia was given most of Poland, with Czar as King, as well as Finland and Bessarabia (modern-day Moldova and western Ukraine).
- Prussia awarded the Rhineland, 3/5 of Saxony and part of Poland.
- Sweden received Norway.
- “Balance of Power”: arranged the map of Europe so that never again could one state upset the international order and cause a general war.
- Encirclement of France 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.
- End of Hapsburg Holy Roman Empire
- Enhanced Austrian influence over the German states 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.
- Maintained Napoleon’s reorganization
- Loose confederation where members remained virtually sovereign.
- Sardinia (Piedmont) had its former territory restored, with the addition of Genoa.
- A compromise on Poland reached—“Congress Poland” created with Alexander I of Russia as king; lasted 15 years.
- Britain remained as a growing power began their century of world leadership from 1814 - 1914.
 - Evaluation of the Congress of Vienna
- Successfully restored the European balance of power
- Not until Germany’s unification in 1871 was the balance of power compromised
- No world wars occurred between 1815 and 1914
- More successful in stabilizing the international system than treaties in the 20th century.
- Criticized by liberals and nationalists for creating an atmosphere that repressed reforms and nationalist movements
- Underestimated the new nationalism generated by the French Revolution
- Concert of Europe (1815-1850s)
- Lasted from Congress of Vienna in 1815 until the Crimean War of the 1850s
- Series of arrangements to enforce the status quo as defined by the Vienna settlement

- Highly conservative in nature
- Essentially a crusade against liberalism & nationalism
- Two major provisions: Quadruple Alliance and the Congress System.
- Quadruple Alliance: Russia, Prussia, Austria and England
- Provided for concerted action against any threat to peace or balance of power.
- France was usually seen as the possible violator of the Vienna settlement.
- Alliance agreed that no Bonaparte should ever again govern France.
- 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.
 - Congress System:
- European international relations controlled by series of meetings held by great powers to monitor and defend status quo
- Principle of collective security required unanimity among members of the Quadruple Alliance
- Worked effectively until the early 1820s
- 1822, Britain withdrew from the Congress effectively killing the Congress system.
- Britain disagreed with the Congress's squashing of a revolt in Spain
- "Holy Alliance" – proposed by Alexander I in 1815
- Included Russia, Prussia and Austria
- First attempt to stop the growth of liberalism
- Proposed for all monarchs to sign a statement agreeing to uphold Christian principles of charity and peace
- Plan proved to be overly ideological and impractical and few took it seriously (especially Britain)
- Liberals saw it as a sort of unholy alliance of monarchies against liberty and progress.
- Taken more seriously by monarchs in eastern Europe as they squashed attempts at nationalism in that region.
 - Conservatism and repression
- Conservatism was a reaction to liberalism and a popular alternative for those frightened by the violence, terror and social disorder of the French Revolution.
- Embodied most by Klemens von Metternich of Austria
- Supported by traditional nobles & peasants who still formed majority of the population
- Bourgeoisie constituted the biggest threat to the conservative status quo
- Believed in order, society and the state; faith and tradition
- Edmund Burke: (1729-1797): Reflections on the Revolution in France
- One of the great intellectual defenses of European conservatism.
- Defended inherited privileges, especially those of English monarchy and aristocracy.
- Had predicted anarchy and dictatorship in France as a result of the French Revolution
- Advised England to go slow in adapting its own liberties.
- Denounced political philosophy based on abstract principles of right and wrong.
- Believed nations should be shaped by national circumstance, history, and national character.
- Metternich was particularly concerned about the multi-ethnic character of the Hapsburg empire
- Nationalism in particular threatened to tear the empire apart.
- Repression by conservatives resulted in the period between 1815 and 1849.
 - Austria and the German Confederation
- Multi-ethnic composition of Hapsburg Empire meant liberalism and nationalism were potentially more dangerous than in other countries.
- Liberalism and nationalism were often centered in universities in first half of the 19th century
- Carlsbad Diet (1819) called by Metternich
- Carlsbad Decrees cracked down on liberalism in universities and drove liberalism and nationalism underground.
- Materials that advocated unification were censored

- German Confederation (Bund)

- Purpose: Guarantee the independence of the member states
- By joint action, to preserve all German states from domestic disorder.
- Organization of gov't was a Diet (assembly)
- Presided over by Austria, as President.

