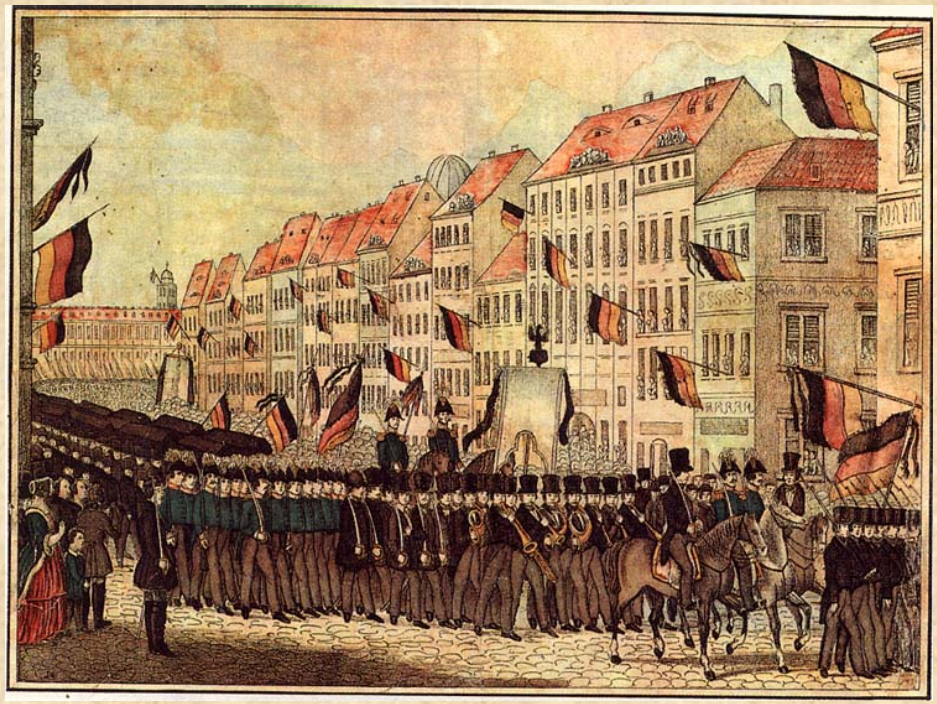
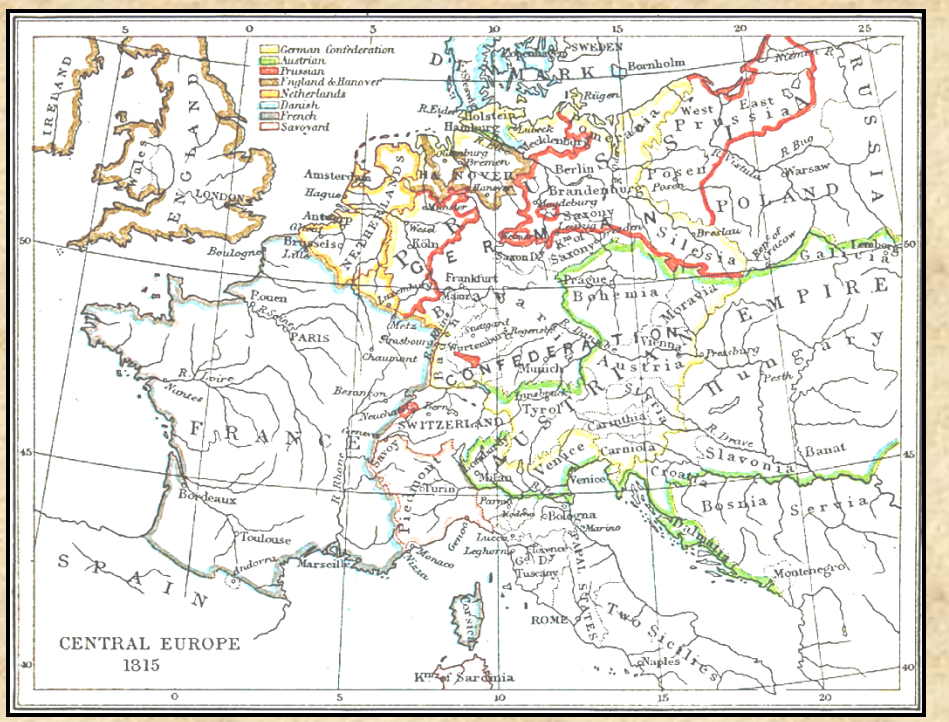
European Nationalism: 1814-1848





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Key Vocabulary

- **Abdicate: to renounce or give up the throne**
- **Bourgeoisie: middle class**
- **Elite: privileged, upper-class members of society who exercise power and control**
- **Capitalist: private individuals with extensive capital (money) to invest in business enterprises**
- **19th-Century European Conservatism: a conservative tries to conserve or save tradition; in the 19th century, this meant saving a system containing a hereditary monarchy, a strong and privileged land-owning aristocracy and an official church**
- **Reactionary: ultra-conservative**
- **19th-Century European Liberalism: a philosophy that advocated representative government and civil liberties**

Key Vocabulary

- **Socialism: a type of government in which the government owns much property and operates many businesses rather than these being exclusively owned and operated by private individuals.**
- **19th-century European Nationalism: called for self-determination or self-rule by groups of people sharing the same language, ethnicity, religion and culture.**
- **Self Determination: resolve of a group of people living in a territorial unit (such as a country) to govern themselves and make their own decisions about political concerns.**
- **Suffrage: voting rights.**
- **Mercantilism: the theory that a nation's power depended on its wealth.**
- **Free Enterprise: an economic system in which private individuals compete freely without government interference in the marketplace.**
- **Laissez-Faire: unrestricted private enterprise with no regulatory interference by government.**

Napoleon and the Congress of Vienna

- Napoleon's empire
- Napoleon's major mistakes
- Congress of Vienna
- New country boundaries
- Quadruple Alliance
- Concert of Europe
- Age of Metternich

In the period between 1801-1810, Napoleon Bonaparte, emperor of France, conquered and redrew the map of Europe.

Napoleon Bonaparte

Areas in green were controlled by France in 1811

Napoleon's desire for power destroyed him

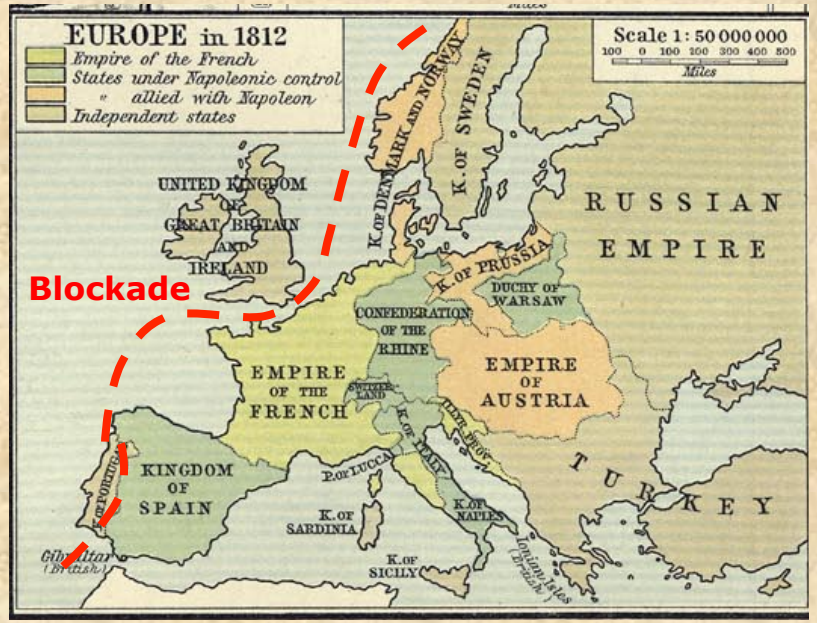
Three major misjudgments led to his downfall:

- **Continental System**
- **Peninsular War**
- **Invasion of Russia**

Continental System and Peninsular War

Napoleon wanted to destroy Britain, so he put a blockade on trade between Britain and all countries controlled by France. It did not work, as these trade relationships had been in place for many years and other nations traded with Britain anyway.

When Portugal defied the blockade, Napoleon sent troops through Spain to punish them. The Spanish became angry about the troops in their kingdom and attacked the soldiers. This resulted in five years of war, with the British aiding the Spanish.



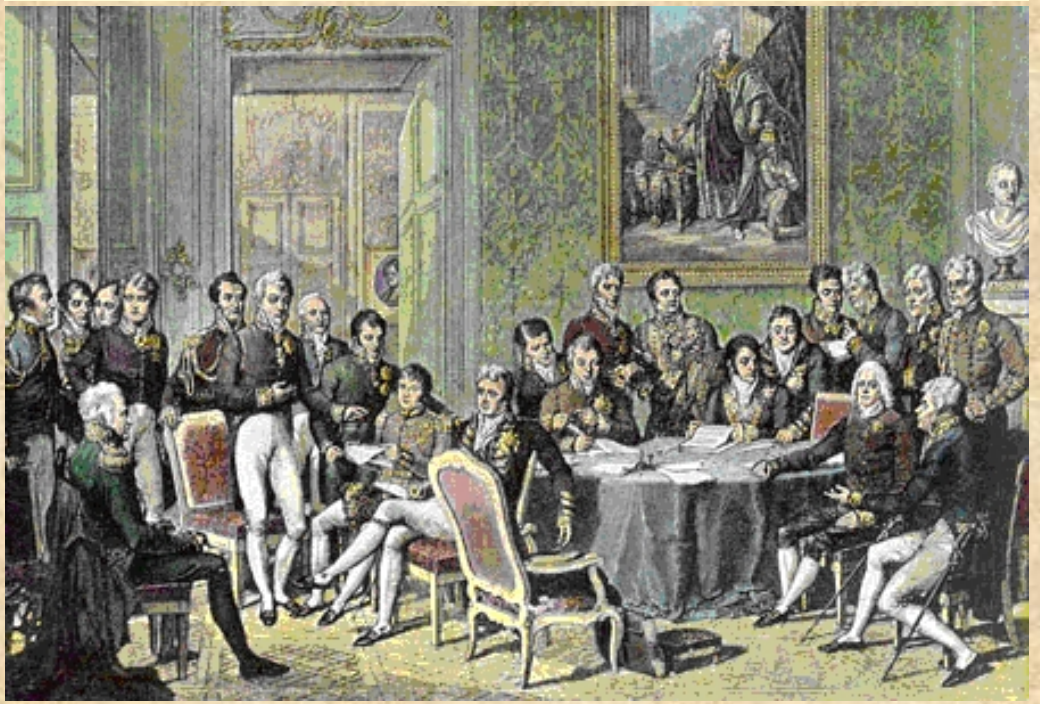
Napoleon's biggest mistake was the disastrous 1812 invasion of Russia during which most of his army was killed, frozen, or starved to death.

