

Name _____ Date _____ Period _____ SCORE _____/100

CHAPTER 21

Reaction, Revolution, and Romanticism 1815-1850

Please staple the following items, IN THIS ORDER, behind this cover sheet:

1. * Lecture Notes
2. * Chapter Vocabulary
3. * Chapter Questions
4. * Chapter Review Packet

* = MANDATORY

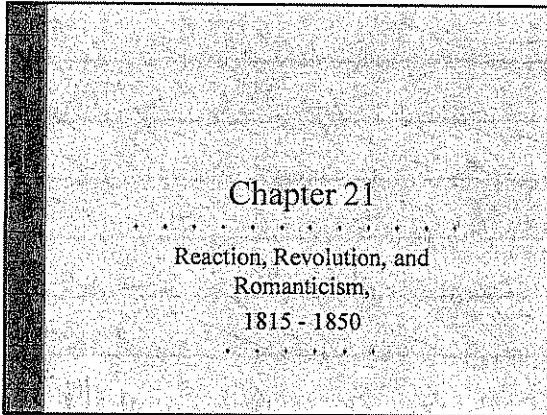
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5. Other Assignments = OPTIONAL - (essay questions, graded maps, charts, graphs, etc.)

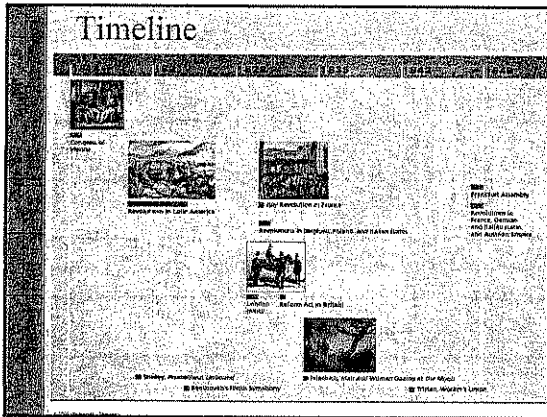
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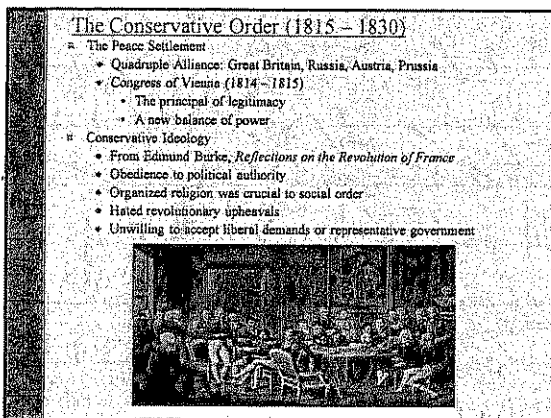
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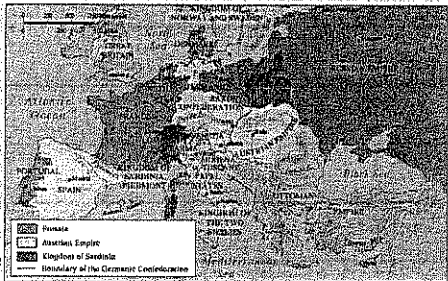
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Map 21.1: Europe after the Congress of Vienna

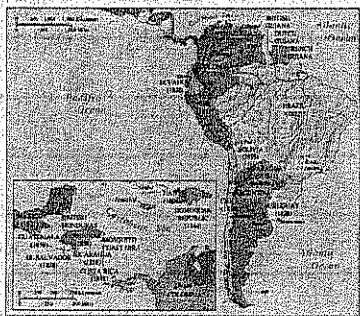


Conservative Domination: The Concert of Europe

- The Concert of Europe
 - Met several times: congresses
 - Quintuple Alliance
 - Principle of intervention
 - Collapse of revolution in Spain and Italy
- The Revolt of Latin America
 - Bourbon monarchy of Spain toppled
 - Latin American countries began declaring independence
 - Simón Bolívar (1783-1830)
 - José de San Martín (1778-1830)
 - Britain began to dominate Latin American economy
- The Greek Revolt, 1821-1832
 - Intervention could support revolution as well
 - Greek revolt in 1820
 - Britain, France, Russia at war
 - Treaty of Adrianople, 1829




Map 21.2: Latin America in the First Half of the Nineteenth Century




Conservative Domination: The European States

- Great Britain: Rule of the Tories
 - Landowning classes dominate Parliament
 - Tory and Whig factions, Tories dominate
- Restoration in France
 - Louis XVIII (r. 1814 - 1824)
 - Ultraroyalists
- Intervention in the Italian States and Spain
 - Conservative reaction against the forces of nationalism and liberalism
- Repression in Central Europe
 - Metternich and the forces of reaction
 - Liberal and national movements in Germany
 - Karlsbad Decrees (1819)
- Russia
 - Rural, agricultural, and autocratic
 - Alexander I (1801-1825)
 - Nicholas I (1825-1855)