- Prussia

- Ruled by Hohenzollern dynasty, a very aggressive royal family with regard to expansion.
- 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
- Prussian gov't and its traditional ruling classes (Junkers) followed Metternich's lead in repressing liberal and nationalist movements.

- Britain

- The conservative Tories (who had defeated Napoleon) controlled the government.
- Corn Laws of 1815: halted importation of cheaper foreign grains.
- Benefited wealthy landowners at the expense of the rest of the English population.
- Liberals were outraged but lacked necessary political influence to repeal the law
- Habeas corpus repealed for first time in English history

- "Peterloo Massacre" of 1819

- Pro-liberal crowd listening to anti-Corn law rhetoric were attacked by police.
- Eleven people killed; 400 wounded (including 100 women)
- The press was brought under more firm control and mass meetings were abolished.
- By 1820 England seemed to be moving towards becoming a repressive authoritarian state

- France

- France began this period as the most liberal large state in continental Europe
- Charter of 1814 established a constitutional monarchy under King Louis XVIII
- "White Terror": In 1815, thousands of former revolutionaries murdered by royalist mobs
- Elections in 1816 restored moderate royalists to power
- A Spanish revolution was crushed: 1823, French troops were called by Concert of Europe to restore another Bourbon ruler, Ferdinand VII.
- Signaled the triumph of conservatism.
- In 1829, the heir to the throne was murdered and royalists used incident as pretense to crack down on liberalism.
- King Louis XVIII shifted from moderate policies to conservative ones: reduction of suffrage; censorship

- Russia: Decembrist Uprising (1825)

- Czar Alexander I (1801-1825) initially favored Enlightened despotism but after 1815 grew increasingly reactionary.
- His death led to a power vacuum.
- Younger brother, Nicholas, was next in line to the throne
- Decembrists (junior military officers): upper-class opponents of the autocratic Russian system of gov't
- Supported popular grievances among Russian society.
- First upper-class revolt against Russia's autocratic system of government
- Sought to prevent Nicholas I's assumption of the throne
- Revolt eventually suppressed by Nicholas I
- Nicholas became Europe's most reactionary monarch
- Russia became a police state with censorship, a secret police, (the Third Section) and state-sponsored terrorism
- No representative assemblies.

- Education was limited and university curricula were carefully monitored.
- Resulted in severe alienation of Russian intellectuals
- Intellectuals developed two opposing camps in this period:
- Slavophiles believed that Russian village (the mir) culture was superior to that of the West.
- Westernizers wanted to extend the “genius of Russian culture” by industrializing and setting up a constitutional gov’t.

- Liberalism

- Characteristics
- 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.
- Classical liberalism:
- Reformist and political rather than revolutionary in character
- Individuals entitled to seek their freedom in the face of tyranny.
- Humans have certain “natural rights” and governments should protect them (Locke).
- 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)
- Republican (representative) form of gov’t.
- Democrats were more radical than liberals; more willing to endorse violence to achieve their goals.

- Liberalism in Economics

- Some economists of the era (e.g. Ricardo and Malthus) painted a bleak picture
- Economics became known as the “dismal science”
- Adam Smith in *Wealth of Nations* (1776)
- Became the “bible” of capitalism
- Advocated economic individualism
- Laissez-faire: opposed gov’t intervention in social and economic affairs, even if the need for action seemed great to reformers
- Most productive economy was one that allowed for the greatest measure of individual choice—“invisible hand” of the self-regulating market.
- Severely opposed to mercantilism
- David Ricardo: “iron law of wages”
- Plentiful supply of workers would keep wages low, to the detriment of the working class.
- Thomas Malthus: believed human population would outstrip the food supply resulting in massive famines.
- Utilitarianism: founded by Jeremy Bentham
- 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.
- John Stuart Mill: *On Liberty* (1859): 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)

- Impact of Liberalism

- Inspired various revolutionary movements of the early 19th century (see below)
- Influenced revolutions in France in 1830 and 1848
- Liberalism became embodied in over ten constitutions secured between 1815 and 1848 in the states of the German Confederation.
- Influenced reform measures in Britain from the 1830s into 20th century.
- Inspired German student organizations and impacted Prussian (and later German) life in the late 19th century.
- Resulted in some mild reforms in Russia in the early 20th century.