With Napoleon severely weakened, his European rivals, Prussia, Russia, Austria, and Great Britain, formed the Quadruple Alliance and defeated him.

After years of imperial conquest, Napoleon *abdicated*, or gave up, his throne and was exiled to Elba. The victors quickly restored the Bourbon monarch Louis XVIII to the French throne.

Once Napoleon was removed from power, country boundaries and peace had to be negotiated.

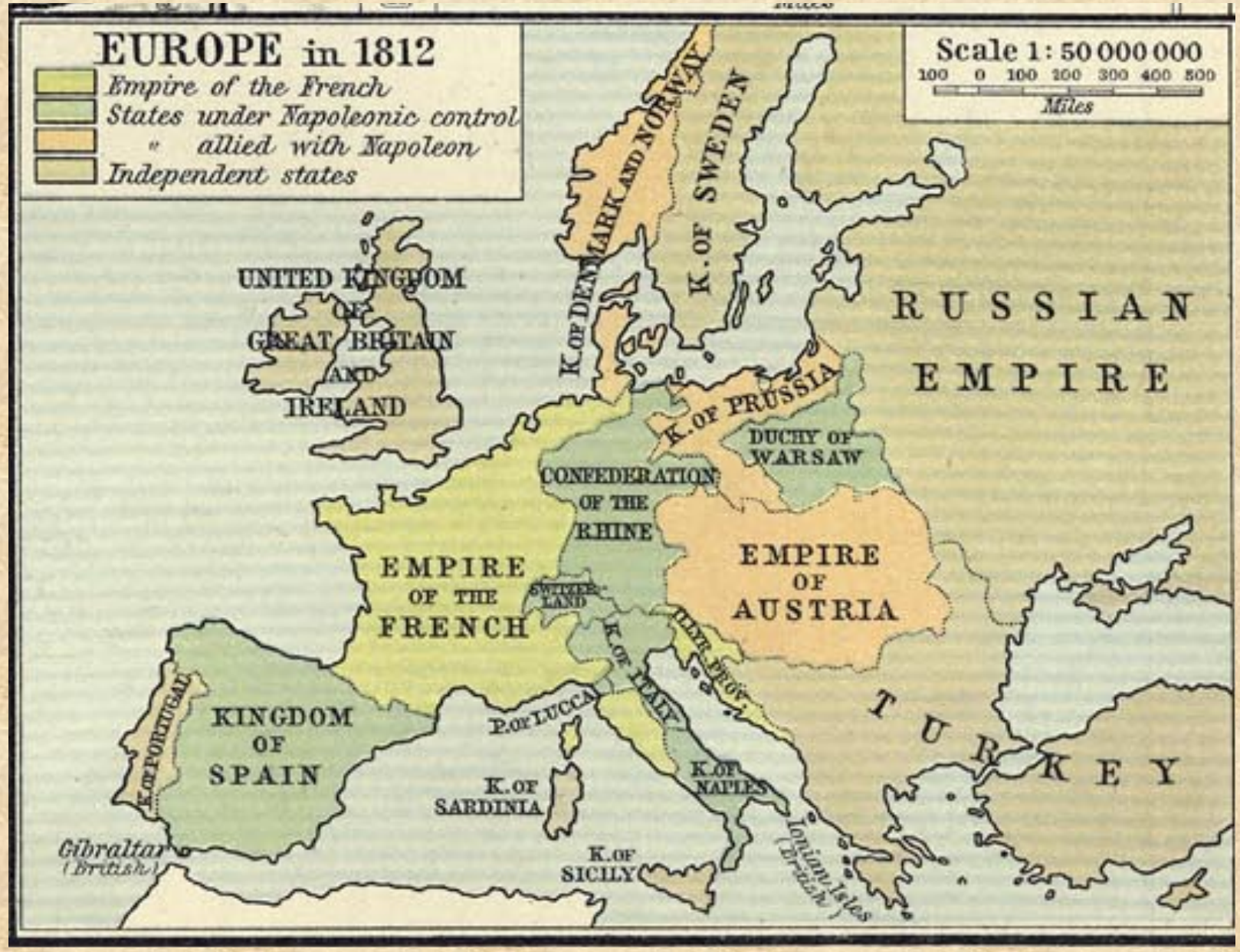
The Congress of Vienna convened in 1814 with the powerful and conservative Prince Klemens von Metternich, Austrian foreign minister, presiding.



Prince Klemens von Metternich

Conservatives in the 19th century wanted to preserve traditional ways of life.

Map of Europe, with Napoleon still in power, 1812



Metternich's chief goal at the Congress was to achieve a balance of power and legitimacy. By legitimacy, Metternich meant restoring power to the royal families that had lost their thrones as Napoleon conquered Europe.

Crown of the Austrian Emperor

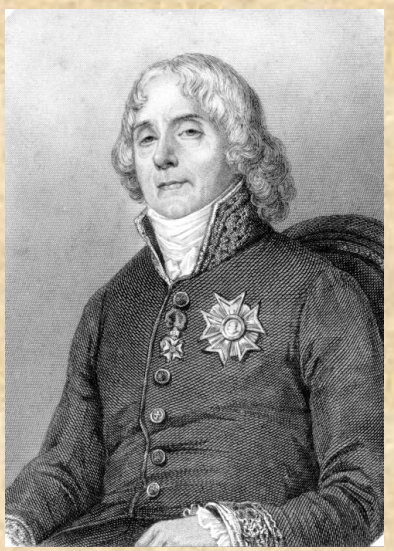
Coat of Arms, Louis XVIII

Other conservatives who dominated the Congress included Czar Alexander I of Russia, King Frederick William III of Prussia, and Lord Castlereagh, the British foreign minister. Also of great importance to the discussions was Charles Maurice de Talleyrand, the French delegate.

Czar Alexander I of Russia

King Frederick Wilhem III of Prussia

Lord Castlereagh of Great Britain



Charles Maurice de Talleyrand of France

In addition to recognizing Louis XVIII as the legitimate king of France, the Congress also restored the royal families of Spain, Portugal, and Sardinia.

King Louis XVIII of France

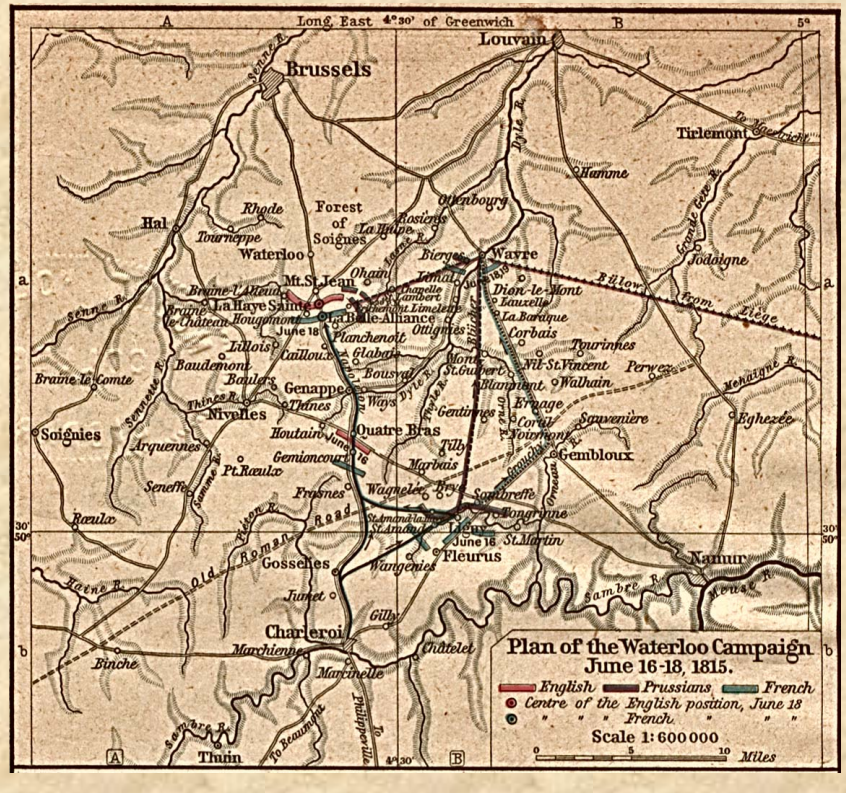
King Ferdinand VII of Spain

Queen Maria da Gloria II de Braganca of Portugal

While the nobility of Europe enjoyed lavish balls, parties and feasts in Vienna, the chief negotiators worked on strategies for nine months.

Though interrupted by the desperate escape and military comeback of Napoleon, and his final defeat at Waterloo, the Congress was able to hammer out a treaty that met most of the desired objectives.

Napoleon at Waterloo, June 1815



The Congress of Vienna achieved two major goals:

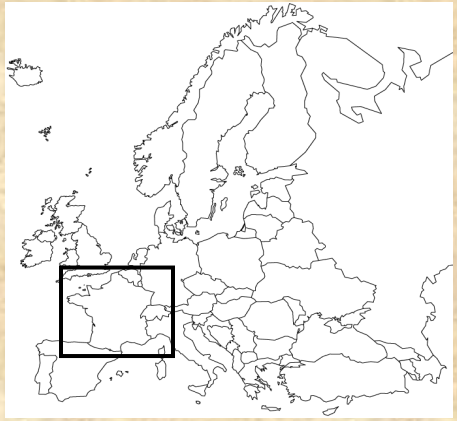
First, the negotiators recreated a *balance of power* among the alliance members to preserve international military and political power and at the same time ensure the freedom and independence of each member state.

