

Spielvogel Chapter 21: Romanticism Notes

- I) Ideologies
 - A) Conservatism (1815-1830)
 - 1) General Conservative beliefs
 - (a) Society should have order
 - (i) Tradition maintains order
 - (b) Obey authorities, political & religious
 - 2) Edmund Burke (1729-1797) – his idea
 - (a) Society is a contract
 - (i) The state is a partnership between the people & the government
 - (a) Includes former and future generations
 - (b) No one generation should incite change
 - 3) Joseph de Maistre (1753-1821)
 - (a) “authoritarian conservative”
 - (b) Hereditary monarchy is divinely sanctioned to guarantee order
 - B) Liberalism – people should be as free from restraint as possible
 - 1) Background & beliefs
 - (a) Mostly industrial middle class
 - (b) Laissez-faire economics
 - (c) Government only for defense, police, & public works
 - (d) Civil liberties for all
 - (i) Supported by a written document
 - (ii) Voting limited by property qualifications
 - 2) Thomas Malthus (1766-1834)
 - (a) Population increases faster than food, leading people to starve
 - (b) That’s natural, so it’s OK
 - 3) David Ricardo (1772-1823)
 - (a) “iron law of wages”
 - (i) Higher population means more workers
 - (ii) More workers means lower wages
 - (iii) Lower wages lead to starvation
 - (iv) Therefore, never raise salaries
 - 4) John Stuart Mill (1806-1873)
 - C) Nationalism
 - 1) Brothers Grimm
 - D) Socialism
 - 1) Human cooperation is superior to competition
 - 2) Charles Fourier (1772-1838)
 - (a) Phalansteries
 - 3) Robert Owen (1771-1858)
 - 4) Louis Blanc (1813-1882)
 - (a) Beginning of desire for government assistance to solve social problems
 - 5) Flora Tristan (1803-1844) – absolute equality
- II) Nations & Events
 - A) Congress of Vienna
 - 1) Led by Austrian Prince Klemens von Metternich (1773-1859)

- 2) Legitimacy
 - (a) Desire to preserve the balance of power
 - (i) Build defense against potential French threat (prevent another Napoleon)
 - (a) Enlarged Netherlands (Dutch Republic + Austrian Netherlands (Belgium))
 - (b) Germanic Confederation – league of German states
 - (b) Not as fair as they pretended
 - (i) Poland established as a teeny kingdom, with Romanov dynasty as monarchs
 - (ii) Punished France for welcoming Napoleon back in 100 Days
- B) Concert of Europe
 - 1) Decision to add France
 - 2) Revolutions in Spain & Italy (1820s)
 - (a) Principle of Intervention
 - (i) Britain walked out of the Concert
- C) Revolts in Latin America
 - 1) Weakening of Spanish authority when Bourbon king toppled by Napoleon
 - 2) Simón Bolívar (1783-1830)
 - 3) José de San Martín (1778-1850)
 - 4) Monroe Doctrine
- D) Greek Revolt – 1821
 - 1) Against Ottoman Empire
 - 2) Because of Nationalism
 - 3) 1830 – Greek independence
- E) Great Britain
 - 1) Tories vs. Whigs
 - 2) Peterloo Massacre
 - (a) Protests over Corn Law of 1815
 - (b) Cavalry attack on 60,000 demonstrators – 11 dead
 - (c) Government restricts public meetings and distributing pamphlets
 - 3) Reform Act of 1832 – enfranchise many new towns & disenfranchised pocket boroughs
 - 4) Poor Law of 1834 – set up workhouses
 - 5) Repeal of Corn Laws in 1846 – desire for laissez-faire economics
- F) France
 - 1) Louis XVIII (1814-1824)
 - (a) Moderate – angered both liberals and “ultraroyalists”
 - 2) Charles X (1824-1830)
 - (a) Sided with aristocrats whose land was seized in the revolution
 - (b) Encouraged Catholics to reestablish control
 - (c) Responded to public outrage by compromise, then violating his promises (he said the ministers should be responsible to the legislature, but lied)
 - (d) July Ordinances (1830)
 - (i) Censorship of press
 - (ii) Dissolved legislative assembly

