

NEOCLASSICISM & ROMANTICISM

Cultural trends of **neoclassicism** and **romanticism** emerge during French Revolution and Napoleonic era

Neoclassicism: Admiration for ancient Greek and Roman culture, architecture

- **Painting:** Geometric lines, large spaces, often portraying a moral theme
 - **1789: Jacques-Louis David's** *Lictors Bringing to Brutus the Bodies of His Sons* illustrates republican virtue
- **Music** (c. 1750–1820): Court patronage, first public concerts; precise melodies, symmetrical, orderly but complex
 - **1786: Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart** (Austrian, 1756–1791) composes *The Marriage of Figaro*

Romanticism: Belief that the artist creates art from within; not necessarily concerned with pursuing truth; characterized by admiration of Gothic architecture, questioning of value of reason, belief that world is mysterious

- **Painting:** Depicts power of nature, storms, internal turmoil
 - **1818–1819: Théodore Géricault** (French, 1791–1824) portrays human tragedy in *The Raft of the Medusa*
 - **John Constable** (English, 1776–1837) paints clouds, landscapes, rural scenes, as in *The Haywain*
- **Literature:** Emphasis on imagination, interior character development, rebellion against Enlightenment thought
 - **1798: Samuel Taylor Coleridge** (English, 1772–1834) and **William Wordsworth** (English, 1770–1850) explore the development of the poet in *Lyrical Ballads*
 - German *Sturm und Drang* (“storm and stress”) movement includes **Johann Wolfgang von Goethe** (*Sorrows of Young Werther*, 1774; *Faust* Part I, 1808)
 - **Lord Byron** (English, 1788–1824) writes rebellious and revolutionary poetry
 - **1831: Stendhal** (French, 1783–1842) depicts antihero's journey through love, ambition in *The Red and the Black*
- **Music:** Belief that music should evoke an emotional response
 - **Ludwig van Beethoven** (German, 1770–1827) bridges classicism and romanticism
 - **1738:** English clergyman **John Wesley** founds **Methodism**, religious faith to come from within oneself, not from books, priests or tradition
 - **1802: François-René de Chateaubriand** (French, 1768–1848) encourages post-revolutionary return to Catholicism in *Genius of Christianity*

19TH-CENTURY POLITICAL IDEAS

Conservatism: Belief that stability should be maintained through alliance of hereditary monarchy, landed aristocracy, established church

- **1790: Edmund Burke** (English, 1729–1797) cautions against overthrowing national traditions in *Reflections on the Revolution in France*
- **Joseph de Maistre** (French, 1753–1821) believes social order stems from Church; blames Voltaire for French Revolution

Nationalism: Belief that the political boundaries of countries should coincide with the ethnicity of their inhabitants (for instance, a single Italian state for all Italian people) so each nation has its own ethnic identity

- Nationalist ideal encourages some ethnic groups to try to create their own nations through revolution, unification
- **Johann Herder** (German, 1744–1803) encourages study of folk culture; believes each nation has its own spirit
- **G. W. F. Hegel** (German, 1770–1831) promotes idea of strong state leading its people; believes ideas evolve through conflict with each other
- Nationalism often becomes aggressive, militaristic

Liberalism: Belief in free press, expansion of electoral franchise, legal equality, religious toleration, unregulated economy

- Not necessarily democratic; liberals fear revolution by masses
- Associated with the **middle class**
- **1859: John Stuart Mill** (English, 1806–1873) promotes freedom of conscience in *On Liberty*

Classical economics: Promotion of free enterprise and capitalism regulated by the market, not the government (**laissez-faire**); inspired by Enlightenment economist Adam Smith

- **Jeremy Bentham** (English, 1748–1832) promotes **utilitarianism**, belief that law and society should be organized to bring the most happiness to the greatest number of people
- **1798: Thomas Malthus** (English, 1766–1834) predicts that population growth will outstrip agricultural production
- **1817: David Ricardo** (English, 1772–1823) believes “iron law of wages” means wages will always stay low

Socialism: Desire for equal distribution of money, property

- Utopian socialists **Henri de Saint-Simon** (French, 1760–1825), **Robert Owen** (English, 1771–1858), **Charles Fourier** (French, 1772–1837) and **Etienne Cabet** (French, 1788–1856) advocate ideal communities based on equality, freedom

Marxism: Revolutionary branch of socialism; claims overthrow of capitalism inevitable, urges workers in all countries to unite

- **1848:** German philosophers **Karl Marx** and **Friedrich Engels** publish *The Communist Manifesto*

Anarchism: Belief that society works best without government

- **1840: Pierre-Joseph Proudhon** (French, 1809–1865) declares that all property is theft