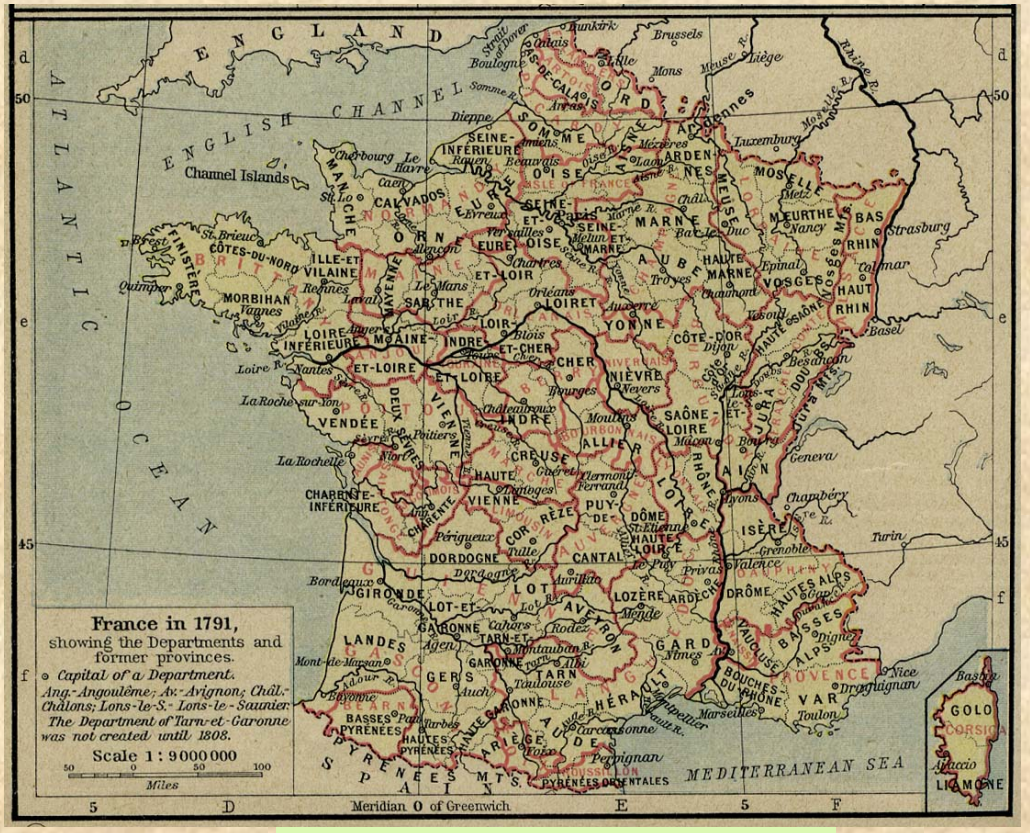
Victorious Archduke Charles of Austria, 1809 Battle of Aspern-Essling

Second, France was prevented from future aggression.

This was accomplished without severely punishing France, which avoided causing French resentment or retaliation.

French landscape, 1822





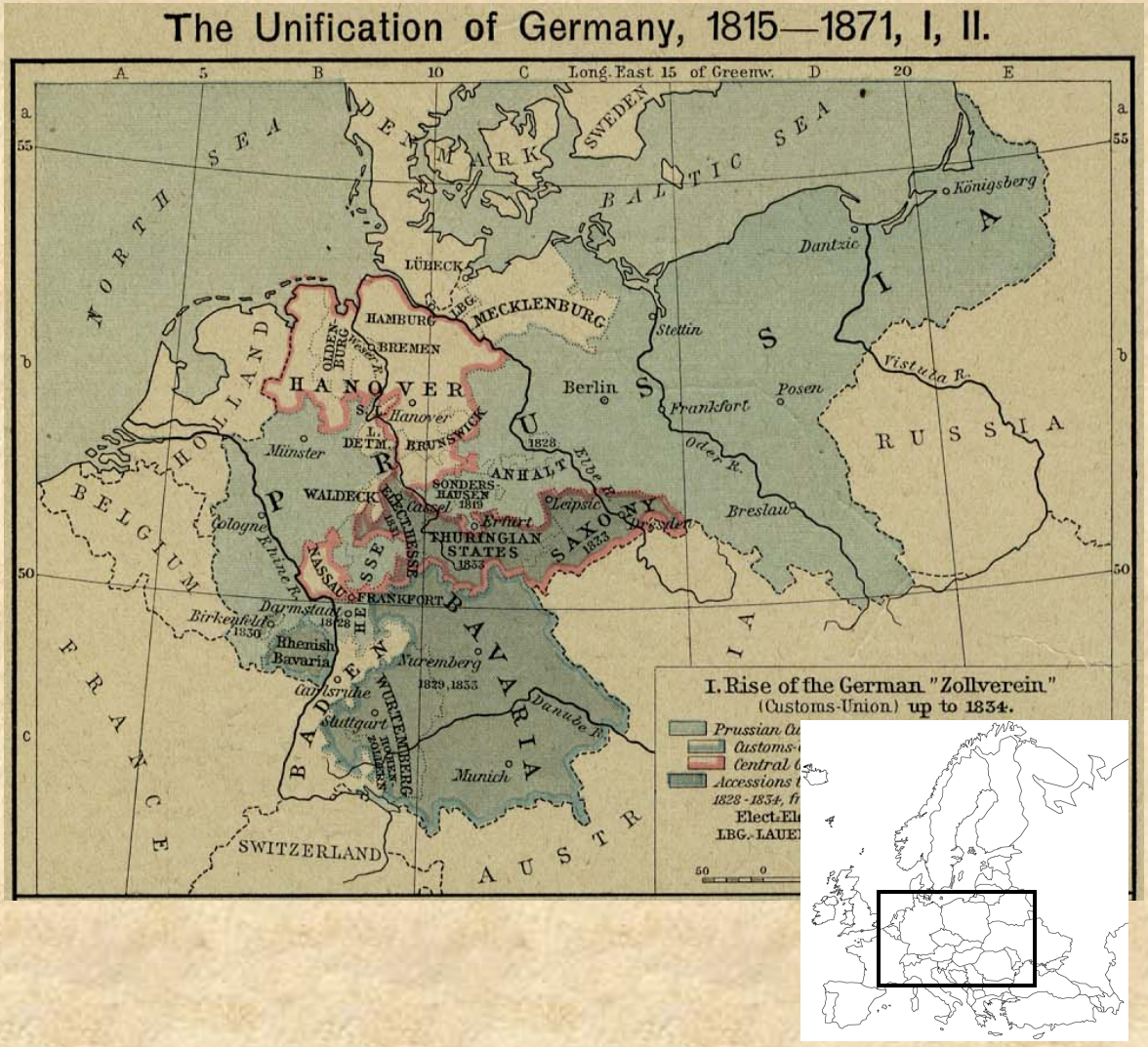
France, 1791 borders

At the Congress of Vienna the victorious powers, including Austria, Russia, Prussia, and Britain (France was excluded), agreed that they should be rewarded for their effort to defeat Napoleon.

They reduced France to its 1790 frontiers and strengthened the countries on France's borders.

The Congress redrew boundaries for the rest of Europe as well

- North of France, the Dutch and Austrian Netherlands were united into one country called the Netherlands, to be ruled by a Dutch king.
- To the east, 39 German states were loosely joined into the German Confederation headed by Austria.

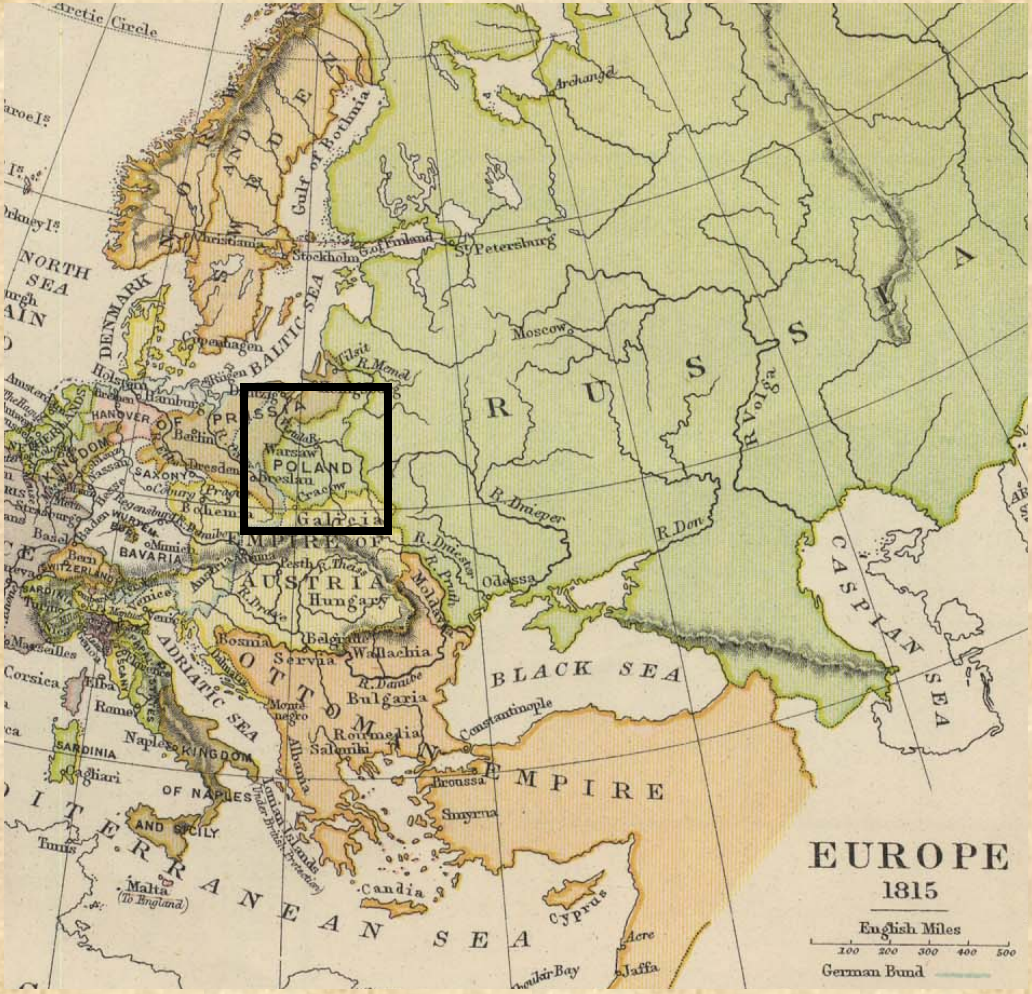


- **Switzerland was recognized as an independent nation.**
- **The Kingdom of Sardinia, on France's southern border, was strengthened by the Congress. Sardinia was given Piedmont and Genoa in Northern Italy.**
- **All of these changes were undertaken to reward the victors and discourage France from attempting another imperial conquest.**