- Nationalism

- Characteristics
- Sought to turn cultural unity into self-government
- Common language, history and traditions would bring about unity and common loyalties.
- Supported by liberals and especially, democrats
- Immediate origins were in the French Revolution and Napoleonic wars.
- Johann Gottfried Herder (1744-1803): regarded as father of modern nationalism
- Saw every cultural group as unique and possessing a distinct national character—Volksgeist—evolving over many centuries.
- No one culture is superior to another
- His ideas led to the notion that every nation should be sovereign and contain all members of the same nationality.
- Johann Gottlieb Fichte (1762-1814)
- Considered by some as the “father” of German nationalism
- Spoke of a German superiority over other peoples and criticized Jews
 - National revolutionary movements: 1815-1829
- Spain (1820): revolution crushed by French troops authorized by Austria, Prussia, and Russia (opposed by England who left the Congress System)
- Naples (1820)
- Incited to revolution by the activities of secret liberal-nationalist organizations (“carbonari”) protesting the absolute rule of Ferdinand I of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.
- Congress authorized Austrian troops to end the revolution in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.
- Piedmont (1820): An attempted uprising was crushed by Austrian forces.
 - Greek Revolution (1821-1829)
- Europeans concerned with the “Eastern Question”: Which European countries would fill the void in the Balkans resulting from the decline of the Ottoman Empire?
- England, France and Russia accepted Greece’s Christian appeal and joined into a united force that defeated combined Turkish and Egyptian naval forces.
- Treaty of Adrianople (1829): recognized Greek autonomy after Russia had defeated the Turks in a war.
- Significance: 3 out of 5 members of Concert of Europe supported nationalism signaling a shift from a united conservatism to nationalistic self-interest.
 - Revolutions of 1830
- Sparked by a wave of liberalism and nationalism against perceived conservative oppression
- France: July Revolution (1830)
- King Charles X sought to impose absolutism by rolling back the constitutional monarchy.
- In response, a radical revolt in Paris forced the reactionary Charles X to abdicate his throne.
- Louis Philippe (r. 1830-1848) of Orleans family became the new king under a constitutional monarchy; known as the “Bourgeoisie King”
- France was now controlled by upper-middle class bourgeoisie bankers and businessmen (in effect, a return to narrow liberalism of 1815)
- Impact of July Revolution: sparked a wave of revolutions throughout Europe.
- “When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches a cold”
 - Italy (1831-32)
- Northern Italy—Modena, Parma, and Papal States—saw outbreaks of liberal discontent.
- Italian nationalists called for unification: led by Giuseppe Mazzini and his secret revolutionary society—Young Italy.
- The Carbonari: secret nationalist societies advocated force to achieve national unification.
- Austrian troops under Metternich’s enforcement of the Concert of Europe’s philosophy crushed the disorganized revolutionaries.
- Italian Risorgimento (“resurgence” of the Italian spirit) continued—Mazzini’s dream.