- Russian activists **Mikhail Bakunin** (1814–1876) and **Peter Kropotkin** (1842–1921) promote anarchism
- **1880s–1890s** Some anarchists use violent **terrorism** to assassinate government leaders

THE 19TH-CENTURY MIDDLE CLASS

Increasing prominence of merchants, bankers, lawyers, doctors, clerks, shopkeepers, etc. Known collectively as the **middle class** or **bourgeoisie**

- **Social mobility** (moving up and down from one class to another) both an ambition and a source of anxiety
- Size and influence of bourgeoisie varies by country: larger and more powerful in western Europe than in eastern Europe and the Balkans; only 2% of population in Russia
- Earn money through **work** but not manual labor
- **Not noble**, but would like to have privileges and political power; often support liberalism
- Desire for comfort, consumer goods to be enjoyed in **privacy**
- Emphasis on **family**: education, religion, advantageous marriages for children
- Belief in appropriate **roles**, or **spheres**, for men and women
 - **Men** work, earn money, deal with the outside world, provide food and shelter for family; **women** raise children, maintain the home, provide moral guidance for family
 - Poorer women, however, must work and earn wages to survive; often work as domestics for the middle class
- Long-reigning Queen **Victoria** (r. 1837–1901) embodies British middle-class values

WAR & REVOLUTION 1815–1890

1815–1848: Several revolutions challenge **Concert of Europe**

- **1821: Greece** revolts against Ottomans; independent in 1830
- **1804–1824: Latin American colonies** overthrow Spanish, Portuguese, and French rule
- **1820:** Liberal revolts in **Spain and Portugal**
- **1825: Russia** sees failed **Decembrist Revolution** against new conservative Tsar Nicholas I
- **1830: Belgium** becomes independent of Netherlands
- **1830: Serbia** wins autonomy from Ottoman Empire
- **1830–1831: Polish uprising** against Russian rule suppressed

1848 Revolutions: In France, Austria, German states, and Italian states; have quick results but ultimately are crushed

- Students, urban workers, middle-class liberals participate
- Revolutionaries have **different goals**, which are not always compatible: national unification (German, Italian states); national independence (Hungarians, Czechs in Austria); social change; liberalization of law
- Counterrevolutionary armies defeat divided revolutionaries

Armies modernize: conscription, rifles, rapid mobilization

1853–1856: Crimean War: France, Britain fear Russian strength, join Ottoman Empire to defeat Russia; Concert of Europe broken

Italian unification

- Secret republican society (**Carbonari**) plots unification
- **Giuseppe Mazzini** and **Giuseppe Garibaldi** promote romanticized republican nationalism
- **1859–1860:** Prime minister of Piedmont-Sardinia **Camillo Cavour** uses arms, diplomacy, Garibaldi's army to create Kingdom of Italy under King **Victor Emmanuel II**
- Italy adds Venetia (1866) and Papal states (1870) to kingdom

German unification

- **1815–1848:** Inspired by **Johann Herder**, German **student clubs** agitate for German unification
- **1834: Zollverein** (free trade union) draws German states closer
- **1848–1849: Frankfurt Parliament** tries to unite German states; disagreement over whether Austria or Prussia should dominate unified Germany; Prussian King **Frederick William IV** rejects plan for liberal, constitutional unified Germany
- Prussian prime minister **Otto von Bismarck** works to unify German states through “iron and blood”; conservative rather than liberal aim
- Prussia fights three wars to gain military, diplomatic power: defeats Denmark (1864), Austria (1866), France (1870–1871)
- **1871:** German Empire declared under Emperor **William I**

French revolutions

- **1830:** Conservative Bourbon king overthrown in favor of constitutional monarchy under **Orléanist King Louis-Philippe**
- **1848:** Revolution establishes **Second Republic**
- **1851:** President Louis-Napoleon Bonaparte overthrows republic, becomes emperor **Napoleon III**
- **1860s:** Napoleon III allows liberal reforms
- **1870:** Napoleon III overthrown after defeat against Prussia; **Third Republic** declared
- **1871: Paris Commune:** Leftist revolt against French government crushed
- **1889: General Boulanger** threatens to overthrow republic

INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION

Industrialization occurs at different times, at different paces; usually a **long, slow process** with the exception of:

- **Germany:** Industrializes quickly after unification (1871)
- **Russia:** Industrializes slowly at first, but rapidly in 1930s

Rural, non-mechanized production still very important

Small factories bring workers under one roof, constant supervision

- Often long hours, unsafe conditions, low wages
- Entire families often work together in factories, with women and children paid less than men
- Single female industrial workers face poverty, exploitation

Decline in wages for skilled workers (glassblowers, tailors, furniture makers, etc.) as **machines** allow semiskilled and unskilled workers to do the same job