Northern Italy, 1796

- In exchange for giving up the Austrian Netherlands, Austria received Venetia and Lombardy in Northern Italy.
- With these lands Austria became the strongest power in Northern Italy.
- In Southern Italy, the Congress established a Spanish Bourbon as the ruler of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

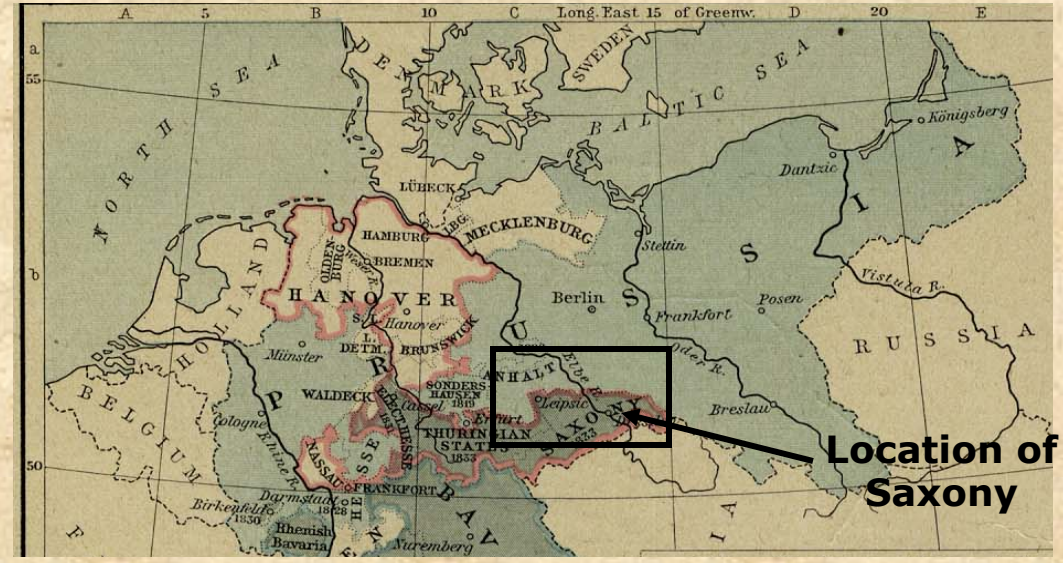
Located in Eastern Europe, Poland became a thorny issue at the Congress when Czar Alexander I of Russia claimed it. Though all of the countries participating in the Congress were allies, they jealously guarded their right to claim new territories.

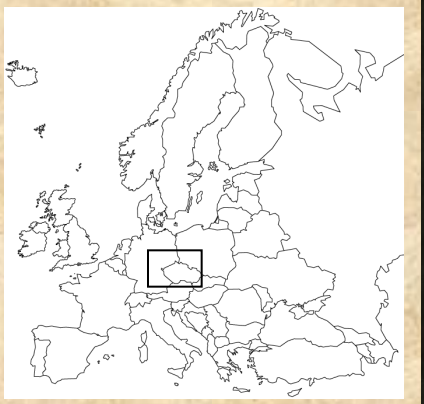


Czar Alexander I of Russia is reputed to have stabbed Poland on the map with his finger and declared, "This is mine."

- Following Czar Alexander's lead, the Prussian king Wilhelm III demanded Saxony for himself.
- Fearing the loss of a power balance, Metternich, Talleyrand and Castlereagh stood strong.
- Eventually the two settled for smaller pieces of territory.

King Frederick Wilhelm's desire for expansion





Wilhelm III

British Isles, 1777

The young Queen Victoria of England, circa 1835

Britain, which had struggled long and hard and never fallen to Napoleon, was richly rewarded by the Congress.

Britain acquired Malta, Ceylon (Sri Lanka), a number of islands in the East and West Indies, part of Guyana in South America, and the Cape Colony in South Africa.

For many years, the European powers had competed for control over these territories and their associated raw materials and trade.

New boundaries made without input from local ethnic groups

The great empires of Europe were governed by conservative leaders who debated and negotiated only amongst themselves.

As they handed out territory and divided Europe, *they gave little thought to the diverse cultures within these new national boundaries. They did not ask how these ethnic groups felt about the new political boundaries*.

This careless attitude toward the people who lived in the divided territories set the stage for further conflict, even though these leaders wanted to preserve the peace.

New European boundaries, 1815

Quadruple Alliance

In order to protect the peace settlement following the Congress of Vienna, the Great Powers established the *Quadruple Alliance:*

- **Russia**
- **Prussia**
- **Austria**
- **Great Britain**
- **Three years later they admitted France**

Francis I in Austrian coronation regalia, 1832.

Although Russia signed on to the Quadruple Alliance, the Czar also proposed a second one which he called the *Holy Alliance*, formed by Russia, Prussia and Austria in September of 1815.

- **Czar Alexander proposed that the three conservative Eastern monarchs rule exclusively by the principles of Christian doctrine.**
- **Lord Castlereagh of Britain refused to sign, dismissing it as "a piece of sublime mysticism and nonsense."**

Emperor of Austria

King of Prussia

Emperor of Russia

Concert of Europe

Despite the potential problem posed by the Holy Alliance, the members of the Great Powers agreed to meet periodically to deal with any threat to the peace and stability of Europe as agreed upon in Vienna in 1814.

This system of meetings became known as the *Concert of Europe*.

It was the first modern attempt at an international peacekeeping organization.

The Concert, for a few decades, preserved the balance of power and prevented local conflicts from flaring into major European wars.

Age of Metternich, 1815-1848

- **Metternich, with both Russian and Prussian support, embarked on a crusade that lasted until 1848, to suppress the political and economic ideas of revolutionary and nationalist movements.**
- **This crusade became known as the *Metternich System*.**
- **The Metternich System depended upon political and religious censorship.**
- **He was hated by liberals, and the revolutions of 1848 were in part directed at his repressive system.**

The Metternich System in action

Popular liberal and nationalist revolutions which threatened to upset the power in the hands of a very small group of wealthy elites in Europe occurred in:

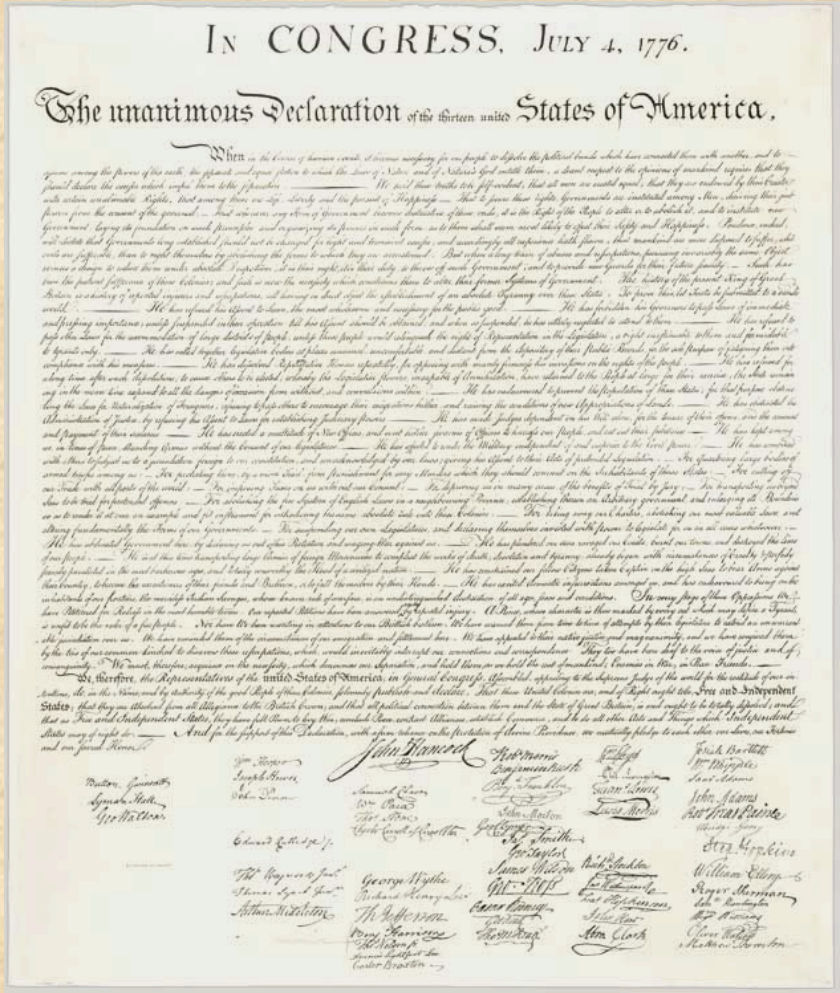
- **Spain**
- **Southern Belgium**
- **Italy**
- **France**
- **Greece**
- **Great Britain**

Lord Sidmouth, Thomas Reynolds, John Castle, William Oliver, George Canning, and Lord Castlereagh are pictured here in 1817.
Spies (Reynolds, Castle and Oliver) provided government ministers with information on those advocating parliamentary reform.

The years following the peace settlement of 1815 were marked by profoundly new and radical intellectual activity.

Many scholars and members of the middle class believed society should be rebuilt. They cited the ideals of the American and French Revolutions as their goal.

L'ÉGLISE ET L'UNIVERSITÉ DE LA SORBONNE D'APRÈS UNE GRAVURE DU XVII^e SIÈCLE.



IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America.

When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, That whenever any form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. — Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world. — He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good. — He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. — He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only. — He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures. — He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people. — He has refused for a long time after such dissolutions to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within. — He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands. — He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers. — He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries. — He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance. — He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our Legislatures. — He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power. — He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation: — For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us: — For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States: — For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world: — For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent: — For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury: — For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences — For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies: — For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments: — For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever. — He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us. — He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our Towns, and destroyed the lives of our people. — He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation. — He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands. — He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions. In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people. — Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends. —

We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. — And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

Although peace was preserved, many people who were not members of the small controlling elite were dissatisfied with the political and economic conditions under which they lived.

***Reform Riots in Bristol, England,* 1831**

In the first half of the 19th century, people in the lower classes, especially in urban areas, suffered from extreme poverty, cruel working conditions and severe social class restrictions. Meanwhile, the wealthy upper class enjoyed lives of luxury and leisure.

It was in this climate that new ideologies emerged.

