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