Workers (or **proletariat**) form unions, go on strike, bargain for better pay, working conditions; often influenced by **socialism**

1820s–1830s: Steamboats first used to transport materials

1840s–1870s: Railway boom moves raw materials to factories and finished products to markets

Forests cut down; **coal mining** accelerated to power factories

- Urbanization:** Increasing percentage of population lives in cities
- Poor living quarters, lack of sewer systems make cities unhealthy
 - Cities annex suburban areas as they grow
 - **Urban planners** build wide streets, sewers to improve city life

Second Industrial Revolution (late 1800s) brings expansion of steel, heavy industry, chemical industry

1881: First public electric plant opens, in Britain

THE AGE OF REFORM

1833: Slavery abolished in British colonies; Portuguese, Swedish, Danish, French, Dutch colonies follow 1836–1863

British reformers call for greater **participation in government**; conservative governments permit reforms mainly to keep peace

- **1819:** Demonstrators for Parliamentary reform massacred at “**Peterloo**”
- **1829:** Catholics allowed to be elected to Parliament
- **1832: First Reform Bill** expands right to vote, but voting is still based on property
- **1846: Corn Laws** (tariffs favoring wealthy landowners) repealed
- Peaceful, working-class **Chartist** movement calls for democratization; rejected by Parliament in 1839 and 1842
- **1867: Second Reform Bill** expands franchise further
- **1884: Third Reform Bill** gives vote to most male farm workers

1861: Tsar **Alexander II** abolishes **serfdom** in Russia; former serfs owe payments for their freedom

Censorship relaxes in some nations

- **1881:** France establishes freedom of the press

National governments expand **primary education**

- **1870:** British government takes over elementary schools
- **1880s:** France makes education free, obligatory, nonreligious

Women's movements argue for female access to education, professional work, electoral franchise

- Women less educated, barred from owning property, subjected to husband's authority; change occurs slowly in late 1800s
- **1869:** British thinkers **John Stuart Mill** and **Harriet Taylor** argue for women's freedom in *The Subjection of Women*
- British activists **Millicent Fawcett** (1847–1929) and **Emmeline Pankhurst** (1858–1928) lead branches of the **women's suffrage** movement; women receive the vote in 1918
- Women's movements outside of Britain much less active

Jews given citizenship and nearly equal social status at different times in different countries throughout the 19th century

States provide a degree of **workers' protection** against unemployment, injury, poor working conditions, long working hours

- **1883:** Germany passes **Sickness Insurance Law**
- Britain's new **Labour Party** (founded 1900) accepts government responsibility to reform
- First laws imposing **limits on working hours** in France aimed at protecting women and children

International agreements try to alleviate wartime suffering

- **1864:** First **Geneva Convention** protects wounded soldiers
- **1899, 1907:** International conferences held at **The Hague**, Netherlands, attempt to limit warfare

1870s–1910s: Britain divided over question of **Irish Home Rule**

Late 1800s: Transportation, overcrowding, hope for better life encourage **record emigration** from Europe, despite reforms

ART & CULTURE 1815–1914

Photography: Allows rapid, easy production and reproduction of images

- **1839: Louis Daguerre** publicizes the daguerreotype, the first form of photography
- **1890s: Half-tone printing** makes it easy for newspapers, books to publish photographs

Realism: Realistic portrayal of the world in literature, painting

- **Émile Zola** (French, 1840–1902) writes novels including *Nana*, about a prostitute, and *Germinal*, about a miners' strike
- **Henrik Ibsen** (Norwegian, 1828–1906) incorporates psychological, realistic drama in plays such as *A Doll's House* (1879)
- Playwright **George Bernard Shaw** (Irish, 1856–1950) causes riots with social critiques
- **1849: Gustave Courbet** (French, 1819–1877) paints bored funeral-goers in *Burial at Ornans*
- **1857: Jean-François Millet** (French, 1814–1875) portrays peasants at work in *The Gleaners*

Impressionism: Painting with small strokes of color, painting outdoors, to explore modern life and leisure activities

- **1865: Edouard Manet** (France) exhibits shocking nude *Olympia*
- **1890–1891: Claude Monet** (France) paints several paintings of haystacks in different seasons, types of light

Expressionism: Use of bold colors and odd juxtapositions to elicit emotional responses, exemplified in *The Scream* (1893) by **Edvard Munch** (Norwegian, 1863–1944)

Cubism: Pablo Picasso (Spanish, 1881–1973) pioneers use of geometric forms in *Les Femmes d'Alger* (1907)

Music: Russian composer **Igor Stravinsky's** ballet *Rite of Spring* (1913) debuts in France, challenging rationality, convention

1851–1900: Universal exhibitions in London, Paris impress tourists with displays of national industry, culture, imperial possessions