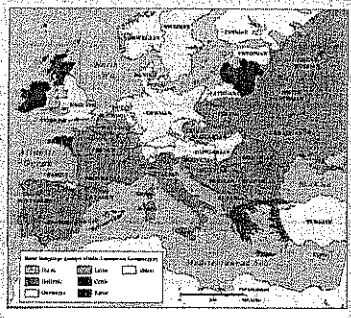


Ideologies of Change

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




Map 21.3: The Distribution of Language in Nineteenth-Century Europe




Early Socialism

Utopian Socialists


- ◆ Charles Fourier (1772 – 1838)
- ◆ Robert Owen (1771-1858)
- ◆ Louis Blanc (1813 – 1882)
- ◆ Female Supporters
- ◆ Flora Tristan (1803 – 1844)



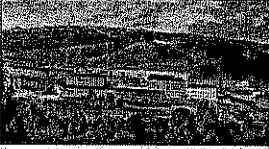
Charles Fourier



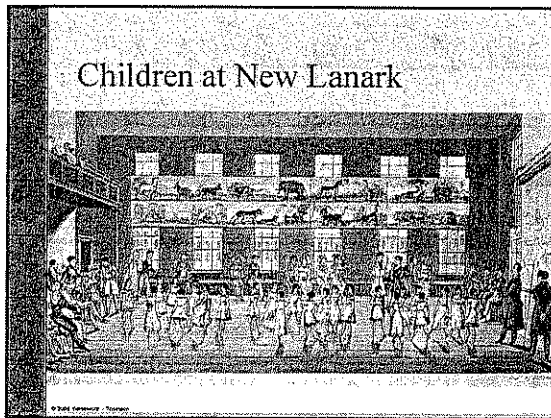
Louis Blanc



Flora Tristan



Robert Owen's New Lanark




Revolution and Reform. 1830-1850

Another French Revolution


- ◆ Charles X (1824-1830)
 - Revolt by liberals
- ◆ Louis-Philippe (1830-1848)
 - The bourgeois monarch
 - Constitutional changes favor the upper bourgeoisie

Revolutionary Outbursts in Belgium, Poland, and Italy

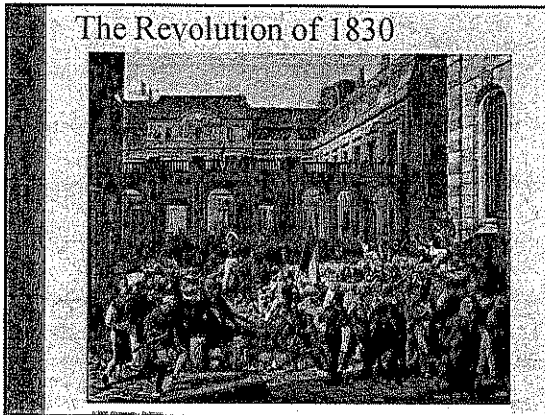
- Austrian Netherlands given to Dutch Republic
- Revolt by the Belgians
- Revolt attempts in Poland and Italy



Charles X





Louis Philippe




Reform in Great Britain

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

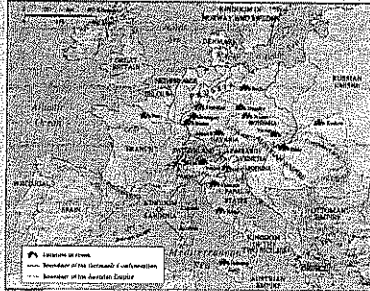


The Revolutions of 1848

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



Map 21.4: The Revolutions of 1848 – 1849



Revolution in Central Europe

✦ French revolts led to promises of reform

◆ Frederick William IV (1840-1861)

- Frankfurt Assembly

Frederick William IV



◆ Austrian Empire

- Louis Kossuth, Hungary
- Metternich flees the country
- Hungary's wishes granted

◆ Francis (Franz) Joseph I (1848-1916)

Francis Joseph I



Louis Kossuth

Revolts in the Italian States

✦ Giuseppe Mazzini (1805-1872)

- Young Italy, 1831
- Goal: a united Italy



Giuseppe Mazzini

✦ Cristina Belgioioso (1808-1871)

✦ Charles Albert (r. 1831 – 1849)



1848 flag



Charles Albert



Cristina Belgioioso

The Failures of 1848

- Division within the revolutionaries
 - Radicals and liberals
- Divisions among nationalities