- The German states (1830-1833)
- Carlsbad Decrees of 1819 had effectively restricted freedom throughout Germany.
- The July Revolution inspired German university students and professors to lead street demonstrations that forced temporary granting of constitutions in several minor German states.
- 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.
- Belgium (1830)
- 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.
- July Revolution inspired a revolt against Dutch rule in Brussels, led by students and industrial workers.
- Dutch army defeated and forced to withdraw from Belgium by Franco-British fleet.
- A national congress wrote a liberal Belgian Constitution.
- In 1839, the Great Powers declared the neutrality of Belgium.
- Poland (1830-31)
- Nicholas I crushed a nationalist uprising that challenged Russia's historic domination of Poland.
- The Organic Statute of 1832 declared Poland to be an integral part of the Russian empire.
- Prussia established the Zollverein in 1834
- Established an economic union of 17 German states which eliminated internal tariffs and set the tone for greater union.
- Free-trade idea was quite liberal
- Austria excluded; the issue became a major point of contention between Prussia & Austria
- Liberal Reform in England
- 1820-1830
- Young reform-minded Tories such as George Canning and Robert Peel gained influence in the 1820s
- Allied with liberal Whig reformers
- Reforms
- Britain abandoned the Congress System in 1822, reformed prisons and the criminal code, allowed membership in labor unions, and established efficient metropolitan police force ("Bobbies")
- Religious Reform
- 1673 Test Act was repealed (had banned non-Anglicans from office)
- Catholic Emancipation Act (1829) granted full civil rights to Roman Catholics.
- Earl Grey, Whigs' leader, was asked by the new king, George IV, to form a new government (1830)
- Whigs were heavily supported by the middle class
- Reform Bill of 1832
- Considered a milestone in British history
- Spurred by the recent cholera epidemic
- People demanded a more responsive gov't
- Increased number of voters from 6% of population to 12%.
- Eliminated under populated 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.
- Resulted in the supremacy of the House of Commons over the House of Lords in Parliament.
- Labor Reform:
- Factory Act of 1833: no child labor under age 9
- Slavery abolished in British West Indies, 1833
- Inspired by the work of William Wilberforce, an evangelical Christian who saw slavery as a sin in the eyes of God.

- **Poor Law, 1834:** required healthy unemployed workers to live in workhouses.
- **Mines Act, 1842:** Prohibited child labor in mines
- **10 Hour Act, 1847:** limited work hours for women and children to 10 hours per day
 - Chartists: sought universal suffrage
- 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.
- **Significance:** although movement failed initially, all its ideas were adopted in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.
- **Corn Laws repealed, 1846**
- **Anti-Corn Law League,** led by Richard Cobden and John Bright, argued for lower food prices.
- Partly a reaction to the 1840s Irish Potato Famine
- **Navigation Laws repealed, 1849**
- **Officially ended official policy of mercantilism**
- **Laws had been in effect since the days of Oliver Cromwell in the 1650s**
- **Internal unrest in England was relatively small compared to other countries in Europe during the rest of the 19th century.**
- **People saw reform was possible without revolution**
- **Queen Victoria (r. 1837-1901):** her relatively peaceful reign was known as the "Victorian Era"
 - Revolutions of 1848
- **Overview**
- **Watershed political event of the 19th century.**
- **1848 revolutions influenced by nationalism, liberalism, and romanticism as well as economic dislocation and instability.**
- **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**
- **Neither liberals nor conservatives could gain a permanent upper hand.**
- **Resulted in end of serfdom in Austria and Germany, universal male suffrage in France, parliaments established in German states (although controlled by princes & aristocrats), stimulated unification impulse in Prussia and Sardinia-Piedmont.**
- **Last of the liberal revolutions dating back to the French Revolution**
 - France
- **"February Revolution"**
- **Working class and liberals were unhappy with King Louis Philippe, esp. his minister Francois Guizot (who opposed electoral reform)**
- **King was forced to abdicate in February, 1848**
- **Second French Republic:** led by liberal Alphonse Lamartine (allied with bourgeoisie)
- **Louis Blanc:** socialist thinker who led working classes, demanded work for the unemployed
- **National workshops:** created to provide work for the unemployed
 - Reforms
- **Abolished slavery in the empire**
- **10 hr. workday in Paris**
- **Abolished the death penalty**
- **April elections for a new Constituent Assembly saw conflict between liberal capitalists & socialists**
- **Workers sought a revolutionary republic after Blanc was dropped from the assembly.**
- **"June Days" Revolution, 1848**
- **Cause:** the gov't closed national workshops
- **Marked beginning of class warfare in France between the bourgeoisie and the working class**
- **Workers sought war against poverty and redistribution of income.**

