"Reaction, Revolution and Romanticism, 1815-1850"

Chapter 21 Reading Guide *Western Civilization - 10th Ed. -Spielvogel*

**Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**MAJOR THEMES / BIG QUESTIONS: (as you work through the chapter, bear these questions in mind)**

* How did conservatives attempt to repair the damage of the Napoleonic period and maintain traditional political authority? (OS-3, SP-3, SP-14)
* How can the revolts in Latin America be seen as both a product of European exploitation and a cause of further rebellion in Europe? (INT-10)
* How do the revolts of the period 1820–1848 reflect the impact of nationalism and constitutionalism in Europe? (OS-9, SP-4, SP-7, SP-11, SP-17, IS-10)
* How did middle-class liberals justify their wish for equality along with their mistreatment of the lower class? (OS-8, PP-10, IS-9, PP-13)
* How did the revolts in France exemplify the changes occurring in European class structure? How did Great Britain avoid rebellion? (PP-13, PP-15)
* What new ideological movements attempted to better the lives of workers, women, and slaves? (OS-4)
* How can the Romantic movement be seen as a response to ideals of the Enlightenment, the Industrial Revolution, and nationalistic revolt? (OS-10, OS-12, OS-13)

1.) Read the blue section on pages 620-21. What was the general political sentiment after Napoleon had finally been vanquished? What new ideologies continued to be at odds with the view of the traditional sources of authority?

**21.1 The Conservative Order**

2.) What happened to France’s government after Napoleon’s defeat?

3.) What was the Congress of Vienna? Who led it? What role did he have, where was he from, and what was his primary goal at the meetings?

4.) What is the principle of legitimacy? How did this factor into the Congress of Vienna’s objectives?

5.) Briefly explain what happened to Poland at the Congress of Vienna.

6.) Why were delegates at the Congress of Vienna so concerned with establishing a new Balance of Power? What did they argue it achieved? How was France positioned in this balance?

7.) Explain the ideology of conservatism. Who were some major advocates of conservatism in the early 19th century? What were their broad views?

8.) What was the Concert of Europe? Which countries were affiliated in this “concert”?

9.) During the meetings from 1818-22, why were there revolts in Spain and Italy? Why was Metternich so concerned with these revolts? His reaction was to establish the “principle of intervention,” but what did this mean?

10.) Why did Britain refuse to agree to the principle? As with anything, there’s the reasons they state overtly as their reason, and underlying ones that actually motivated their refusal. Think about this one.

11.) Who were the “creoles” in Central and South America? What ideals became increasingly appealing to them in the beginning of the 19th century?

12.) What was the window of opportunity that Creoles had to instigate change in their Latin American colonies?

13.) Who was Simon Bolivar? Explain his background, major accomplishments, and how he developed the title “El Libertador”

14.) Who was Jose de San Martin? How was he similar and/or different than Simon Bolivar in his beliefs and how he carried out his revolts? Where were his efforts focused?

15.) How did the realm of foreign economic dominance change after the establishment of new free states in South America?

16.) Why was there a revolt in Greece and how did the “principle of intervention” work differently in this case? Give a brief synopsis of the Greek Revolt and the roles that Britain, France, Russia, and the Ottoman Empire played in this event.

17.) Describe the status of the British government during the first part of the 19th century. Who was in charge? Who are the Whigs and the Tories?

18.) What was the Corn Law? Why was it put into place? What was the reaction of various groups?

19.) So, after Napoleon, the Bourbons were restored in France. How did the reigns of Louis XVIII and Charles X go? Explain with some details.

20.) For the first half of the 19th century, Italy is still not a unified state. Name the nine different states and draw a small picture to demonstrate your understanding of where they are located.

21.) Who were the Carbonari? Why did they have such a difficult time inciting revolt in Italy? (hint, at least two major reasons)

22.) What kept liberalism and nationalism movements initially weak throughout most places in Europe?

23.) How did the political boundaries of the Holy Roman Empire change after the fall of Napoleon and the Congress of Vienna? Which two states emerged as the most powerful? What was the German Confederation?