Europe c. 1840

The Maturing of the United States




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



US flag c. 1812

The Emergence of an Ordered Society

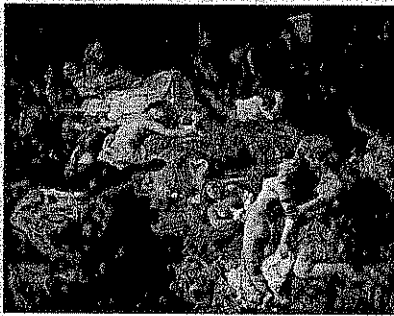
- Development of a regular system of police
 - Purpose of police
- French Police
 - First appearance of new kind of police in Paris
- British Bobbies
 - "Bobbies" introduced in 1829 - 1830
 - Goal was to prevent crime
- Crime and Social Reform
 - New poor laws
 - Moral reformers
 - Organized religion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

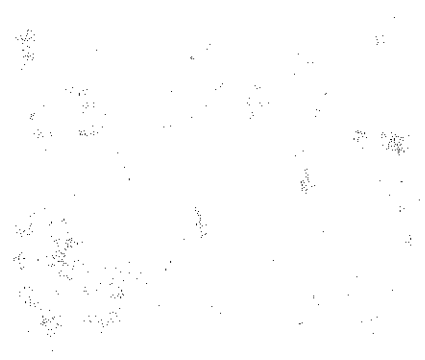


Caspar David Friedrich, *Man and Woman Gazing at the Moon*



Eugène Delacroix, *The Death of Sardanapalus*





Utilize the chapter readings, the textbook glossary, index, a dictionary, or any other helpful resource to help you identify, define, describe, or explain the following people, terms, words or phrases. When identifying people (1) include the dates of their life. e.g.: Charles VII (1422-1461) and (2) include a description of their importance (ideas, inventions, leadership/political qualities, famous artistic works, etc.).

- Section 1 pg. 589 (The Conservative Order [1815-1830])
- Section 2 pg. 598 (The Ideologies of Change)
- Section 3 pg. 603 (Revolution and Reform)
- Section 4 pg. 610 (The Emergence of an Ordered Society)
- Section 5 pg. 613 (Culture in an Age of Reaction and Revolution: The Mood of Romanticism)

Section 1

1. Congress of Vienna
2. Klemens von Metternich
3. "legitimacy" (principal of)
4. balance of power
5. Edmund Burke and conservatism
6. Joseph de Maistre and conservatism
7. Concert of Europe
8. Principal of Intervention
9. the congress system
10. Latin America revolts
11. Monroe Doctrine
12. Greek Revolt
13. Britain's Tories and Whigs
14. Corn Laws and the Peterloo Massacre
15. Louis XVIII and Charles X
16. Ministerial Responsibility

17. Carbonari
18. Germanic Confederation
19. *Burschenschaften*
20. the Decembrist Revolt
21. Tsar Nicholas I

Section 2

22. Liberalism
23. classical economics
24. Thomas Malthus
25. David Ricardo's "iron law of wages"
26. John Stuart Mill
27. *On the Subjection of Women*
28. Socialism
29. utopian socialism
30. Charles Fourier's phalansteries
31. Robert Owen's New Lanark
32. Louis Blanc and Flora Tristan

Section 3

33. France's July Revolution of 1830
34. parties of Movement and Resistance
35. Reform Act of 1832
36. revolutions of 1848

37. France's Second Republic

38. Frankfurt Assembly

39. Louis Kossuth

40. Risorgimento

41. Giuseppe Mazzini and Young Italy

42. Jacksonian Democracy

Section 4

43. Serjents

44. Bobbies

45. *Schutzmannschaft*

46. London Mechanics' Institute

Section 5

47. Romanticism

48. Individualism

49. Goethe's *The Sorrows of Young Werther*

50. brothers Grimm

51. Sir Walter Scott

52. neo-Gothic architecture

53. Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein*

54. Percy Bysshe Shelley and Lord Byron

55. William Wordsworth

56. Pantheism

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

58. Ludwig von Beethoven and Hector Berlioz

59. Chateaubriand's *Genius of Christianity*

Utilize the chapter readings and thoroughly answer the following questions. Although complete sentences are not necessary, thoughtful, intelligent, thorough answers are required.