- Barricades put up in streets to oppose gov't forces (Hugo's *Les Miserables* based on this)
- General Cavaignac: assumed dictatorial powers & crushed the revolt (10,000 dead)
- Temporary victory for conservatives
- Election of 1848: Louis Napoleon defeated Cavaignac and became president of the Republic
- 1852: Louis Napoleon consolidated power and became Emperor Napoleon III of the Second French Empire

- Italy

- Italian nationalists and liberals sought to end foreign domination of Italy
- 1848, Milan, Lombardy and Venetia expelled Austrian rulers
- Bourbon rulers in Sicily and Naples were defeated (Kingdom of Two Sicilies)
- Sardinia-Piedmont declared war on Austria
- Giuseppe Mazzini established the Roman Republic in 1849; he was protected by Giuseppe Garibaldi and his forces
- Pope Pius IX was forced to flee Rome
- Failure of revolutions in Italy resulted in conservative victory
- Austrian General Radetsky crushed Sardinia-Piedmont; regained Lombardy and Venetia
- French troops took back the Papal States
- Causes for failure:
- Rural people did not support the revolutions
- Revolutionaries were not united (as was also the case in Germany)
- Fear of radicals among moderates
- Lack of leadership and administrative experience among revolutionaries.

- Austria

- Habsburg empire was vulnerable to the revolutionary challenge of nationalists
- Ethnic minorities sought nationalistic goals: Hungarians, Slavs, Czechs, Italians, Serbs, Croats, and others. (More non-Germans than Germans lived in the empire)
- Germans only 25% of the population
- Austrian gov't was reactionary; liberal institutions were non-existent.
- Social reliance on serfdom doomed the masses of people to a life without hope.
- "February Revolution" in France sparked rebellion for liberal reforms.

- Hungary

- Louis Kossuth, Hungarian (Magyar) leader, demanded independence
- The Czechs in Bohemia as well as three northern Italian provinces declared autonomy.
- The Austrian empire collapsed
- Students and workers staged mass demonstrations
- Metternich fled the country
- Hungarian armies drove within sight of Vienna.
- Hungarians were ultimately defeated
- The Austrian army regrouped and gained aid of Slavic minorities who resisted Magyar invasion
- Austrian and Russian armies defeated the Hungarian army.
- Hungary would have to wait until 1866 for autonomy.
- The revolution failed
- Revolutionary gov't failed to govern effectively (as was the case in Italy)
- Habsburgs restored royal absolutism

- Bohemia

- Prague Conference (1848) developed notion of Austroslavism: constitution and autonomy within Habsburg empire.
- Pan-Slav Congress failed to unite Slavic peoples in the empire.
- Austrian military ultimately occupied Bohemia and crushed the rebellion

- German States

- Revolutions inspired by 1848 revolutions in France

- Liberals demanded constitutional government and a union or federation of German states.
- Frankfurt Parliament (May, 1848)
- 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.
- Sought war with Denmark to annex Schleswig & Holstein
- In response, Prussia declared war on Denmark
- Frankfurt Parliament then presented constitution for a united German federation
- Selected Prussian King Frederick William IV as emperor
- Prussian King Frederick William IV rejected the liberal constitution
- Claimed “divine right” of kings
- Allegedly stated he would not “accept the crown from the gutter”
- He imposed a conservative constitution that guaranteed royal control of the gov’t (lasted until 1918).
- Failure of Prussia and Austria to support unification movement resulted in its collapse.
- Frederick William’s attempt to subsequently unify Germany ended in failure.
- Austria demanded Prussian allegiance to the Bund (that Austria dominated)
- In effect, this would have compromised Prussian sovereignty
- “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 (Austro-Prussian War)
- Evaluation of Revolutions of 1848
- Neither liberal or nationalist revolutionaries nor those of conservatism were able to maintain their dominance between 1789 and 1848.
- Liberalism, nationalism, socialism and democracy made some gains but were largely kept in check by conservatives.
- Many of the revolutions were spontaneous movements that could not effectively maintain popular support.
- Revolutions were largely urban movements.
- Conservative landowners and peasants essentially thwarted the revolutions
- The middle classes, who led the revolutions, came to fear the radicalism of their working class allies (e.g. Louis Blanc in France)
- Division among nationalist ethnic groups in the Austrian Empire helped destroy the revolutionary movements against the empire.
- Positive aspects
- Universal male suffrage introduced in France.
- Serfdom remained abolished in Austria and the German states.
- Parliaments were established in Prussia and other German states although dominated by princes and aristocrats.
- Prussia and Sardinia-Piedmont emerged with new energy to achieve unification within the next two decades.
- The Revolutions of 1848-49 brought to a close the era of liberal revolutions that had begun in France in 1789.
- Reformers and revolutionists learned that planning and organization was necessary for success.
- Rational argument and revolution would not always assure success.
- Age of Romanticism gave way to an Age of Realism.
- 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 will help you in this area.

