

I. **Conservatism, Nationalism, Liberalism, and Socialism in Politics**

Tyler Stevens

- Many “-isms,” esp. socialism, arose from Industrial Rev. and human suffering.

A. Congress of Vienna (1814-15) and the Concert of Europe (1815-48)

Revs. of 1848 ended the Concert of Europe

1. Congress of Vienna: meeting of major European powers after the French Rev. and Napoleon
  - a. led by Austria and Klemens von Metternich
  - b. aimed to restore or maintain power in the traditional ruling families (Fr. Bourbons, etc.)
  - c. territory changes: Netherlands and Belgium est.; Austria controlled N. Italy
2. est. the German Confederation (Bund) “guided” by Austria; HRE not re-est. after Napoleon
3. Quadruple Alliance (Russia, Austria, England, Prussia)—balance of power maintained until 1871
4. Concert of Europe: cooperation among powers to repress nationalism and liberalism; see below

B. Conservatism throughout Europe

- belief that monarchy was necessary to maintain order
- opposed economic, social, and political change; supported old order, faith, tradition

Monarchal Policy and Responses to Political Dissent:

1. France—King Louis XVIII (reduced suffrage and implemented censorship)
  - a. White Terror (1815): Royalist mobs hunted revolutionaries, killing thousands
2. Britain—Lord Liverpool and Tories (conservative party in Great Britain)
  - a. Corn Laws (1815): outlawed cheaper foreign grain; landowners could sell for higher prices
  - b. Peterloo Massacre: police attacked liberals at anti-Corn Law meetings; no habeas corpus
3. Austria—Metternich
  - a. Carlsbad Decrees (1819): censorship to repress nationalism/liberalism in universities
4. Russia—Tsar Nicholas I (serfdom, secret police, censorship, absolute power w/ no representation)
  - a. Decembrist Revolt (1825): army officers refused to accept Nicholas I; violently crushed

C. Nationalism (opposed to conservatism): connected with liberalism; **influenced German/Italian unification**

- pride in one’s country or people; desire for independence/self-rule

Causes: industrialization, oppression, agricultural and economic crises

**Liberalism vs. conservatism = 1848 revolutions**

Temporary conservative triumphs throughout Europe

1. Greek Revolution (1821-29): England, France, Russia vs. Ottoman Empire, Egypt
  - a. *nationalistic* Greece achieved independence b/c Europe wanted a Christian power in East
3. Germany (1848): Frankfurt Parliament’s liberal constitution vetoed by Frederick William IV and replaced by a conservative constitution based on divine right (Humiliation of Olmutz)
4. Austria (1848): Louis Kossuth led short-lived revolution against Metternich; rev. collapsed quickly
5. Italy (1831-32, 48-49): Mazzini’s secret societies; initial revs. failed b/c too Romantic, no planning
6. German Unification: **previously difficult—tension w/ Habsburgs and Austria, power struggles**
  - a. Grossdeutsch (included Austria) ended at Olmutz; Kleindeutsch (w/o Austria) achieved
  - b. Bismarck: power, action, **Machiavellian real politik**; pro-monarchy, anti-liberalism
    - would ally with a country to achieve an immediate goal, then turn on them
  - c. Danish War (1864): Prussia and Austria take Danish Schleswig and Holstein, respectively
  - d. Austro-Prussian (Seven Weeks’) War (1866): in Holstein; removed Austria from Bund
    - est. bicameral legislature of Bund; Reichstag elected by male suffrage, but no power
  - e. Franco-Prussian War (1870-71): Leopold declined Spanish throne, averted war
    - Ems Telegram: edited to insult emperor; France attacks; N. and S. Germany unite

- f. Palace of Versailles (1871), 2<sup>nd</sup> Reich est. under Wilhelm I (HRE was 1<sup>st</sup> Reich)
- harsh to France (reparations, Germany gets Alsace-Lorraine);
  - **new govt. maintained traditional militarism of Prussia**
  - the end of German unification and the Europe's state of affairs affected World War I alliances and treaties

6. Italy (1859-70): "Risorgimento": Resurgence; spirit of rev. continued after initial failures

**Cavour combined political power, alliances, and diplomacy, which previous nationalists lacked.**

- difficult to unite b/c **N. Italy more industrial, S. Italy more agric., conservative, poor**

a. Cavour: under Victor Emmanuel II; nationalist/monarchist; **real politik**

- France and Italy win war with Austria; Italy takes Austrian territory
- Garibaldi conquers S. Italy and gives it to Cavour; Italy unified 1861

b. Venice taken in Austrian-Prussian War (1866), Rome taken in Franco-Prussian War (1870)

7. Austria-Hungary: revolved around Hungarian independence, led by Magyars (Hungarian nobility)

a. creation of the Dual Monarchy (1867)

- Francis Joseph's October Diploma (1860) rejected by Magyars
- Feb. Patent (1861) est. bicameral legislature, but Magyars felt oppressed
- b/c Prussians defeated Austria (1866), Francis Joseph agrees to dual monarchy
- Ausgleich (Compromise) of 1867: Austria, Hungary had 1 monarch, separate govts.

