

CHAPTER 21

REACTION, REVOLUTION, AND ROMANTICISM, 1815-1850

CHAPTER OUTLINE

- I. The Conservative Order (1815-1830)
 - A. The Peace Settlement
 - 1. The Principle of Legitimacy
 - 2. A New Balance of Power
 - B. The Ideology of Conservatism
 - C. Conservative Domination: The Concert of Europe
 - 1. The Principle of Intervention
 - 2. The Revolt of Latin America
 - 3. The Greek Revolt
 - D. Conservative Domination: The European States
 - 1. Great Britain: Rule of the Tories
 - 2. Restoration in France
 - 3. Intervention in the Italian States and Spain
 - 4. Repression in Central Europe
 - 5. Russia: Autocracy of the Tsars
- II. Ideologies of Change
 - A. Liberalism
 - 1. Economic Liberalism
 - 2. Political Liberalism
 - B. Nationalism
 - C. Early Socialism
 - 1. Fourier
 - 2. Owen
 - 3. Blanc
 - 4. Female Supporters
 - 5. Tristan
- III. Revolution and Reform (1830-1850)
 - A. Another French Revolution
 - B. Revolutionary Outbursts in Belgium, Poland, and Italy
 - C. Reform in Great Britain
 - 1. The Reform Act of 1832
 - 2. New Reform Legislation
 - D. The Revolutions of 1848
 - 1. Yet Another French Revolution
 - 2. Revolution in the Germanic States
 - 3. Upheaval in the Austrian Empire
 - 4. Revolts in the Italian States

- 5. The Failures of 1848
- E. The Maturing of the United States
- IV. The Emergence of an Ordered Society
 - A. New Police Forces
 - 1. French Police
 - 2. British Bobbies
 - 3. Spread of Police Systems
 - 4. Other Approaches to the Crime Problem
 - B. Prison Reform
- V. Culture in an Age of Reaction and Revolution: The Mood of Romanticism
 - A. The Characteristics of Romanticism
 - B. Romantic Poets
 - 1. Love of Nature
 - 2. Critique of Science
 - C. Romanticism in Art
 - 1. Friedrich
 - 2. Turner
 - 3. Delacroix
 - D. Romanticism in Music
 - 1. Beethoven
 - 2. Berlioz
 - E. The Revival of Religion in the Age of Romanticism
 - 1. Catholicism
 - 2. Protestantism
- VI. Conclusion