- Section 1 pg. 589 (The Conservative Order [1815-1830])
- Section 2 pg. 598 (The Ideologies of Change)
- Section 3 pg. 603 (Revolution and Reform)
- Section 4 pg. 610 (The Emergence of an Ordered Society)
- Section 5 pg. 613 (Culture in an Age of Reaction and Revolution: The Mood of Romanticism)

Section 1

1. MAP EXERCISE QUESTION: Europe after the Congress of Vienna, 1815. MAP 21.1.
(1) In comparison to 1789, what changes had occurred in the map of Europe by 1815? (2) From the vantage point of 1815, what might be the several predictions for the future of the German Confederation and the states of Italy? (3) How did the opponents of France manipulate the map of Europe to prevent future French attempts to upset the territorial status quo? (page 591)
 - 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
2. Discuss the Congress of Vienna. What did it try to accomplish in Europe? How well did it succeed in achieving its goals?
3. PRIMARY SOURCE DOCUMENT QUESTION – “The Voice of Conservatism: Metternich of Austria” (pg. 592)
(1) Based on Metternich's discussion, how would you define conservatism? (2) What experience obviously conditioned Metternich's ideas? (3) Was Metternich and early nineteenth century conservatism merely a reaction to the events of the French Revolution? (4) Why and/or why not? (5) Based on this selection, discuss the actual policies Metternich would have wanted his government to pursue.
 - 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
 - 5.

4. What were the chief ideas associated with the ideology of conservatism in the first half of the nineteenth century? How were these ideas put into practice between 1815 and 1830?

Section 2

5. What were the chief ideas associated with the ideologies of liberalism, nationalism, and early or utopian socialism? Why were liberalism, nationalism, and early socialism considered revolutionary by many people? How were these ideologies similar? How were they different?

6. PRIMARY SOURCE DOCUMENT QUESTION – “The Voice of Liberalism: John Stuart Mill on Liberty” (pg. 600)
(1) How do Mill's ideas fit into the concept of democracy, safety and national security? (2) Is Mill a democrat? Why and/or why not? (3) What is more important in his thought: the individual or society? (4) What do you believe to be the historic sources or inspirations of Mill's ideas? (5) According to the tenets of the early twenty-first century, would Mill be described as a liberal or a conservative or neither? Why? (page 600)

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

7. MAP EXERCISE QUESTION: The Distribution of Languages in Nineteenth-Century Europe. MAP 21.3.

(1) Comparing this map with 21.1, what obvious challenges might face the Ottoman and Austrian empires in the decades after 1815? (2) How did the linguistic distribution in those two empires compare with the linguistic circumstances in the German Confederation, France, and Italy? (page 601).

1.

2.

Section 3

8. How was Great Britain able to avoid revolution in the 1830's and 1840's?

9. Discuss the revolutions of 1848 in France, central Europe, and Italy. What caused them? What did they achieve initially? Why did the revolutionary forces fail? What did the revolutions actually achieve?

10. Compare and contrast the revolution of 1848 in France with the revolutions in the German and Italian states. How were they similar and how were they different?

	<u>Similarities</u>	<u>Differences</u>
<u>France</u>		
<u>German States</u>		
<u>Italian States</u>		

11. PRIMARY SOURCE DOCUMENT QUESTION- "Revolutionary Excitement: The 1848 Revolution in Germany"(pg. 607)
(1) Why was Schurz so excited when he heard the news about the revolution in France? (2) Compare Schurz' reminiscences with Heinrich von Gagern's letter to his father. (3) Do you think being a university student would help explain his reaction? Why or why not?

1.

2.

3.

12. MAP EXERCISE QUESTION-The Revolutions of 1848 and 1849. MAP 21.4.

(1) Where geographically did most of the revolts take place? (2) What does that suggest about the causes of many of the uprisings? (3) What do the revolutions of 1848 and 1849 suggest about the centrality of France as the liberal or revolutionary inspiration for other Europeans? (page 606)

1.

2.

3.

Section 4

13. PRIMARY SOURCE DOCUMENT QUESTION - "The New British Police: 'We Are Not Treated as Men'" (pg. 611)
(1) What were the common complaints of the British constables? (2) What main issue did the complaints raise? (3) Were those complaints justified? Why or why not? (4) What was revolutionary about the establishment of professional police departments? (5) Why might it be said that the development of police forces is a defining characteristic of Western Civilization in modern times?

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

14. In what specific ways did Europe respond to the need for order in society in the first half of the nineteenth century?

Section 5

15. What were the characteristics of Romanticism, and how were they reflected in literature, art, and music?

16. PRIMARY SOURCE DOCUMENT QUESTION-"Gothic Literature: Edgar Allan Poe" (pg. 614)

(1) What literary techniques does Poe use to create a sense of horror in the excerpt from *The Fall of the House of Usher*?

(2) What characteristics of Romanticism are revealed in Poe's tale? (3) 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?

1.

2.

3.

17. Compare and contrast the concepts of romanticism as exhibited in Caspar David Friedrich's *Man and Woman Gazing at the Moon* with Eugene Delacroix's *The Death of Sardanapalus*.