- **Characteristics**
- **Emotion over reason**
- **Emphasized the human senses, passion, and faith**
- **Glorification of nature; emphasized its beauty and tempestuousness**
- **Rejected the Enlightenment view of nature as a precise harmonious whole as well as deism.**
- **Rejected Enlightenment view of the past which was counter-progressive to human history**
- **Encouraged personal freedom and flexibility**
- **By emphasizing feeling, humanitarian movements were created to fight slavery, poverty and industrial evils.**
- **In some cases, drew upon ideals of the Middle Ages**
- **Honor, faith and chivalry**
- **Popular in Germany**
- **Britain: novels of Sir Walter Scott; Gothic architecture of the Houses of Parliament**
- **In central and eastern Europe, Romantics focused on peasant life & transcribed folk songs, tales, and proverbs**
- **Philosophical forerunners of Romanticism**
- **Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712-1778): most important (Social Contract, 1762); believed society and materialism corrupted human nature**
- **Believed man was a “noble savage” in a state of nature**
- **Immanuel Kant (1724-1804): Accepted rationalism of the Enlightenment while preserving his belief in human freedom, immortality, & existence of God.**
- **Helped establish philosophy as a separate branch from religion**
- **Romanticism was largely inspired by the French Revolution**
- **Sturm und Drang (“Storm and Stress”): used by German romantics in 1770s and 80s conveying emotional intensity.**
- **George William Friedreich Hegel (1770-1831)**
- **Leading figure of German idealism**
- **Dialectic -- initial idea (thesis) is challenged by an opposing view (anti-thesis) and results in a hybrid of the two ideas (synthesis)**
- **Johann Gottlieb Fichte (1762-1814) (see p. 11 above)**
- **In Addresses to the German Nation (1806) he developed a romantic nationalism that saw Germans as superior over other peoples.**
- **Strongly anti-Semitic**
- **Romantic Poetry**
- **Romantics believed that poetry was supreme over all other literary forms; the expression of one’s soul**
- **Germany**
- **Friedrich von Schiller (1759-1805)**
- **Wrote about man achieving freedom through the aesthetic of Beauty.**
- **Spoke of universal human solidarity**
- **His poem, “Ode to Joy” (1785), was incorporated by Beethoven in his 9th Symphony**
- **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)**
- **England**
- **William Wordsworth (1771-1855) and Samuel Taylor Coleridge (1772-1834)**
- **Deeply influenced by 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.**
- **Defied classic rules and abandoned flowery poetic conventions for ordinary language.**
- **Nature was a mysterious force from which the poet could learn**

