

## 21 – Reaction, Revolution, and Romanticism

**Key Concept 3.3: The problems of industrialization provoked a range of ideological, governmental, and collective responses.**

- I. Ideologies developed and took root throughout society as a response to industrial and political revolutions.
  - A. Liberals emphasized popular sovereignty, individual rights, and enlightened self-interest but debated the extent to which all groups in society should actively participate in its governance.
    - **Jeremy Bentham, Anti-Corn Law League, John Stuart Mill**
  - D. Radicals in Britain and republicans on the continent demanded universal male suffrage and full citizenship without regard to wealth and property ownership; some argued that such rights should be extended to women.
    - **Chartists, Flora Tristan**
  - C. Conservatives developed a new ideology in support of traditional political and religious authorities, which was based on the idea that human nature was not perfectible.
    - **Edmund Burke, Joseph de Maistre, Klemens von Metternich**
  - D. Socialists called for a fair distribution of society's resources and wealth and evolved from a utopian to a Marxist scientific critique of capitalism.
    - **Henri de Saint-Simon, Charles Fourier, Robert Owen**
    - **Friedrich Engels, August Bebel, Clara Zetkin, Rosa Luxemburg**
  - E. Anarchists asserted that all forms of governmental authority were unnecessary and should be overthrown and replaced with a society based on voluntary cooperation.
    - **Mikhail Bakunin, Georges Sorel**
  - F. Nationalists encouraged loyalty to the nation in a variety of ways, including romantic idealism, liberal reform, political unification, racialism with a concomitant anti-Semitism, and chauvinism justifying national aggrandizement.
    - **J. G. Fichte, Grimm Brothers, Giuseppe Mazzini, Pan-Slavists**
    - **Dreyfus Affair, Christian Social Party in Germany, Karl Lueger, mayor of Vienna**
  - G. A form of Jewish nationalism, Zionism, developed in the late 19th century as a response to growing anti-Semitism in both western and eastern Europe.
    - **Theodor Herzl**
- II. Governments responded to the problems created or exacerbated by industrialization by expanding their functions and creating modern bureaucratic states.

- A. Liberalism shifted from *laissez-faire* to interventionist economic and social policies on behalf of the less privileged; the policies were based on a rational approach to reform that addressed the impact of the Industrial Revolution on the individual.
- III. Political movements and social organizations responded to the problems of industrialization.
  - A. Mass-based political parties emerged as sophisticated vehicles for social, economic, and political reform.
    - **Conservatives and Liberals in Great Britain, Conservatives and Socialists in France, Social Democratic Party in Germany**

**Key Concept 3.6: European ideas and culture expressed a tension between objectivity and scientific realism on one hand, and subjectivity and individual expression on the other.**

- I. Romanticism broke with neoclassical forms of artistic representation and with rationalism, placing more emphasis on intuition and emotion.
  - A. Romantic artists and composers broke from classical artistic forms to emphasize emotion, nature, individuality, intuition, the supernatural, and national histories in their works.
    - **Francisco Goya, Caspar David Friedrich, J. M. W. Turner, John Constable, Eugène Delacroix**
    - **Ludwig van Beethoven, Frédéric Chopin, Richard Wagner, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky**
  - B. Romantic writers expressed similar themes while responding to the Industrial Revolution and to various political revolutions.
- II. Following the revolutions of 1848, Europe turned toward a realist and materialist worldview.
  - A. Positivism, or the philosophy that science alone provides knowledge, emphasized the rational and scientific analysis of nature and human affairs.
  - B. Charles Darwin provided a rational and material account of biological change and the development of human beings as a species, and inadvertently a justification for racialist theories known as Social Darwinism.
    - **Millet, Leo Tolstoy, Émile Zola, Thomas Hardy**
  - C. Marx's scientific socialism provided a systematic critique of capitalism and a deterministic analysis of society and historical evolution.
  - D. Realist and materialist themes and attitudes influenced art and literature as painters and writers

depicted the lives of ordinary people and drew attention to social problems.

- Honoré de Balzac, Honoré Daumier, Charles Dickens, George Eliot, Gustave Courbet, Fyodor Dostoevsky, Jean-Francois Millet

## Major Themes and BIG Questions

---

### Themes:

How did conservatives attempt to repair the damage of the Napoleonic period and maintain traditional political authority? (OS-3, SP-3, SP-14)

- How can the revolts in Latin America be seen as both a product of European exploitation and a cause of further rebellion in Europe? (INT-10)
- How do the revolts of the period 1820–1848 reflect the impact of nationalism and constitutionalism in Europe? (OS-9, SP-4, SP-7, SP-11, SP-17, IS-10)
- How did middle-class liberals justify their wish for equality along with their mistreatment of the lower class? (OS-8, PP-10, IS-9, PP-13)
- How did the revolts in France exemplify the changes occurring in European class structure? How did Great Britain avoid rebellion? (PP-13, PP-15)

- What new ideological movements attempted to better the lives of workers, women, and slaves? (OS-4)
- How can the Romantic movement be seen as a response to ideals of the Enlightenment, the Industrial Revolution, and nationalistic revolt? (OS-10, OS-12, OS-13)

### Essential Questions:

- Discuss how European countries tried to establish a “balance of power” at the Congress of Vienna.
- What did each of the principle powers gain from the Congress of Vienna?
- What was the Holy Alliance (1815)?
- What did the Troppeau Protocol proclaim? (2 examples)
- What was the German Confederation?
- What were the Carlsbad Decrees?
- Discuss Metternich’s conservative view of human nature and government
- How did Metternich view liberalism? What his opinion about the middle class?
- What themes did all ideologies have in common after the Congress of Vienna?
- What is liberalism in the classical, European history sense of the word? Which group of people most commonly-held beliefs of liberalism?
- Explain laissez-faire as defined by Adam Smith in Inquiry into the Nature of the Wealth of Nations, and its impact on society.