CHAPTER TWENTY-ONE

REACTION, REVOLUTION, AND ROMANTICISM, 1815-1850

Name:
Period:
Date:
Graded by:

Score: _____/50

Chapter Outline

- I. Conservative Order (1815-1830)
 - A. Peace Settlement after Napoleon
 - 1. Restoration of Kingdoms
 - 2. Containment of France
 - B. Ideology of Conservatism
 - 1. Edmund Burke's *Reflections* as Guide
 - 2. Joseph de Maistre's Order over Chaos
 - C. Conservative Domination: Concert of Europe
 - 1. From Quadruple to Quintuple Alliance
 - 2. Intervention by the Great Powers
 - 3. Revolt in Latin America
 - 4. The Greek Revolt, 1821-1832
 - D. The Conservative Domination: European States
 - 1. Rule of the Tories in Britain
 - a. Peterloo
 - b. Minor Reforms
 - 2. Bourbon Restoration in France
 - a. Louis XVIII's Moderation
 - b. Charles X and the Revolt of 1830
 - 3. Intervention in Italy and Spain
 - 4. Repression of Liberalism in Central Europe
 - a. *Burschenschaften* Movement Thwarted in Germany
 - b. Stagnation of Austria
 - 5. Tsarist Autocracy in Russia
 - a. Promised Reforms
 - b. The Decembrist Revolt
 - c. The Reaction of Nicholas I
- II. Ideologies of Change
 - A. Liberalism
 - 1. Limitations on Government
 - a. Thomas Malthus on Population
 - b. David Ricardo on Wages
 - 2. Civil Liberties for the Individual
 - 3. Legislative Power over Monarchy
 - 4. John Stuart Mill and Women's Rights
 - B. Nationalism
 - C. Early Socialism
 - 1. The Phalansteries of Charles Fourier
 - 2. Robert Owen's New Lanark
 - 3. Louis Blanc and State Socialism
 - 4. Flora Tristan's Synthesis of Socialism and Feminism

III. Revolution and Reform, 1830-1850

- A. Another French Revolution (1830)
 - 1. The Middle Class Rule of Louis-Philippe
 - 2. Parties of Movement and Resistance
- B. Revolutionary Outbursts in Belgium, Poland, and Italy
- C. Reform in Britain
 - 1. Whig Reform Act of 1832
 - 2. Repeal of the Corn Laws, in 1846
- D. Revolutions of 1848
 - 1. Yet Another French Revolution: Second Republic, Second Bonaparte
 - 2. Frankfurt Assembly in Germany
 - 3. Mazzini's *Risorgimento* in Italy
 - 4. Failures of 1848
- E. Growth of the United States
 - 1. Jeffersonian Republicanism
 - 2. John Marshall and National Unity
 - 3. Mass Democracy of Jackson
 - 4. Abolitionist Movement

IV. Emergence of an Ordered Society

- A. New Police Forces
 - 1. Louis-Maurice Debelleye and Parisian *Serjents*
 - 2. Robert Peel and London "Bobbies"
 - 3. Berlin's *Schutzmannschaft*
- B. Attacks on Poverty
- C. Prison Reform

V. Culture in an Age of Reaction and Revolution: Romanticism

- A. Characteristics of Romanticism
 - 1. Sentiment and the Inner World: Example of Goethe
 - 2. Individualism
 - 3. Lure of the Middle Ages
 - 4. Attraction to the Bizarre
- B. Romantic Poets and the Love of Nature
 - 1. Percy Bysshe Shelley
 - 2. Lord Byron
 - 3. William Wordsworth
- C. Romanticism in Art and Music
 - 1. Casper David Friedrich
 - 2. William Turner
 - 3. Eugene Delacroix
 - 4. Ludwig van Beethoven
 - 5. Hector Berlioz
- D. Revival of Religion
 - 1. Chateaubriand: Catholicism and the Harmony of All Things
 - 2. Protestant Evangelicalism and Personal Salvation

Chapter Summary

The Congress of Vienna, which made peace at the end of the Napoleonic Wars, restored the Old Order and its "legitimate" rulers. It established a conservative system, with a balance of power, that the members hoped would give Europe peace as far as they could see into the future. Their scheme succeeded—for a time.

The conservative system was installed, but beneath a tranquil surface the barely suppressed ideals of liberty continued to stir up both hope and trouble. When combined with a rising call for independence and unification in nations long dependent and divided, it became a powerful agent of revolt and reform. Greece and the countries of Latin America threw off foreign masters. Revolts simmered and erupted finally in Russia, France, Austria, Germany, Belgium, Poland, and Italy. Some of them were successful, some were not; but together they made the first half of the nineteenth century a volatile time.

Intellectuals responded to the spirit of the times with various theories about human society. Edmund Burke defended conservatism as the best system to preserve the institutions that give society order and security, while John Stuart Mill argued that real order comes through the extension of individual freedom and while Louis Blanc held that governments should control the economy for the benefit of citizens. Some welcomed the continent-wide revolts of 1848, while some feared that political disintegration would soon follow, and perhaps both were surprised when the revolts led to more conservative regimes almost everywhere.