19th Century Ideologies

- Dual revolution
- Conservatives
- Liberals
- Radicals

Dual Revolution

- The two major changes that occurred in Europe in the 18th century are called the "*dual revolution*"
- This term refers to the Industrial Revolution in Britain and the French Revolution
- Influenced the desire for change throughout the 19th century

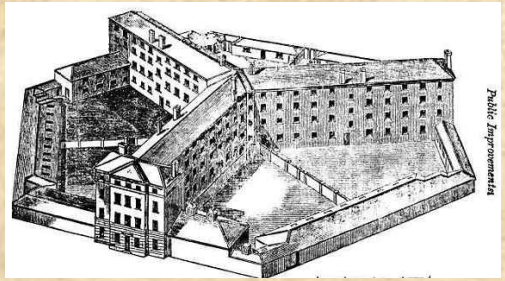
The Industrial Revolution began in Britain during the mid-1700s, and spread to the rest of Europe and the U.S. by the early 1800s

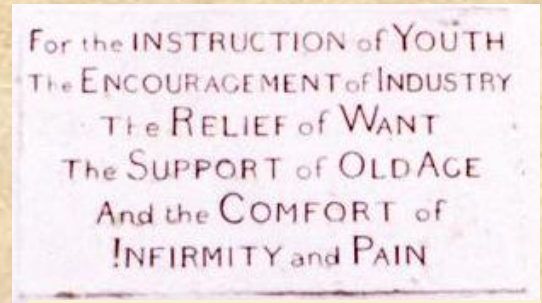
- New inventions and innovations
- Creation of the factory system
- Urbanization
- New industrial workers
- New *capitalists*— private individuals with extensive money invested in business enterprises & industry

The workhouse is where the homeless urban poor were housed and forced to work by wealthy capitalists.

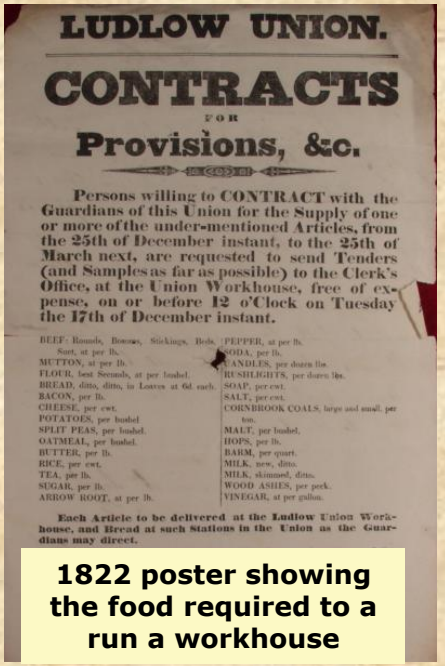
In the early to mid-1800s, many British farmers and their families moved from the countryside to the city. This rural to urban migration was driven by the new economic opportunities in the cities from the Industrial Revolution. However, many of those who migrated to the cities ended up in desperate poverty.

Workhouse boys in Wales, circa 1815





Sign above the door of Rollesby workhouse in Norfolk


LUDLOW UNION.

CONTRACTS
FOR
Provisions, &c.

Persons willing to CONTRACT with the Guardians of this Union for the Supply of one or more of the under-mentioned Articles, from the 25th of December instant, to the 25th of March next, are requested to send Tenders (and Samples as far as possible) to the Clerk's Office, at the Union Workhouse, free of expense, on or before 12 o'Clock on Tuesday the 17th of December instant.

BEEF: Rounds, Briskets, Sticklings, Reds, Sort, at per lb.	PEPPER, at per lb.
MUTTON, at per lb.	SODA, per lb.
FLOUR, best Seconds, at per bushel.	CANDLES, per dozen lbs.
BREAD, ditto, ditto, to Loaves at 6d. each.	RUSHLIGHTS, per dozen lbs.
BACON, per lb.	SOAP, per cwt.
CHEESE, per cwt.	SALT, per cwt.
POTATOES, per bushel	CORNBROOK COALS, large and small, per ton.
SPLIT PEAS, per bushel.	MALT, per bushel.
OATMEAL, per bushel.	HOPS, per lb.
BUTTER, per lb.	BARM, per quart.
RICE, per cwt.	MILK, new, ditto.
TEA, per lb.	MILK, skimmed, ditto.
SUGAR, per lb.	WOOD ASHES, per peck.
ARROW ROOT, at per lb.	VINEGAR, at per gallon.

Each Article to be delivered at the Ludlow Union Workhouse, and Bread at such Stations in the Union as the Guardians may direct.

1822 poster showing the food required to a run a workhouse

The economic and social conditions created by the Industrial Revolution led to the push for reform. Liberals led reform movements throughout the world.

The French Revolution was driven by liberal ideals

- Overthrew the Old Regime
- Leaders believed in the equality of all French citizens
- Instilled national pride, the basis for nationalism

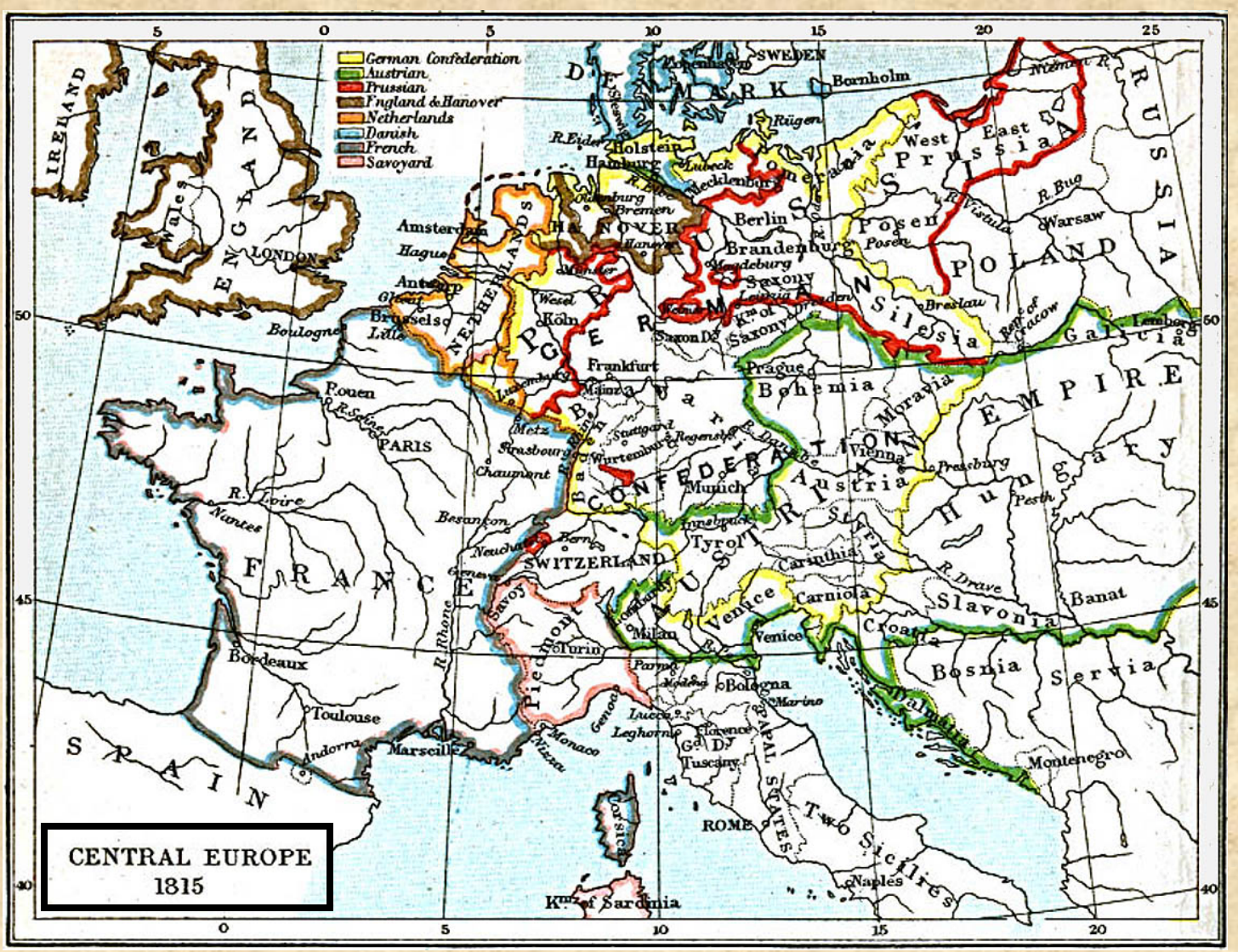
Storming of the Bastille, July 1789

The Declaration of the Rights of Man, 1789

- The Declaration of the Rights of Man declared that "*Men are born and remain free and equal in rights. Social distinctions can be founded only on the common utility*."
- The belief in equality and liberty are the basis for liberalism and nationalism
- The French Revolution influenced the nationalistic movements of the 19th century

1814-1848 were tumultuous years in European history.

Different political ideologies battled for control of many European nations.

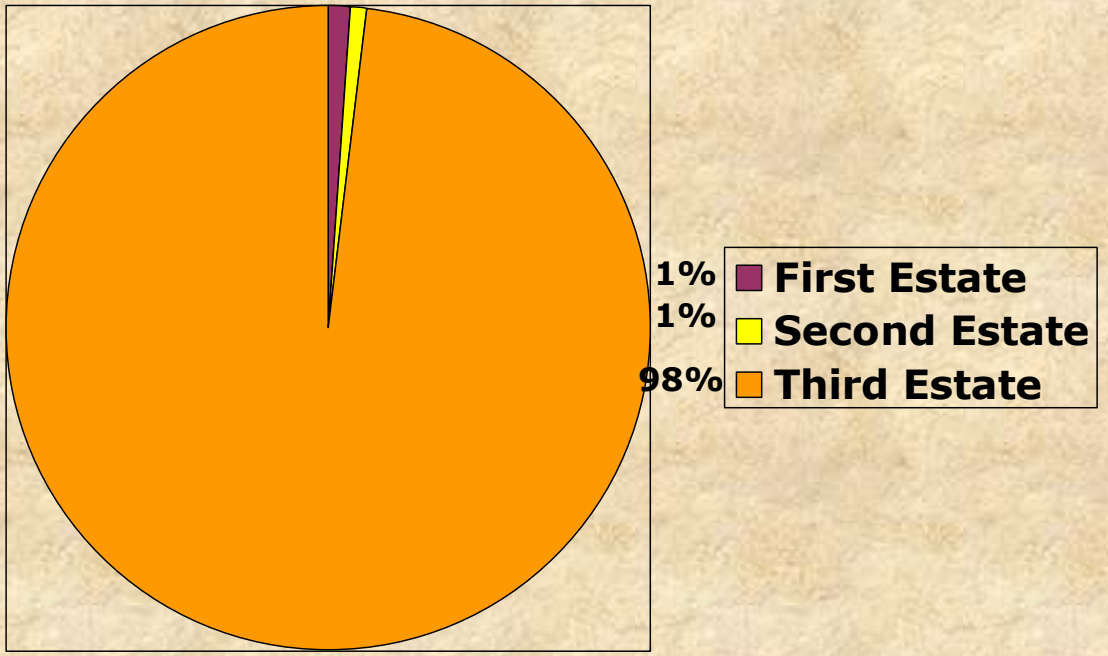


When this period began, conservative ideology dominated governments in Europe through a small elite group of wealthy monarchs, noblemen, and hereditary aristocracy.