- Portrayed simple subjects in a highly idealized and majestic way
- 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
- Represented the romantic's interest in history
- Influenced by the German romanticism of Goethe
- Lord Byron (1788-1824)
- Embodied the melancholic Romantic figure
- Died fighting for Greek independence against the Turks in 1824
- Percy Bysshe Shelley (1792-1822)
- Prometheus Unbound (1820): Detailed the revolt of humans against a society that oppresses them
- Literature
- George Sand [female writer whose real name was Amandine Aurore Lucie Dupin (1804-1876)]: Emphasized themes of the romantic love of nature and moral idealism
- Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1749-1832)
- 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
- 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.
- Perhaps greatest of the German Romantic authors
- Victor Hugo (1802-1885): Hunchback of Notre Dame; Les Misérables
- Romanticism in his novels was evident with his use of fantastic characters, strange settings, and human emotions.
- Grimm's Fairy Tales: collection of German folk stories
- The Grimm brothers, Jakob and Wilhelm, were influenced by Herder's views about preserving songs and sayings of German culture. (See p. 11)
- Provides a strong example of how German nationalism and romanticism were tied together
- Art
- Caspar David Friedrich (1774-1840), Wanderers Above the Mist (1818)
- Mystical view of the sublime power of nature was conveyed in many of his paintings
- Eugène Delacroix (1796-1863)
- Most famous French romantic painter
- Interested in the exotic and dramatic use of color
- Liberty Leading the People (1830) is his most famous work for his portrayal of the 1830 Revolution in France
- Théodore Géricault (1791-1824)
- Raft of the Medusa (1818-19): based on a shipwreck off the west coast of Africa
- Themes of power of nature and man's attempt to survive its force
- J. M. W. Turner (1775-1851)
- Depicted nature's power and terror.
- Wild storms and sinking ships were favorite subjects
- Many paintings of landscapes, seascapes, sunrises and sunsets.
- John Constable (1776-1837)
- Painted rural English landscapes in which human beings were at one with their environment.
- Music (c. 1820-1900)

- Romantic music places a strong connection with emotion as well as nationalism (which is conveyed through the use of national folk songs)
- Ludwig van Beethoven (1770-1826)
- Transitional figure between the Classical and Romantic eras
- One of the first composers to convey inner human emotion through music
- 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
- 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 9th Symphony.
- Franz Schubert (1797-1828)
- Wrote hundreds of German songs (lieder) that wedded music and Romantic poetry.
- Hector Berlioz (1803-1869)
- A major founder of programmatic music that sought to convey moods and actions via instrumental music
- Symphonie Fantastique is his masterpiece and is the first programmatic symphony
- Frédéric Chopin (1810-49): wrote numerous piano works that highlighted Polish folk songs and dances
- Franz Liszt (1811-1886):
- Many of his works reflected his native Hungarian music (e.g. Hungarian Rhapsody)
- Greatest piano virtuoso of mid-late 19th century
- Developed the symphonic poem (or tone poem), a single movement symphonic work that was based on a literary or pictorial idea.
- Antonín Dvořák (1841-1904): Works utilized folk music of his native Bohemia
- Giuseppe Verdi (1813-1901), greatest Italian opera composer (see pp. 24-25 below)
- Richard Wagner (1813-1883), German opera
- Along with Verdi he is considered the greatest opera composer of the 19th century
- His development of the "music-drama" is often considered the culmination of the Romantic era
- German nationalist composer who strongly emphasized Germanic myths and legends
- Peter Tchaikovsky (1840-1893)
- Most well-known of the Russian romantic composers; perhaps the most gifted European composer in the creation of beautiful melodies.
- Often used Russian folk songs in his symphonies, ballets (e.g. The Nutcracker and Swan Lake) and other works
- 1812 Overture (1882) and March Slav (1876) are but two examples of his use of folk songs and the creation of memorable melodies.
- Architecture
- The Romantic era returned to medieval ideals in certain respects.
- 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
- Romanticism's connection to politics and revolution
- Philosophy
- Romantics believed in revolutionary movements that would give people more freedom and control over their lives
- Supported nationalistic movements that emphasized cultural traditions and languages of Europe's varied peoples
- Revolutionary movements were highly idealized and probably not attainable in light of political realities of the era.
- The art of the period tended to idealize these movements
- France: Eugene Delacroix