Yet reform did come, if not economic reform, certainly social. Police forces were created in major cities to keep order, and there were positive examples of prison reform. The reform movement had its cultural side, Romanticism, which brought forth a new generation of writers, artists, and musicians, all of them dedicated to a freedom previously unknown.

Learning Objectives

1. Be able to discuss the order which the victorious powers imposed upon post-Napoleonic Europe and why it was so successful for such a long period of time.
2. Describe the way the major powers dealt with liberal and nationalistic uprisings in various parts of the continent during the nineteenth century.
3. List the primary tenets of the liberalism that challenged the conservative establishment throughout the century, and determine how successful it was in the challenge.
4. Explain the reasons for and the consequences of the revolutions that swept the continent in 1830 and 1848.
5. Discuss the major assumptions and characteristics of Romanticism, and show how its various representatives affected literature, music, and art.

Glossary of Names and Terms

1. Edmund Burke: one of the nineteenth century's foremost political theorists, whose *Reflections on the Revolution in France* defended the conservative arguments for order.
2. Peterloo Massacre: name given to the suppression of a mass protest against grain prices in Manchester, England, where eleven people died at the hands of the British army.
3. Charles Fourier: utopian socialist whose proposals for social reform included the voluntary establishment of model cooperative communities.

4. Flora Tristan: early feminist who applied Fourier's ideas to the liberation and equality of women in cooperative communities.
5. Louis-Philippe: the "bourgeois" Duke of Orléans chosen to be King of France when the dictatorial Charles X was overthrown in 1830.
6. Giuseppe Mazzini: founder of Young Italy and intellectual guide to the movement toward nationalism in the Italian states.
7. Robert Peel: British Parliamentarian who introduced the bill that established the first police force for the city of London, for whom London police were often called Bobbies.
8. Romanticism: the early nineteenth century's cultural challenge to the Enlightenment's preoccupation with reason, shifting the emphasis to emotion.
9. Eugene Delacroix: most famous French Romantic artist, who combined a fascination with the exotic and a gift for dramatic coloration.
10. Beethoven: most famous Romantic composer, who broke with classical forms to adopt uncontrolled rhythms, dramatic struggles, and uplifted resolutions.

Match These Words with Their Definitions:

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. Bourbons | A. Party that attracted moneyed industrial groups |
| 2. Edmund Burke | B. Advocated cooperative socialism to solve economic problems |
| 3. Whigs | C. Resulted in the overthrow of Louis-Philippe |
| 4. Thomas Malthus | D. Their restoration fulfilled Metternich's principle of legitimacy |
| 5. David Ricardo | E. Romantic artist with passion for color and exotic themes |
| 6. Charles Fourier | F. Argued that wages rise only as population declines |
| 7. July Revolution | G. Created London's Metropolitan Police Force |
| 8. "June Days" | H. Spokesman for evolutionary conservatism |
| 9. Robert Peel | I. Resulted in the overthrow of Charles X |
| 10. Eugene Delacroix | J. Argued that population growth mitigated against human progress |

Choose the Correct Answer:

1. The Congress of Vienna
 - a. gave Prussia complete control over Polish lands.
 - b. sought to maintain a balance of power among members of the Quadruple Alliance.
 - c. failed to achieve a long-lasting peace among the nations of Europe.
 - d. treated France leniently, particularly after Napoleon's One Hundred Days.
 - e. spent so much time in recreation that it overlooked many important issues.
2. Prince Klemens von Metternich
 - a. supported the revolutionary ideology of the French philosophes.
 - b. believed that a free press was necessary to maintain personal liberties.
 - c. held that all European monarchs shared a common interest in stability.
 - d. was an atheist who supported the suppression of religion.
 - e. left the Congress of Vienna in disgust over its failures to adopt his resolutions.
3. The Quadruple Alliance became the Quintuple Alliance
 - a. in 1818 with the addition of France.
 - b. after the British Reform Act of 1832.
 - c. in 1848 with the addition of Austria.
 - d. after Italy became a nation in 1860.
 - e. after Germany became a nation in 1870.
4. Conservatism, the political philosophy of European nations that defeated Napoleon
 - a. was considered but rejected at Vienna as inappropriate for the new age.
 - b. strongly supported the rights of the individual.
 - c. was best defended by Edmund Burke in his *Reflections on the Revolution*.
 - d. found no place in the work of the socialist Joseph de Maistre.
 - e. slowly died away as rulers became more enlightened.
5. Within the Concert of Europe, Prince Metternich considered himself
 - a. fire chief in a dry season.
 - b. chief priest of a new nationalist religion.
 - c. honorary emperor of an international empire.
 - d. minister of police in a dangerous world.
 - e. first citizen of a republican Europea.
6. The Concert of Europe was undoubtedly successful at
 - a. ending the political domination of Greece by the Holy Alliance.
 - b. thwarting Britain's attempts to intervene and crush revolts in Italy and Spain.
 - c. crushing the colonial revolts in Latin America.
 - d. all of the above
 - e. none of the above

7. The *Burschenschaften* (student societies of Germany) wanted to
 - a. spread the ideals of German nationalism and brotherhood.
 - b. dismantle the growing armed forces of Germany.
 - c. create a multi-ethnic European super state.
 - d. preserve the rights of German provinces.
 - e. assure that university graduates would lead the New Germany.