24.) What kinds of political and institutional reforms did Prussia make during the late Napoleonic Era to strengthen the state?

25.) What was the Burschenschaften? What were its goals? Who participated in it and what kinds of activities did they arrange?

28.) What were the Karlsbad decrees of 1819? Why were they passed?

27.) Although Austria was a single state under the Habsburg dynasty, what made it somewhat fractured from within?

28.) Russia had an autocracy, what is this? How was Russia still very politically behind-the-times from the rest of Western Europe?

29.) Who was the Tsar of Russia at the start of the 19th century and how was he a conservative reactionary? What was the response to his policies?

30.) What was the Decembrist Revolt? Who led it? Why did it happen? And how did it come to an end?

31.) What maneuvers did Tsar Nicolas I take that made him even more reactionary than Alexander I?

**21.2 Ideologies of Change**

32.) What is liberalism in the classical, European history sense of the word? Which group of people most commonly held beliefs of liberalism?

33.) What was laissez-faire economics? Explain the extent to which the government should play a role in the economy according to liberals. Why do they believe this?

34.) What were the broad views of Thomas Malthus? What was his major work?

35.) In what way did David Ricardo extend Mathus’s teachings? What was his major economic argument?

36.) How does political liberalism differ from economic liberalism? What views did liberals have of human rights and how society should function under law?

37.) What were the views of John Stuart Mill as presented in his work *On Liberty*?

38.) How did John Stuart Mill feel about the role of womens’ rights?

39.) What is nationalism? How was the view of “nationhood” very different from how people viewed their identity in previous generations?

40.) In what ways did nationalism operate as a force against conservatism in the early years of the 19th century? By the same token, why was nationalism closely identified with liberalism in the early years of the 19th century?

41.) What was early socialism? How was it “utopian” and what does this term mean? What kinds of conditions brought about socialist sentiments?

42.) Who was Charles Fourier? What was his model of living? How were phalansteries supposed to work?

43.) Who was Robert Owen? What was he remembered for in Scotland and what ideas did he bring to the US?

44.) What did French socialist Louis Blanc propose as an alternative to capitalism?

45.) What efforts did Zoe Gatti de Gamond and Comte de Saint-Simon attempt to make in restructuring society?

46.) Who was Flora Tristan? What was her vision of the future of civilization and how relevant was her work, and the work of other utopian socialists, at the time it was created?

**21.3 Revolution and Reform 1830-1850**

47.) What were the July Ordinances put in place by Charles X? What was the immediate response to them? What happened to Charles X?

48.) After the Bourbon dynasty was ousted, who became the new king? Where did he draw his support from? What was his nickname?

49.) How much was the new King of France from 1830 to 1848 a real champion of the lesser bourgeoisie and Parisian working class? Why was his reign disappointing in many ways?

50.) What was the Chamber of Deputies? What two upper-middle-class groups emerged as representatives and what were their differing views?

51.) How did the Polish nationalist uprising of 1830 turn out?

52.) What did the Whigs realize about revolution by the 1830s? What did the Reform Act of 1832 do to change life in Britain? Who did it benefit and why?

53.) What did the Poor Law of 1832 accomplish? What was the theory behind it?

54.) What was the Anti-Corn Law League and who helped to get it repealed in Parliament? Why was his aid somewhat unexpected?

55.) Describe some of the causes of the brand new revolution in France (again) that started in 1848.

56.) What happened to Louis-Philippe? What was the primary focus of the new provisional government in his absence?

57.) What was the Second Republic, when was it established, and how did it function? Who was elected to lead the new republic?

58.) Summarize the significance of the revolutions that began in the German states in 1848. What is the difference between *Grossdeutsch* and *Kleindeutsch*? What was the Frankfurt Parliament, or Frankfurt Assembly? Was it a success or failure? Why?

59.) Eventually Austria itself dismissed Metternich and faced some revolutionary sentiments. From whom did these movements arise and what were their demands?

60.) What was the result of the Hungarian revolts in Austria? How did it occur?