Family of Carlos IV (of Spain), by Francisco Goya, 1800

George III of England, circa 1800

The success of conservative ruling elites during the early part of the 19th century was based on how much support they had from all groups in society.



Population breakdown in France prior to the French Revolution, in the late 1700s, shows the majority of people were in the lowest class, the Third Estate

King Louis XVI was guillotined during the French Revolution, in part because he would not change the Old Regime and give the people more power

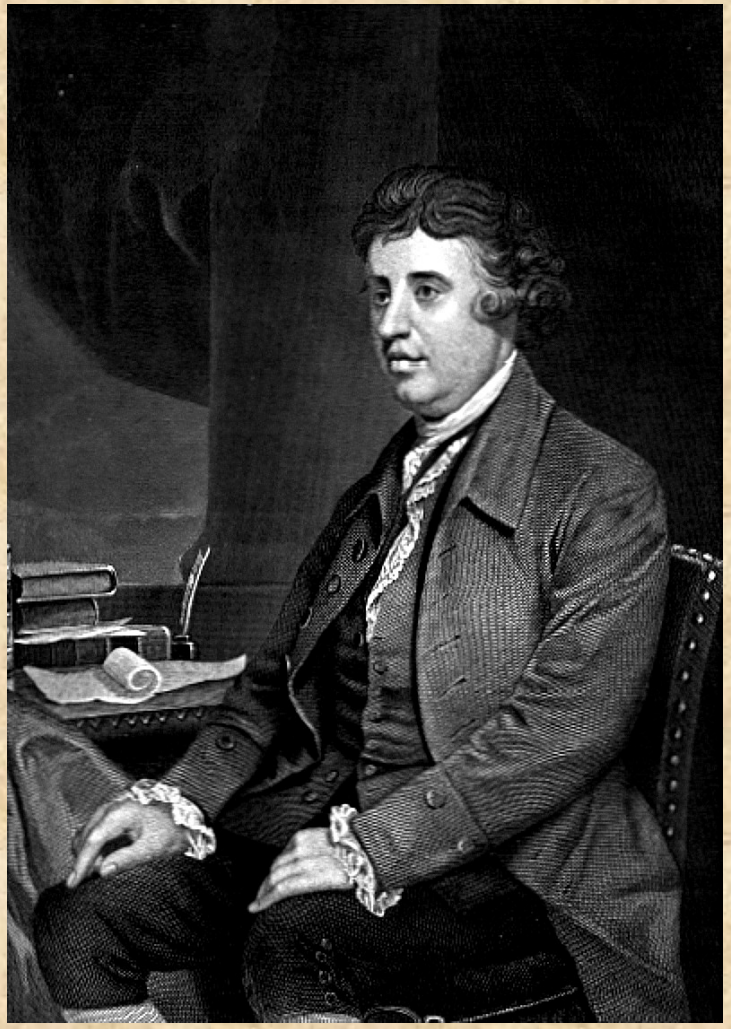
Conservative ideology in the period between 1814 and 1848

Conservatives advocated:

- **Tradition**
- **A hereditary monarchy**
- **A strong and privileged land-owning aristocracy**
- **An official church**
- **A return to the world as it was prior to the French Revolution in 1789**

Edmund Burke (1729-1797)

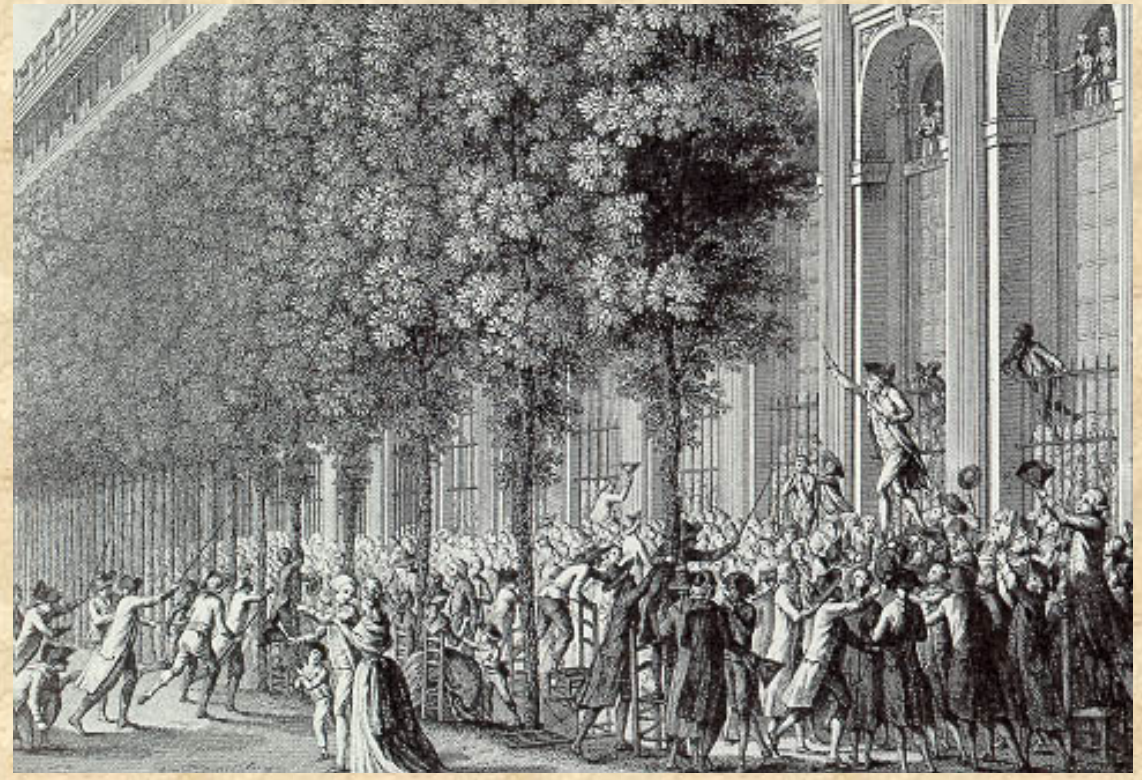
- British statesman
- His *Reflections on the Revolution in France* condemned the French Revolution for destroying the traditional institutions of the monarchy and nobility
- Considered one of the fathers of modern conservatism



Conservatives believed that the most talented and best educated should run the government, meaning themselves. Most conservatives wanted to hold on to their privileges at all costs.

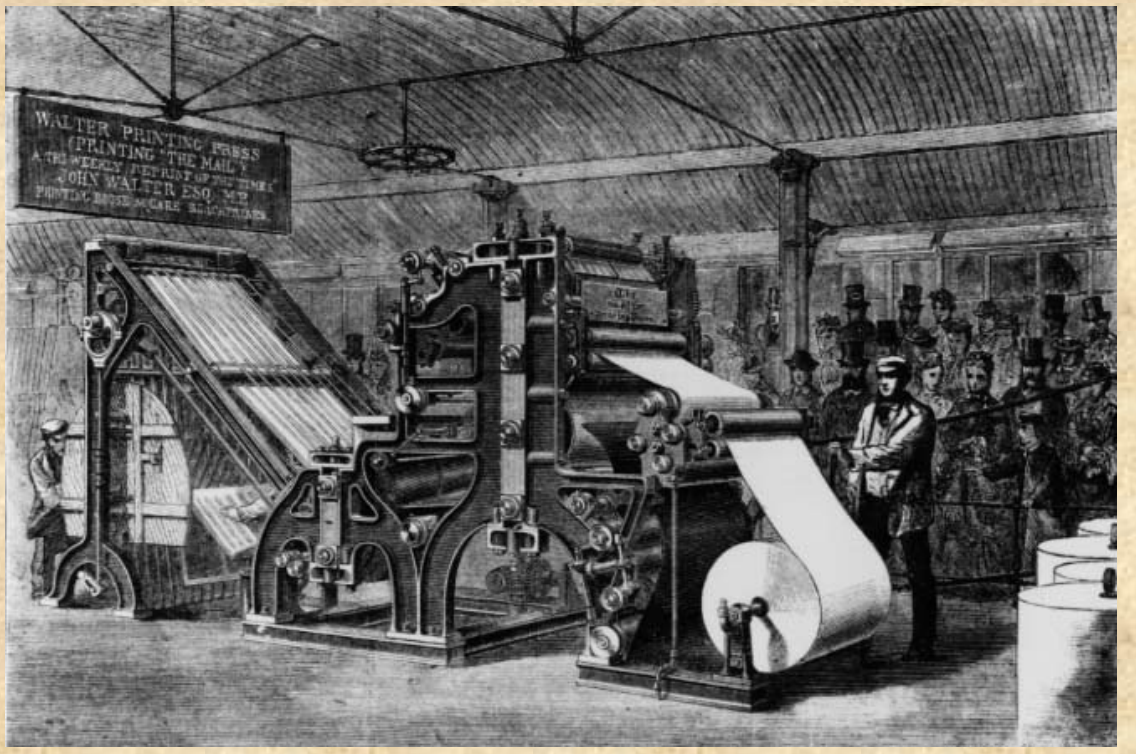
Duchess of Richmond's Ball in Brussels, June 1815

Liberal reformers wanted more power and freedom for workers, peasants, and the middle class.