8. The growing forces of liberalism and nationalism in central Europe were best characterized by the
 - a. reforms of Frederick William III in Prussia.
 - b. affinity and unity of ethnic groups under Frederick II of Austria.
 - c. liberal constitution adopted by the German Confederation in 1815.
 - d. the *Burschenschaften*, radical German student societies.
 - e. formation of a new Order of Catholic Socialists.

9. Thomas Malthus argued that
 - a. food and population increase at approximately the same rates.
 - b. nature imposes restraints on the growth of population.
 - c. poverty is caused by absence of a work ethic among the poor.
 - d. economic growth depends upon a constant increase in population.
 - e. governments must intervene to assure public welfare.

10. David Ricardo wrote that in order to overcome the "iron law of wages" governments should
 - a. establish cooperative gardens for urban workers.
 - b. do absolutely nothing because this was a law of nature.
 - c. create a bureau of employment to match men to jobs they were qualified to do.
 - d. send unemployable men to colonies in the Americas and Africa.
 - e. distribute free food and clothing on a regular basis.

11. John Stuart Mill believed that women
 - a. should be honored as mothers of the race.
 - b. were both mentally and physically inferior to men.
 - c. could achieve as much as men if given proper educations.
 - d. should be given the vote after a proper period of education.
 - e. must use violence, if necessary, to gain their rights.

12. Robert Owen achieved his greatest success in
 - a. New Lanark, Scotland, where he created a healthy utopian community.
 - b. New Harmony, Indiana, where a furniture factory made workers rich.
 - c. London, England, where he made a fortune in banking.
 - d. the West Indies, where his sugar mills gave work to thousands of poor people.
 - e. converting Parliament to his plan for cooperative economic zones.

13. The 1848 revolution in France resulted in
- Louis-Philippe's acceptance of liberal reforms and survival as bourgeois monarch.
 - new elections for the National Assembly, resulting in a victory for republicans.
 - Europe's first socialist state under the guidance of phalansteries.
 - an authoritarian government ruled by Louis Napoleon.
 - national unity for Italy and Germany.
14. The German student response to the French Revolution of 1848 was one of
- outrage and calls for war against France.
 - disbelief and despair over the coming chaos.
 - enthusiasm and optimism that Germany would be united.
 - joy that the French state was about to self-destruct.
 - pessimism for the Concert of Europe.
15. The social and political upheavals in central Europe through 1848-1849 led finally to
- the failure of the Frankfurt Assembly in Germany.
 - an independent state for Hungary.
 - a united German-Austrian state patterned on the dreams of the *Grossdeutsch*.
 - the continued dominance of Metternich in Austria.
 - unity for the states of the Italian peninsula.
16. Young Italy was not
- founded by the intellectual writer Giuseppe Mazzini.
 - in favor a united Italian Republic.
 - anti-religious and especially anti-Catholic.
 - a product of the *risorgimento* movement.
 - led both by men and women.
17. Compared to his counterparts in Paris and London, the nineteenth century Berlin police officer was better
- dressed, with a uniform designed for maneuvers and pleasant appearance.
 - paid, with full sick leave and retirement benefits.
 - armed, with weapons that made him the equivalent of a soldier.
 - disciplined, with six weeks each summer spent at a training camp.
 - educated, equipped to deal with people who spoke different languages.
18. Goethe's *Sorrows of the Young Werther* reflects the Romantic obsession with
- reforming the church, whether Catholic or Protestant.
 - creating nations with diverse ethnic populations.
 - bringing life to dead body parts.
 - maidens carried away young by disease.
 - gaining power by making contracts with Satan.

19. The Romantic poet Lord Byron

- a. lived the life of a medieval monk in an Anglican monastery.
- b. died while fighting for Greek independence.
- c. suggested to Mary Shelly the plot for her *Frankenstein*.
- d. retired to the Lake District with his sister when he was 55.
- e. probably died a virgin.

20. Among German Romantics there were

- a. more artists than in the Romantic Movement in other countries.
- b. fewer musicians than in the Romantic Movement in other countries.
- c. many more suicides than among Romantics elsewhere.
- d. attempts to introduce Indian mysticism to European thinkers.
- e. many conversions to the Catholic faith.