- **Massacre at Chios, 1824**
- **Portrays Greek Christians who seek independence as victims of Ottoman savagery**
- **Liberty Leading the People, 1830**
- **Idealized portrayal of popular revolution with Marianne, bourgeois and proletariat revolutionaries.**
- **Germany**
- **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**
- **Johann Gottfried von Herder rebelled against Enlightenment rationalism as he was a leader of the Sturm and Drang movement**
- **Urged Germans to study German literature and history as believed language was a key to national unity**
- **Believed an individual reached highest stage of development through a passionate connection with a national community—Volksgeist**
- **Sources such as Grimm's Fairy Tales furthered the notion of a German culture**
- **Italy**
- **Popular revolution led by Mazzini and Garibaldi had strong idealistic and Romantic overtones**
- **Giuseppe Verdi's operas evoked strong nationalist views**
- **Verdi was seen in some circles as the figure head 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**
- **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.**
- **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**
- **Socialism**
- **Causes**
- **Desire to reorganize society to establish cooperation and a new sense of community.**
- **Increasing misery of working classes disturbed liberal thinkers (Bentham and Mill), who proposed a modification of laissez-faire economics.**
- **Liberal practices in politics (republicanism) and economics (capitalism) seemed to promote selfish individualism and the fragmenting of society.**
- **Not until the 19th century did issue of social justice gain broad intellectual base and greater support.**
- **Early French Socialists**
- **Proposed a system of greater economic equality planned by the government (sometimes called Utopian Socialism)**
- **Count Henri de Saint-Simon (1760-1825)**
- **Industrialization, aided by science, would bring a wondrous new age to Europe.**
- **Proper social organization would require the "parasites"—the court, aristocracy, lawyers, churchmen—to give way to the "doers"—leading scientists, engineers, and industrialists.**
- **Sought public works projects and establishing investment banks.**
- **Every social institution should have as its main goal improved conditions for the poor.**
- **Louis Blanc (1811-1882)**
- **More practical approach than other early French socialists.**
- **Urged workers to fight for universal suffrage and to take control of the state peacefully.**
- **Gov't should set up workshops and factories to guarantee full employment.**
- **Played a role in the "June Days" Revolution in Paris in 1848**

- **Pierre Joseph Proudhon (1809-1865) What is Property? (1840)**
- Believed property was profit stolen from the worker, who was the source of all wealth.
- Ideas later influenced Karl Marx
- Often considered an anarchist as he greatly feared the power of the state.
- **Charles Fourier (1772-1837)**
- Sought planned economy & socialist communities.
- Described socialist utopia in mathematical detail.
- Seven utopian communities founded along his ideas; most in the U.S.
- Early proponent of total emancipation of women.
- **Christian Socialism (began in England around 1848)**
- Believed the evils of industrialism would be ended by following Christian principles.
- Attempted to bridge gap between the anti-religious socialism and Christian social justice for workers.
- **Friedrich Engels (1820-1895) lashed out at the middle classes in his The Condition of the Working Class in England (1844).**
- 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."
- His ideas influenced Marx and later socialists.
- **Scientific Socialism or Marxism: developed by Karl Marx and Friederich Engels**
- **The Communist Manifesto (1848)**
- Considered the "bible" of communism
- Intended to replace utopian hopes and dreams with a brutal, militant blueprint for socialist working class success.
- Theory of dialectical materialism
- The economic interpretation of history: all human history determined by economic factors (mainly who controls means of production & distribution).
- 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.
- Theory of Surplus Value: true value of a product is labor and, since the worker receives a small portion of his just labor price, the difference is surplus value, "stolen" from him by the capitalist.
- Socialism was inevitable: Capitalism contains the seeds of its own destruction (overproduction, unemployment, etc.)
- Violent revolution: The increasing gap between proletariat and bourgeoisie will be so great that the working classes will rise up in revolution and overthrow the elite bourgeoisie.
- Will create a "dictatorship of the proletariat."
- **"WORKING MEN OF ALL COUNTRIES, UNITE!"**
- Creation of a classless society: Will result as modern capitalism is dismantled.
- "From each according to his abilities, to each according to his needs," will take place.
- Impact of socialism on European politics became profound by late 19th century (see below)
- Views on women
- Marx saw women as being doubly oppressed: by capitalists that paid them low wages and exploited their labor, and by a society that gave women second-class status.
- Women eventually played an influential role in the socialist movement in the nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries.
- Marxism was an atheistic philosophy