#### D. Liberalism

- Classical liberalism: liberty, equality, natural rights, toleration; Locke, Montesquieu, Rousseau; laissez faire, capitalism; John Stuart Mill (liberal freedom for women)

1. France (1830, **1848**, Napoleon III): a<sub>1</sub>) Paris vs. Charles X; a<sub>2</sub>) working class/liberals vs. Louis Philippe; a<sub>3</sub>) working class vs. bourgeoisie

a<sub>1</sub>) July 1830: absolutist Charles X replaced by "Bourgeoisie King" Louis Philippe

a<sub>2</sub>) Feb. 1848: Louis Philippe deposed; 2<sup>nd</sup> Fr. Republic (reforms included natl. workshops)

a<sub>3</sub>) June 1848: workshops closed, working class revolted; Gen'l Cavaignac crushed revolt

-1848: Louis Napoleon defeated Cavaignac (election); 1852: becomes Napoleon III

b. Napoleon III (Louis Napoleon) from absolutism pre-1860 to liberalism post-1860

-universal male suffrage, liberal constitution, labor unions, economic reforms

-caused by failing foreign policy (Germany unified); needed domestic support

2. Great Britain: Earl Grey and the Whigs

a. around 1820, conservative power waned; reforms initiated

b. Reform Bill of 1832: more representation in industrial areas; power to House of Commons

c. labor reforms: Factory Act of 1833 est. factory age restriction; Mines Act (1842) outlawed children in mines; 10 Hour Act (1847) est. 10 hour max. work day for women, children

d. Irish Potato Famine and the Anti-Corn Law League lead to repealing of the Corn Laws

d. Chartists (The People's Charter): movement for *universal* suffrage, male and female

4. Germany

a. **under Bismarck, adopted national social welfare program—first in Europe**

- b. insurance for the sick and injured
- c. child labor laws and improved working conditions
- 5. Austria: Louis Kossuth led a short-lived revolution demanding a liberal constitution and more power to the Magyar nobility
- 6. Russia: Alexander II (very liberal, anti-serfdom)
  - a. Emancipation Act (1861): abolished serfdom/freed peasants; gave mobility and right to land
  - b. mirs: communities of peasants working to pay govt. for land; high prices

## E. Socialism

Jason Schwartz

- perceived misery of working class, desire for reform; response to liberalism, capitalism, laissez-faire

1. Utopian Socialism: govt.-planned economic equality; perfect society
  - a. Saint-Simon: workers, scientists, etc. replace parasites (nobility); public works projects
  - b. Blanc: universal suffrage and right to a job; govt. workshops; competition is root of all evil
  - c. Proudhon: What is Property?— stolen from worker (source of wealth); anti-capitalist
  - d. Fourier: socialist utopia; planned communities, cooperation; less-desirable jobs pay more
2. Christian Socialism
  - a. Christian principles applied to society would end all evils
3. Marxist/Scientific Socialism (Fredrick Engels, Karl Marx)

- a. Communist Manifesto (1848): the Bible of communism—focused on a two-class society
  - Dialectical Materialism: economic interpretation of history, theory of surplus value
- b. more extreme than utopian socialism; inevitably brought on with violent revolution
- c. initial dictatorship by proletariat; later, total socialism: no private property, govt., or religion
- d. women seen as doubly oppressed: by society and by capitalists
- e. “total socialism” impossible b/c greed will always exist; govts. don’t want to lose power
- f. contributed to **1848** revolutions (France, Hungary (Magyars)); **not immediately adopted**

Utopian socialists, scientists, German philosophers, and historical observations contributed to Marxism.

## II. Romanticism c. 1800-1850

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- A. a specific attitude towards life contrasting with the Enlightenment/Sci. Rev.; **stimulated nationalism**
  1. romanticism: emotion, human senses, intuition, uniqueness; uncontrollable nature and destiny; Christianity, faith; countryside; idealized Middle Ages
  2. Sci. Rev./Enlightenment: science, logic, reason, classical liberalism; natural laws of math/science; individuals can control destiny; urbanism; condemned Middle Ages
- B. Early German Romantics
  1. Goethe (“Faust”, “Sorrows of the Young Werther”); Romantic heroes, dramatic human experience
  2. Kant: reconciled Romanticism & Enlightenment, religion & philosophy
- C. English Romantic literature (esp. poetry)
  1. Wordsworth: “Lyrical Ballads” contrasted nature’s beauty with urban materialism, corruption
  2. Percy Shelley: Prometheus Unbound: revolt against oppression
  3. Mary Shelley: Frankenstein: The Modern Prometheus—danger of science overcoming nature
- D. French Literature
  1. Victor Hugo (Les Misérables, The Hunchback of Notre Dame): fantastic characters/settings; emotion

E. Art

- wild, exotic nature with movement, dark backgrounds, and emotion; paintings reflect artists' souls

1. Delacroix: "Death of Sardanapalus," "Greece Expiring," "Liberty Leading the People"

F. Music: emotion (Beethoven), nationalism (Chopin, Wagner, Tchaikovsky)

a. Beethoven: "Moonlight Sonata"

b. Chopin: Polish, Wagner: German, Tchaikovsky: Russian ("1812 Overture")

III. Intellectual Movements of the Late 19th Century

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A. Science (had an esp. large role in industrialization)

1. Darwin: survival of the fittest, natural selection

2. Herbert Spencer: "Social Darwinism"; used to justify imperialism

3. Albert Einstein: theory of relativity, infinite universe; atoms contain massive energy to be released

4. Sigmund Freud: psychoanalysis—people driven by subconscious and desires; irrational

B. Realism: more realistic than Romantic; based on observation and accurate description

1. literature: Emile Zola, Eliot ("The Waste Land"), Leo Tolstoy (War and Peace), Charles Dickens

2. artwork: Millet, Courbet

C. Impressionism: reaction to realism and photography; changing perspective, viewpoints, light, shadow

- Monet

D. Postimpressionism: form and structure, geometric shapes, pointillism

- Van Gogh, Cézanne

E. Religion: rise of science challenged the Church

1. Syllabus of Errors (1864): Pope Pius IX condemned the '-isms'

2. Rerum Novarum (1891): Pope Leo XIII condemned socialism, Marxism; defended capitalism, private property, workers, welfare