Complete the Following Sentences:

1. At the Congress of Vienna, Austria's _____, guided by the principle of _____, sought to restore dynasties and create a _____ of power.
2. With a weakened Spain unable to control the American colonies, _____ led an army that gave many of them independence. The official position of the United States toward the new states, called the _____ helped guarantee this independence.
3. By the Treaty of Adrianople, Turkey agreed to let _____, _____, and _____ decide the fate of Greece. In 1830 they declared her _____.
4. Following the _____ against his accession, Russia's Nicholas I strengthened his _____, making it a spy organization with sweeping powers.
5. After the study of population growth by _____ called into question the idea of human progress, the study of wages by _____ called into question the power of any state to make man's life better.
6. In order to create a better society, Charles Fourier advocated the establishment of voluntary economic communities called _____, and Robert Owen tried the idea in two places, successfully at _____ in Scotland, unsuccessfully at _____ in Indiana.
7. Flora Tristan advocated a utopian synthesis of socialism and _____ in which men and women would live in _____.
8. The French Revolution of 1848 deposed the conservative king _____ and established a Second Republic under President _____.
9. The Metropolitan policemen of Paris, created under the leadership of Louis-Maurice _____, were called simply _____ and carried only a _____ by day and a _____ by night.

10. Romantic literature featured a range of subjects, from the Scottish historical novels of Sir _____ to the strange tale of *Frankenstein* by _____.

Place the Following in Chronological Order and Give Dates:

1. Repeal of Corn Laws in Britain 1.
2. Decembrist Revolt in Russia 2.
3. July Revolution in France 3.
4. Beginning of Greek revolt against the Turks 4.
5. British Reform Act 5.
6. Revolts or revolutions in France, Germany, Italy, and Austria 6.
7. Beginning of Wars of Independence in Latin America 7.

CHAPTER 21

REACTION, REVOLUTION, AND ROMANTICISM, 1815-1850

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

Essays:

1. Discuss the Congress of Vienna. What did it try to accomplish in Europe? How well did it succeed in achieving its goals?
2. What were the chief ideas associated with the ideology of conservatism in the first half of the nineteenth century? How were these ideas put into practice between 1815 and 1830? How has conservative ideology changed over the last century?
3. What were the chief ideas associated with the ideologies of liberalism, nationalism, and early or utopian socialism? Why were liberalism, nationalism, and early socialism considered revolutionary by many people? How were these ideologies similar? How were they different?
4. How was Great Britain able to avoid revolution in the 1830's and 1840's?
5. Discuss the revolutions of 1848 in France, central Europe, and Italy. What caused them? What did they achieve initially? Why did the revolutionary forces fail? What did the revolutions actually achieve?
6. Compare and contrast the revolution of 1848 in France with the revolutions in the German and Italian states. How were they similar and how were they different?
7. In what specific ways did Europe respond to the need for order in society in the first half of the nineteenth century?
8. Discuss the major ideas of Romanticism and show why they were related to the social, artistic, and literary forces of the age.
9. What might be political romanticism? Define it and give examples from the first half of the nineteenth century.
10. Compare and contrast the concepts of romanticism as exhibited in Caspar David Friedrich's *Man and Woman Gazing at the Moon* with Eugene Delacroix's *The Death of Sardanapalus*.

Identifications:

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. Concert of Europe
8. the congress system
9. Latin America revolts
10. Monroe Doctrine

11. Greek Revolt
12. Britain's Tories and Whigs
13. Corn Laws and the Peterloo Massacre
14. Louis XVIII and Charles X
15. Carbonari
16. Germanic Confederation
17. *Burschenschaften*
18. the Decembrist Revolt
19. Tsar Nicholas I
20. classical economics
21. Thomas Malthus
22. David Ricardo's "iron law of wages"
23. John Stuart Mill
24. *On the Subjection of Women*
25. utopian socialism
26. Charles Fourier's phalansteries
27. Robert Owen's New Lanark
28. Louis Blanc and Flora Tristan
29. France's July Revolution of 1830
30. parties of Movement and Resistance
31. Reform Act of 1832
32. revolutions of 1848
33. France's Second Republic
34. Frankfurt Assembly
35. Louis Kossuth
36. Giuseppe Mazzini and Young Italy
37. Jacksonian Democracy
38. *serjents*, "bobbies," and *Schutzmannschaft*
39. London Mechanics' Institute
40. Romanticism
41. Goethe's *The Sorrows of Young Werther*
43. brothers Grimm
44. Sir Walter Scott
45. neo-Gothic architecture
45. Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein*
46. Percy Bysshe Shelley and Lord Byron
47. William Wordsworth
48. Caspar David Friedrich, J.M.W. Turner and Eugene Delacroix
49. Ludwig von Beethoven and Hector Berlioz
50. Chateaubriand's *Genius of Christianity*