- How does political liberalism differ from economic liberalism? What views did liberals have of human rights and how society should function under law?
- What is nationalism? How was the view of “nationhood” very different from how people viewed their identity in previous generations?
- In what ways did nationalism operate as a force against conservatism in the early years of the 19th century? By the same token, why was nationalism closely identified with liberalism in the early years of the 19th century?
- What were the basic ideas of early French socialism?
- Compare the efforts and ideas of the French Utopian Socialists Count Henri de Saint-Simon, Charles Fourier, Louis Blanc, Pierre Joseph Proudhon.
- Summarize Marx’s argument in The Communist Manifesto. What was the lasting impact of Marx’s work?
- What does Marx mean when he says the “history of all previously existing society is the history of class struggles”?
- Compare and contrast classicism and romanticism.
- What were romantics views on nature, industrialization and history?
- How did romanticism and nationalism reinforce each other in central and eastern Europe?
- Why did many western nations support the liberation of Greece?
- Why was British society flexible and stable? How did British aristocracy view the French Revolution?
- What led to revision of the Corn Laws of 1815? How were they revised? What was the result of these revisions?
- What was the Second Republic, when was it established, and how did it function? Who was elected to lead the new republic?
- Summarize the significance of the revolutions that began in the German states in 1848. What is the difference between *Grossdeutsch* and *Kleindeutsch*? What was the Frankfurt Parliament, or Frankfurt Assembly? Was it a success or failure? Why?
- What was the *Risorgimento* and who was Giuseppe Mazzini? What was the goal of Mazzini and in what manner did he plan to achieve it?

[reformatted from Angelee Rusk, Erie High School, CO]

## VOCABULARY

---

[How many of these can you remember?]

- Klemens von Metternich
- legitimacy, compensation, balance of power
- conservatism
- liberalism
- nationalism
- Romanticism
- socialism
- Concert of Europe
- Quadruple Alliance
- Congress System
- Holy Alliance
- Edmund Burke
- Joseph de Maistre
- Carlsbad Decrees, 1819
- German Confederation (Bund)
- Tories
- Corn Laws, 1815
- Peterloo Massacre, 1819
- Charter of 1814
- Louis XVIII
- Decembrist Uprising, 1825
- Slavophiles
- Westerners
- classical liberalism
- Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, 1776
- laissez faire
- invisible hand
- Thomas Malthus, “Malthusian trap”
- David Ricardo, “iron law of wages”
- Jeremy Bentham, utilitarianism
- John Stuart Mill, On Liberty(1859)
- Johann Gottfried Herder, *Volksgeist*
- Johann Gottlieb Fichte
- Carbonari
- Greek Revolution
- “Eastern Question”
- Treaty of Adrianople, 1829
- Revolutions of 1830
- July Revolution
- Louis Philippe, “Bourgeoisie King”
- Guiseppe Mazzini
- Young Italy
- Risorgimento
- Polish Rebellion
- Whigs
- Earl Grey
- Reform Bill of 1832
- Factory Act of 1833
- William Wilberforce
- Poor Law, 1834
- Mines Act, 1842
- Ten Hour Act, 1847
- Chartists
- Anti-Corn Law League
- Revolutions of 1848
- February Revolution
- Second French Republic
- Louis Blanc
- National Workshops
- “June Days” Revolution
- Giuseppe Garibaldi
- Magyars
- Louis Kossuth
- Bohemia
- Prague Conference, Austro-slavism
- Frankfurt Parliament
- Frederick William IV
- “Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Social Contract
- Humiliation of Olmutz”
- Immanuel Kant
- sturm and drang*
- George Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel
- dialectic
- William Wordsworth
- Samuel Taylor Coleridge
- Lord Byron
- Percy Bysshe Shelley
- Grimm’s Fairytales
- Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, Faust
- Victor Hugo
- Francisco Goya
- Caspar David Friedrich
- Eugene Delacroix
- Théodore Géricault
- J.W.M. Turner
- John Constable
- Gothic revival architecture
- British Houses of Parliament
- Ludwig van Beethoven
- Frédéric Chopin
- Franz Liszt
- Giuseppi Verdi
- Richard Wagner
- Peter Tchaikovsky
- Utopian Socialism
- Henry de Saint-Simon
- Pierre Joseph Proudhon
- Charles Fourier
- Robert Owen
- Karl Marx
- Friedrich Engels
- The Communist Manifesto*, 1848
- dialectical materialism
- dictatorship of the proletariat
- Flora Tristan