

## Chapter 21 Glossary

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**Anti-Corn Law League:** 1838 organization formed by Cobden and Bright to repeal the Corn Laws.

**Balance of Power:** guiding principle at the Congress of Vienna whereby no single nation could dominate Europe as France had under Napoleon.

**Ludwig van Beethoven:** German romantic composer.

**Belgium:** formerly the Austrian Netherlands and given to Dutch Republic at Congress of Vienna but which achieved independence from Netherlands in 1830.

**Louis Blanc:** French utopian socialist whose book *The Organization of Work* proposed that all manufacturing should be done in government-run workshops without a profit motive.

**Bobbies:** British police force created by Sir Robert ("Bobbies" – get it?) Peel in 1829.

**Burschenschaften:** university student groups that met from 1817-1819 dedicated to forming a united, liberal Germany but barred by conservative Metternich by the Karlsbad Decrees of 1819 who feared their revolutionary ideas.

**Carbonari:** secret societies in Italy dedicated to Italian nationalism and liberalism.

**Charles Albert:** liberal king of the Italian region of Piedmont who hoped to unify Italy.

**Charles X:** conservative brother of Louis XVIII who succeeded him in 1824.

**Concert of Europe:** coalition of Great Britain, Prussia, Russia, Austria and, later, France, determined to keep Europe conservative and stem the revolutionary tide which had been sweeping through Europe since the beginning of the French Revolution in 1789.

**Congress of Vienna:** 1815 meeting of European powers to discuss the post-Napoleon order in Europe.

**conservatism:** ideology that valued the past as a guide for the future and was suspicious of sudden or revolutionary change.

**Corn Law of 1815:** high tariff on imported grain supported by the Tories who wanted to protect the landowners from foreign competition.

**Decembrists:** failed attempt December, 1825, by military officers in the Northern Union to keep conservative Nicholas I from ascending to the throne. Its leaders were promptly executed by Nicholas I who became a reactionary.

**economic liberalism:** AKA classical economics it asserted that the state should not interfere with the free play of economic forces, especially supply and demand. In other words, government should not restrict the economic liberty of the people.

**Flora Tristan:** female utopian socialist and feminist whose book *Worker's Union* (1843) proposed organizing both work and home on socialist basis.

**Frankfurt Assembly:** 1848 meeting of German nationalists to write a liberal constitution for a united Germany. It split into two camps: Big (yes, include Austrian Germans) & Little (no, don't include Austrian Germans) Germans. The Little Germans won but Prussian king Frederick William IV refused their offer because he wanted to unite Germany on his own terms.

**Frederick William IV:** Prussian king who granted some liberal reforms after the troubles in 1848.

**French Revolution of 1848:** French king Louis-Philippe abdicated on Feb 24, 1848 and was replaced by radicals whose provisional government opened Blanc-type workhouses but couldn't pay for them. After rioting a more moderate government ratified a new constitution making France a republic (the Second Republic).

**Germanic Confederation:** created by the Congress of Vienna in 1815, it was a collection of 38 independent states in what had been called the Holy Roman Empire. Austria and Prussia were the two most powerful.

**Johann Wolfgang von Goethe:** German author of *The Sorrows of the Young Werther*, one of the first romantic novels.

**Gothic literature:** Branch of romantic literature epitomized by books like Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein* which emphasized bizarre themes.

**Greek Revolt:** 1821-1830 successful revolt against the Ottoman Turks who had controlled Greece for 400 years. The Greeks were aided by the British, French and Russians who, although generally opposed to revolutions, loved the idea of hurting the Ottoman Empire.

**July Revolution:** 1830 French revolution in which conservative Charles X was replaced by moderate liberal Louis-Philippe, the duke of Orleans, as a constitutional monarch. It replaced the House of Bourbon with the House of Orleans. Known as the bourgeoisie monarch for his support of middle-class business interests.

**laissez-faire:** French term meaning “Leave Alone”. It was used to express the belief of economic liberalism (AKA classical economics).