61.) What was the Risorgimento and who was Giuseppe Mazzini? What was the goal of Mazzini and in what manner did he plan to achieve it?

62.) How well did these revolutions across Italy manage to establish liberal reform and national unity?

63.) Why were the revolutions of 1848 wrought with failure?

**21.4 The Emergence of an Ordered Society and 21.5 Culture in an Age of Reaction and Revolution**

64.) Why did police forces begin to be established across France and Britain during the 1830s?

65.) Alternative to police forces, what were other approaches to solving the crime problems?

66.) What are the characteristics of Romantic art and literature?

67.) Name some notable romantic artists, poets, composers, and authors and their most famous works.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS FOR THE PRIMARY SOURCES (BOXED

DOCUMENTS)

1. “The Voice of Conservatism: Metternich of Austria”: Based on Metternich's discussion, how would you define conservatism? What experience obviously conditioned Metternich's ideas? Was Metternich and early nineteenth century conservatism merely a reaction to the events of the French Revolution? Why and/or why not? Based on this selection, discuss the actual policies Metternich would have wanted his government to pursue. (page 623)
2. “University Students and German Unification” Questions in box – page 629
3. “The Voice of Liberalism: John Stuart Mill on Liberty”: How do Mill's ideas fit into the concept of democracy, safety and national security? Is Mill a democrat? Why and/or why not? What is more important in his thought: the individual or society? What do you believe to be the historic sources or inspirations of Mill's ideas? According to the tenets of the early twenty-first century, would Mill be described as a liberal or a conservative or neither? Why? (page 631)
4. Opposing Viewpoints: Response to Revolution: Two Perspectives. Questions in box – page 636-637
5. “The Voice of Italian Nationalism: Giuseppe Mazzini and Young Italy”: Based on the principles outlined here, define European nationalism in the early nineteenth century. Why do you think some have defined nineteenth-century nationalism as a "secular religion"? Could Mazzini be described as a liberal? Why or why not? Was his hope for a republican Italy overly optimistic in 1831? Why or why not? (page 641)
6. “The New British Police: ‘We Are Not Treated as Men’”: What were the common complaints of the British constables? What main issue did the complaints raise? Were those complaints justified? Why? What was revolutionary about the establishment of professional police departments? Why might it be said that the development of police forces is a defining characteristic of Western Civilization in modern times? (page 644)
7. “Gothic Literature: Edgar Allan Poe”: What literary techniques does Poe use to create a sense of horror in the excerpt from The Fall of the House of Usher? What characteristics of Romanticism are revealed in Poe's tale? Why did Romanticism appear when it did and where it did, or how did Romanticism offer alternatives to the reigning influences of rationalism and industrialism? (page 651)

**Key Vocabulary and ID Terms**

1. Congress of Vienna

2. Klemens von Metternich

3. “legitimacy”

4. balance of power

5. Edmund Burke and conservatism

6. Joseph de Maistre and conservatism

7. Greek Revolt

8. Britain’s Tories and Whigs

9. Corn Laws and the Peterloo Massacre

10. Louis XVIII and Charles X

11. Carbonari

12. Germanic Confederation

13. Burschenschaften

14. the Decembrist Revolt

15. Tsar Nicholas I

16. Thomas Malthus

17. David Ricardo’s “iron law of wages”

18. John Stuart Mill

19. On the Subjection of Women

20. utopian socialism

21. Charles Fourier’s phalansteries

22. Robert Owen’s New Lanark

23. Louis Blanc and Flora Tristan

24. France’s July Revolution of 1830

25. Reform Act of 1832

25. revolutions of 1848

26. France’s Second Republic

27. Frankfurt Assembly

27. Louis Kossuth

28. Giuseppe Mazzini and Young Italy

29. serjents, “bobbies,” and Schutzmannschaft

30. Romanticism

31. neo-Gothic architecture

32. Mary Shelley’s Frankenstein

33. Percy Bysshe Shelley and Lord Byron

34. Caspar David Friedrich, J.M.W. Turner and Eugene Delacroix