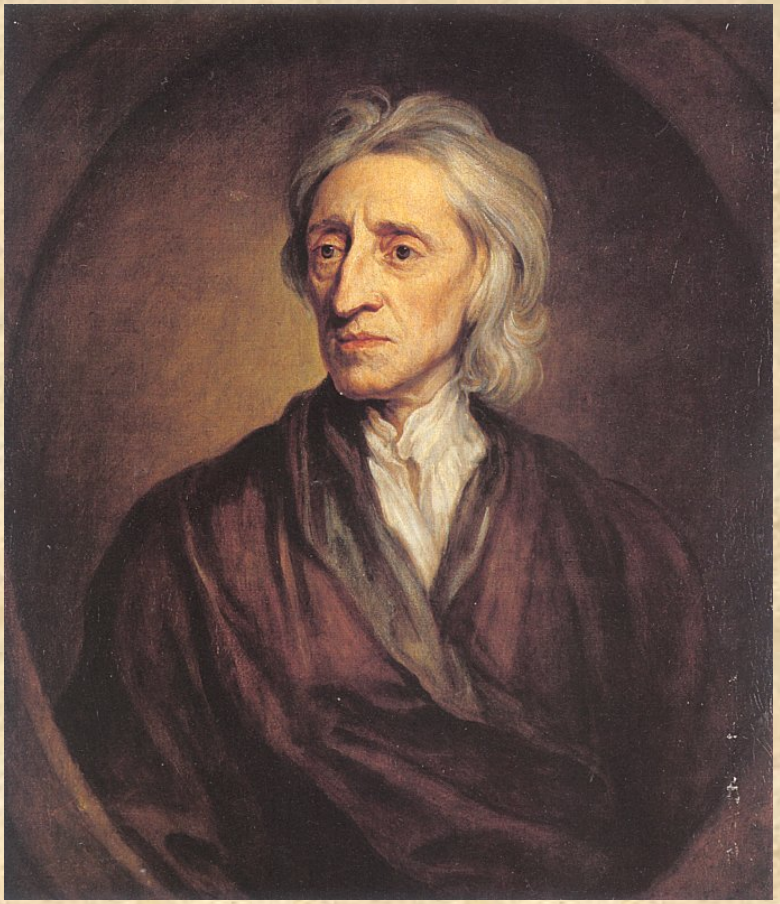
Liberalism

- Representative government
- Equality before the law
- Demanded individual freedoms such as freedom of the press, speech, assembly and freedom from arbitrary arrest



The 19th-century rotary printing press helped to spread liberal ideas across Europe.

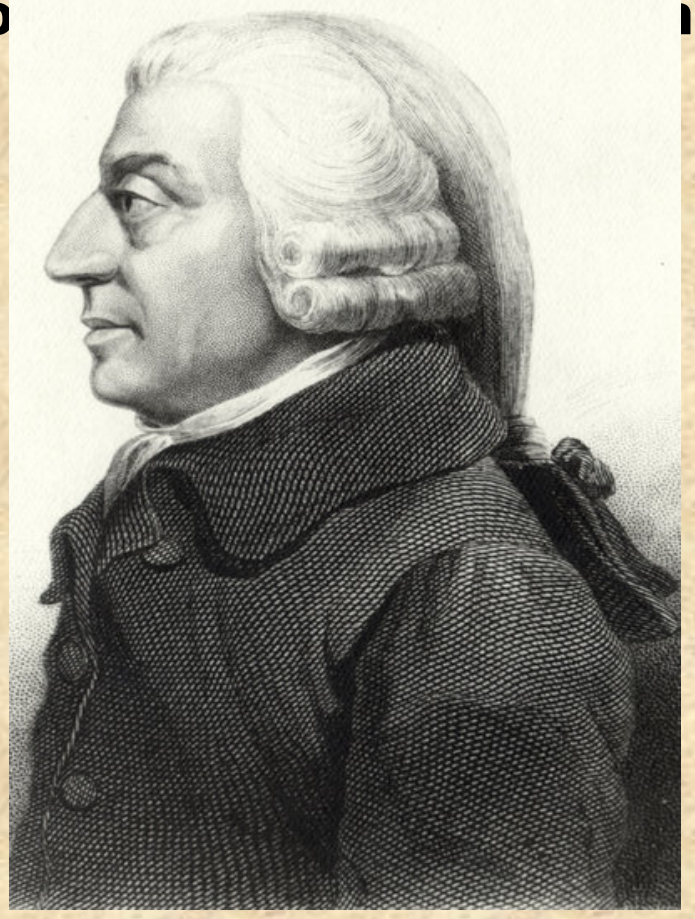
John Locke (1632-1704)

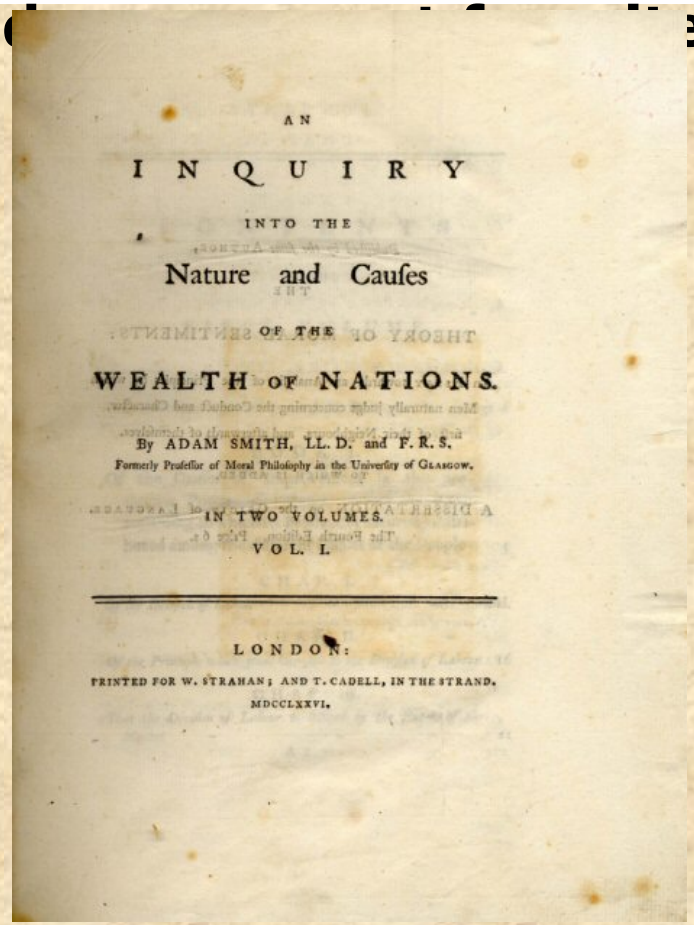


- English philosopher, considered one of the fathers of liberalism
- Claimed that a government was legitimate only if it had the consent of the governed, called a social contract.
- The government had a responsibility to protect the life, liberty, and property of its citizens.

Liberal economic demands were first described by the Scottish philosopher Adam Smith in his *Inquiry Into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations*, 1776.

Smith, founder of modern economics, was critical of 18th-century mercantilism which gave unfair privilege to





AN

INQUIRY

INTO THE

Nature and Cauſes

OF THE

WEALTH OF NATIONS.

By ADAM SMITH, LL. D. and F. R. S.

Formerly Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy in the Univerſity of GLASGOW.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

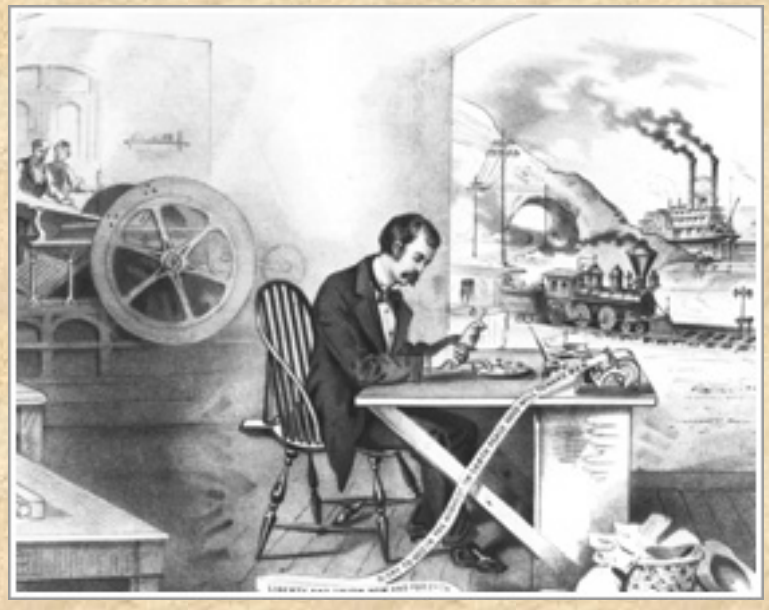
VOL. I.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR W. STRAHAN; AND T. CADELL, IN THE STRAND.

MDCCLXXVI.

- **Smith advocated free enterprise: individuals compete freely in the marketplace and therefore have equal opportunity to succeed.**
- **Smith believed that the end result of free, unregulated competition would be more money for everyone, rather than concentrating wealth in the hands of the few.**
- **This economic liberalism, which called for unrestricted private enterprise and no regulatory interference by government, is known as laissez-faire.**



Unfortunately, many people controlling business interests used Smith's ideas as a justification for keeping wages down and government oversight out. Businessmen successfully argued that laissez-faire meant that they should be able to do whatever they wanted in their factories. They fought for and won the right to outlaw labor unions, as they claimed unions interfered with free competition.

Middle-class liberals

- Most liberals were from the new middle class that emerged during the Industrial Revolution.
- Felt reform should be done by educated, responsible citizens such as themselves.
- Few believed that the poor, uneducated classes should take part in government.
- Liberals were generally sympathetic to nationalist demands for self-determination.

THE CAPITALIST.

Differences between conservatives and liberals

Conservatives	Liberals
Stressed tradition	Wanted change from traditional political and economic systems
Wanted to maintain a hereditary monarchy	Representative government and male suffrage
Believed in a strong and privileged land-owning aristocracy	Demanded freedom of the press, speech, assembly and freedom from arbitrary arrest for citizens
Official church recognized by the government	Believed in separation of church and state
Supported mercantilism and government involvement in business	Supported free enterprise and laissez-faire economic doctrine

Radicals

The radical sans-culotte, French Revolution

- Advocated major changes in society
- Wanted all people to have equal rights, not just middle and upper classes
- Believed the ideals of the French and American Revolutions should be adopted by all European governments
- Were willing to use violence to achieve their goals of equality and universal male suffrage

As economic and political ideas were debated, an artistic and literary movement known as *Romanticism* flowered.

This movement was developed partly in reaction to political events and partly as a revolt against Classicism and the Enlightenment, which stressed rationality, order and restraint.