**liberalism:** political ideology that grew out of the Industrial Revolution and as a reaction to the conservatives who took over after Napoleon which asserted that governments should restrain people as little as possible and respect their right to participate in political affairs.

**Lord Byron:** British romantic poet and idealist who died helping Greece achieve its independence from the Ottomans.

**Louis Kossuth:** Hungarian nationalist leader in Austria who led a rebellion to achieve independence from Austria which was crushed by Austria with Russia’s help in 1848-1849.

**Louis Napoleon Bonaparte:** nephew of Napoleon Bonaparte who won the French presidential election of 1848.

**Louis XVIII:** French Bourbon king restored to the throne by the Concert of Europe.

**Thomas Malthus:** British economist whose book *Essay on the Principles of Population* asserted that populations tend to increase faster than food supplies and therefore misery is inevitable.

**Giuseppe Mazzini:** Italian nationalist and author of the *The Duties of Man* who took over the *Risorgimento* in 1831.

**Count Klemens von Metternich:** Austrian foreign minister who led the Congress of Vienna.

**John Stuart Mill:** British political liberal and author of *On Liberty* (1859) who expanded idea of liberalism to include women in his essay *On the Subjugation of Women* (1867).

**Monroe Doctrine:** 1823 declaration by US president Monroe warning the Concert of Europe that the US would regard any attempt to return the newly independent states of Latin America to Spain or Portugal as an act of war against the US.

**nationalism:** awareness of your national (i.e. political, state) identity.

**Northern Union:** liberal Russian aristocrats opposed to Alexander I’s conservatism who wanted to make Russia a constitutional monarchy.

**Robert Peel:** Tory leader who helped repeal the Corn Laws in 1846.

**Percy Bysshe Shelley:** British romantic poet whose *Prometheus Unbound* celebrated individualism.

**Peterloo Massacre:** 1819 demonstration against high grain prices due to the Corn Law of 1815 that resulted in the death of 11.

**political liberalism:** pro-business philosophy that embraced *laissez-faire* as well as basic civil liberties like freedom of speech and limited suffrage (i.e., for themselves but not the working class).

**Poor Law:** 1834 law that tried to discourage poverty by putting paupers in workhouses.

**Principle of Intervention:** Articulated by Metternich at Troppau it asserted that the great powers of Europe had the right to send armies into countries to restore “legitimate” monarchs. Britain rejected it and began to separate from the Concert of Europe.

**Principle of Legitimacy:** Metternich’s term for the need to restore the legitimate monarchs of Europe who’d been replaced by Napoleon.

**Reform Bill of 1832:** British law passed by Whig-dominated Parliament which reapportioned seats in House of Commons to better represent the growing industrial areas and doubled the franchise.

**David Ricardo:** British economist whose book *Principles of Political Economy* (1817) asserted that the “iron law of wages” made it wrong to increase wages since that led to overpopulation and misery.

**Risorgimento:** Italian Nationalist movement.

**Romanticism:** intellectual movement of the 1800s which emphasized individual feelings rather than science and the “universal man” as the Enlightenment of the 1700s had.

**self-determination:** idea that “nations” should have their own “national” governments.

**socialism:** idea that social equality should be goal of government (i.e., all should share in wealth, poverty should be eliminated, etc.).

**Tories:** political faction (or party) in Britain's parliament controlled by landed aristocrats who feared changes that might weaken their power.

**Tsar Alexander I:** Russian leader who, with his liberal advisor Speransky, made modest liberal reforms but became reactionary after the Napoleonic Age and became conservative.

**Tsar Nicholas I:** conservative Tsar from 1825-1855 who was dubbed "The Policeman of Europe" for his help in putting down liberal activities throughout Europe.

**J.M.W. Turner:** English romantic painter.

**utopian socialism:** idea that private property and capitalism were bad and society should evolve beyond them.

**Whigs:** political faction (or party) in Britain's parliament much more sympathetic to new industrial classes and in favor of changes that might expand the industrial class's influence.

**William Wordsworth:** British romantic poet who emphasized the mystical beauty of nature.

**Young Italy:** Italian nationalist group founded in 1831 by Mazzini.