- (iii) Reduced the electorate
 - (e) July Revolution
 - (f) To Britain!
- 3) Louis-Philippe (1830-1848) – “bourgeois monarch”
 - (a) Legislative divide
 - (i) Party of Movement (Adolphe Thiers) wanted ministerial responsibility
 - (ii) Party of Resistance (François Guizot) thought France was perfect the way it was – they dominated
- G) Germany
 - 1) Germanic Confederation had no real, central power
 - (a) Burschenschaften – university students & professors wanted united Germany
 - (i) “Honor, Liberty, Fatherland”
 - (ii) Burned books by conservatives
 - (iii) “Deranged” student killed reactionary playwright
 - (iv) Karlsbad Decrees of 1819
 - (a) Closed Burschenschaften
 - (b) Censored press
 - (c) Universities controlled
- H) Austria
 - 1) Multinational – many ethnicities
 - (a) Germans only ¼ of population, but account for most economic & political control
- I) Russia
 - 1) Alexander I (1801-1825)
 - (a) Enlightened until Napoleon defeated, then reactionary
 - (b) Sudden death in 1825 led to Decembrist Revolt
 - (i) Military leaders fought against accession of Alexander’s brother Nicholas
 - 2) Nicholas I (1825-1855)
 - (a) Strong reactionary because of Decembrist Revolt
 - (i) Secret police
 - (ii) Deportations
 - (iii) Monitoring of public opinion
 - (b) Called the “Policeman of Europe” because of his support for the Principle of Intervention
- III) Revolutions of 1848
 - A) France
 - 1) Depression begins in 1846
 - 2) Public outcry against Guizot (Party of Resistance)
 - (a) Banquets – Grand Banquet forbidden
 - (b) Barricades
 - (c) Louis-Phillippe stepped down
 - 3) Provisional government included Louis Blanc
 - (a) Established national workshops

- (b) Election: 500 seats to moderate republicans, 300 to monarchists, 100 to radicals
 - (c) March to June saw unemployed at national workshops grow from 10,000 to 120,000
 - (i) Close of workshops – worker revolts
- 4) The Second Republic established 4 November 1848
 - (a) Won by nephew of Napoleon, Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte
- B) Germany
 - 1) News of French revolt led many German rulers to promise rights
 - 2) Frankfurt Assembly
 - (a) Claimed to be government for all of Germany
 - (b) Declared Frederick William IV of Prussia to be their monarch – he refused
- C) Prussia
 - 1) Agreed to work for united Germany and give people rights
- D) Austria
 - 1) Hungarians rebel for own legislature
 - 2) Conceded temporarily, then Hungarians crushed in by Russian army in 1849
- E) Italy
 - 1) Young Italy, led by Giuseppe Mazzini (1805-1872)
 - 2) Put down by Austria
- IV) Focus on Order
 - A) Police
 - 1) Rise in property crime led to establishment of police forces
 - 2) Britain tried unpaid volunteers, but they were picked on
 - (a) Replaced by “bobbies,” after Sir Robert Peel, who enacted the legislation that created them
 - (b) Pay and professionalism
 - 3) Copied by Germans
 - B) Prisons
 - 1) Capital punishment not effective
 - (a) Replaced by exile to foreign country (colonists objected)
 - (i) Replaced by incarceration – belief that it forced prisoners to use consciences – expensive
- V) Romantic Culture
 - A) People
 - 1) Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1749-1832)
 - 2) Grimm brothers
 - 3) Hans Christian Andersen
 - 4) Walter Scott (1771-1832)
 - 5) Edgar Allan Poe (1808-1849)
 - 6) Mary Shelley (1797-1851)
 - 7) Percy Bysshe Shelley (1792-1822)
 - 8) Lord Byron (1788-1824)
 - 9) William Wordsworth (1770-1850)
 - 10) Eugene Delacroix (1798-1863)
 - 11) Ludwig van Beethoven (1770-1827)

B) Revival of Christianity

- 1) Esp. Catholicism – focus on romance of chivalry/Middle Ages