Two Classical art paintings that are very ordered and symmetrical.

Romanticism incorporates emotional excess, the free play of imagination and spiritual renewal through art, especially as represented by an enchantment and fascination with nature.

***The Raft of the Medusa*, by Gericault, 1824**

The glorification of the idealism of political radicals

Delacroix's *Liberty leading the People*

Romantic painters saw the Industrial Revolution as a hideous mark on nature and a crushing blow to the human spirit.

***The Great Day of His Wrath*, by John Martin**

The passionate ideas of the Romantics were expressed in the work of poets and novelists led by British poet William Wordsworth (1770–1850)

I wandered lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,
When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host, of golden daffodils;
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

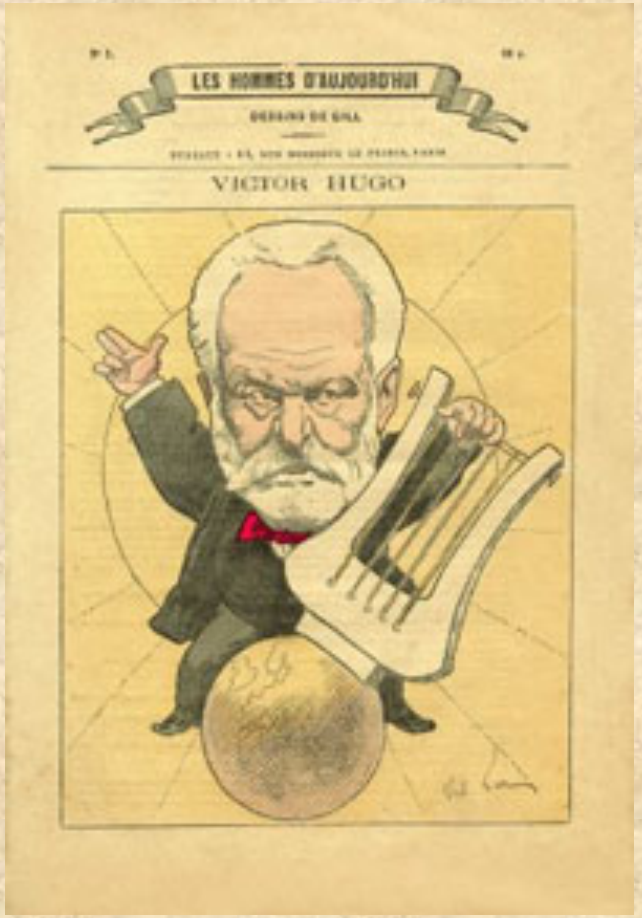
Continuous as the stars that shine
And twinkle on the milky way,
They stretched in never-ending line
Along the margin of a bay:
Ten thousand saw I at a glance,
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

The waves beside them danced; but they
Out-did the sparkling waves in glee:
A poet could not but be gay,
In such a jocund company:
I gazed--and gazed--but little thought
What wealth the show to me had brought:

For oft, when on my couch I lie
In vacant or in pensive mood,
They flash upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude;
And then my heart with pleasure fills,
And dances with the daffodils.

In France, Victor Hugo (1802-1885) was the literary giant who led French Romanticism.

The Hunchback of Notre Dame **represents the fascination with fantastic characters, strange settings, and human emotions.**



Notre Dame Cathedral, Paris, France (Photo taken 1909)

The Romantic goals of free and intense emotional expression were fully realized in music.

Chopin's Revolutionary Etude and Beethoven's Third Symphony exemplify the Romantic style.

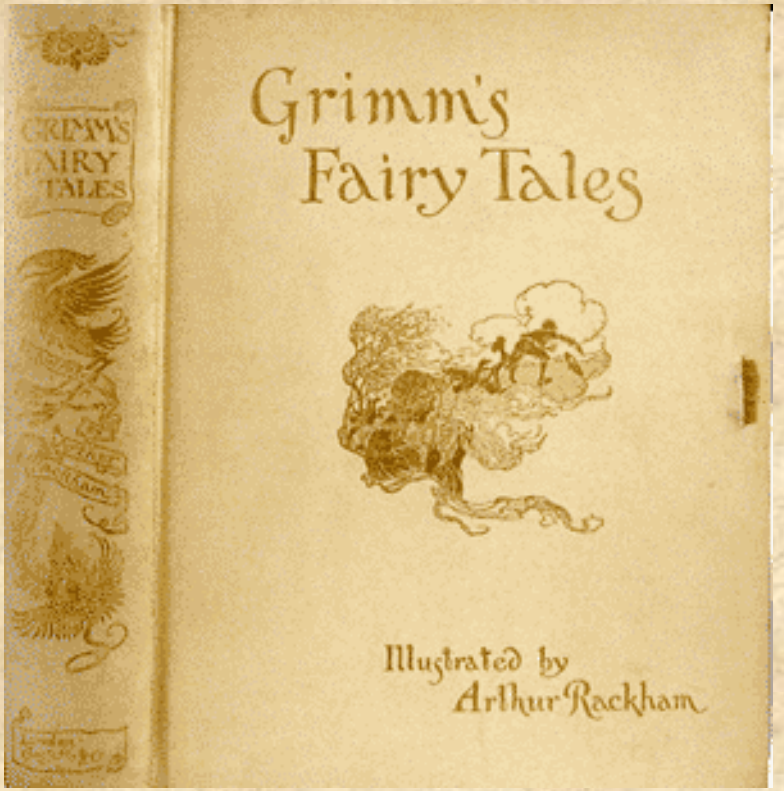
Portrait of Chopin, by Delacroix, 1838

Portrait of Beethoven, by Stieler, 1819-20

Many Romantics were also committed to the ideals of nationalism.

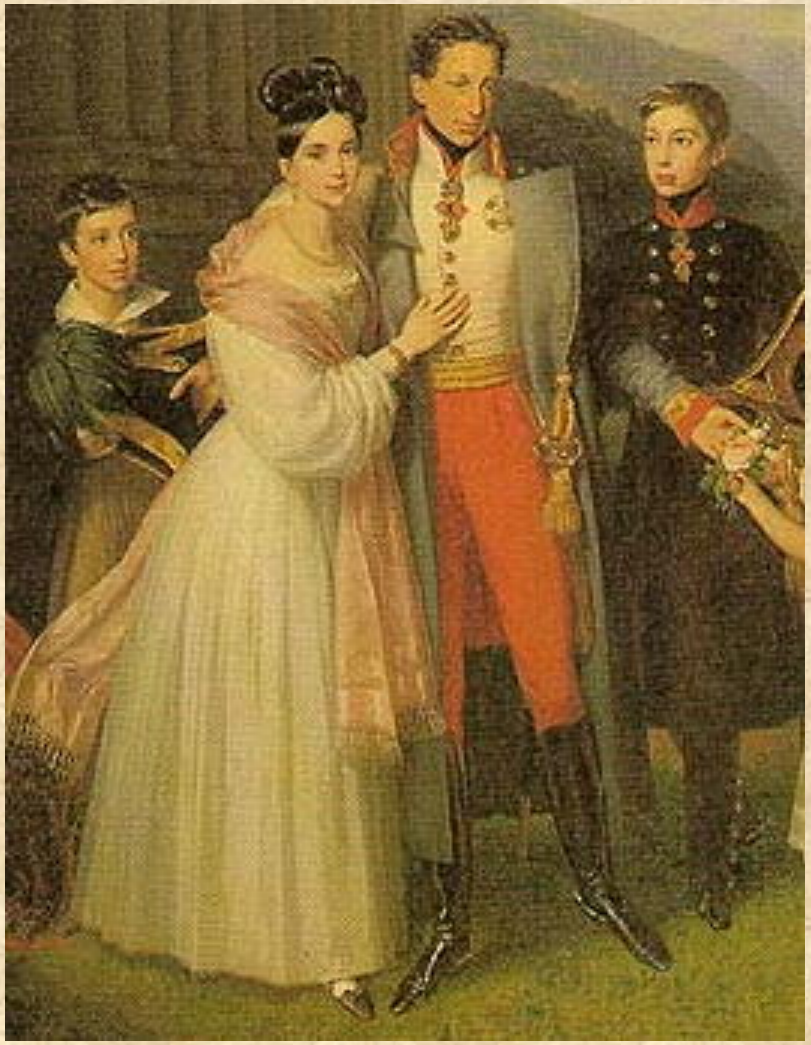
The German Brothers Grimm rescued German fairy tales from being forgotten. In Russia, Alexander Pushkin (1799-1837), considered the greatest of all Russian poets, created a uniquely Russian poetic form.

Alexander Pushkin



Nationalism

- Nationalists were individuals who desired self-determination, or self-rule by groups sharing the same language, ethnicity, religion and culture
- During the 19th century many lived under the control of European monarchs who did not share their language, ethnicity, religion or culture
- For example, the vast Austrian Empire encompassed many different ethnic groups who resented the far-away monarch who ruled them



Archduke Charles of Austria with his family, circa 1830

The ideology of nationalism developed in part as a reaction to the new territorial boundaries drawn by the Congress of Vienna in 1815, which gave no regard to culture, language, or religion in the region.

The Irish Vagrants, by W. H. Deverell, circa 1850

Nationalists with a shared cultural unity wanted political unity as well.

They wanted their cultural territory to match their political boundaries.

Nationalist supporters believed that every nation, like every individual, had the right to develop according to its own spirit and character.

They believed that free, self-determined nations could and would co-exist peacefully and harmoniously.

French historian Jules Michelet said in *The People* in 1846, each citizen "learns to recognize his country... as a note in the grand concert; through it he himself participates and loves the world."

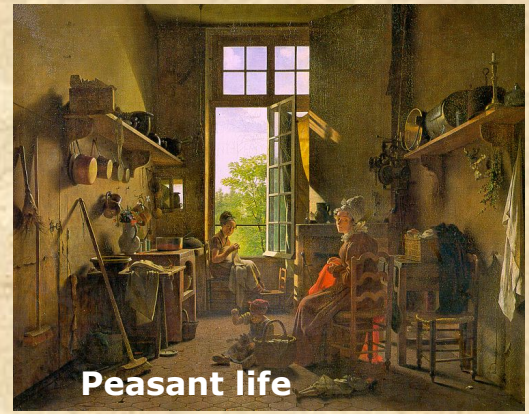
All of Europe was affected by nationalism and liberalism, but the impact was felt differently in different nations with their unique histories, cultures and political traditions.

Revolutions were also driven by a desire for universal suffrage

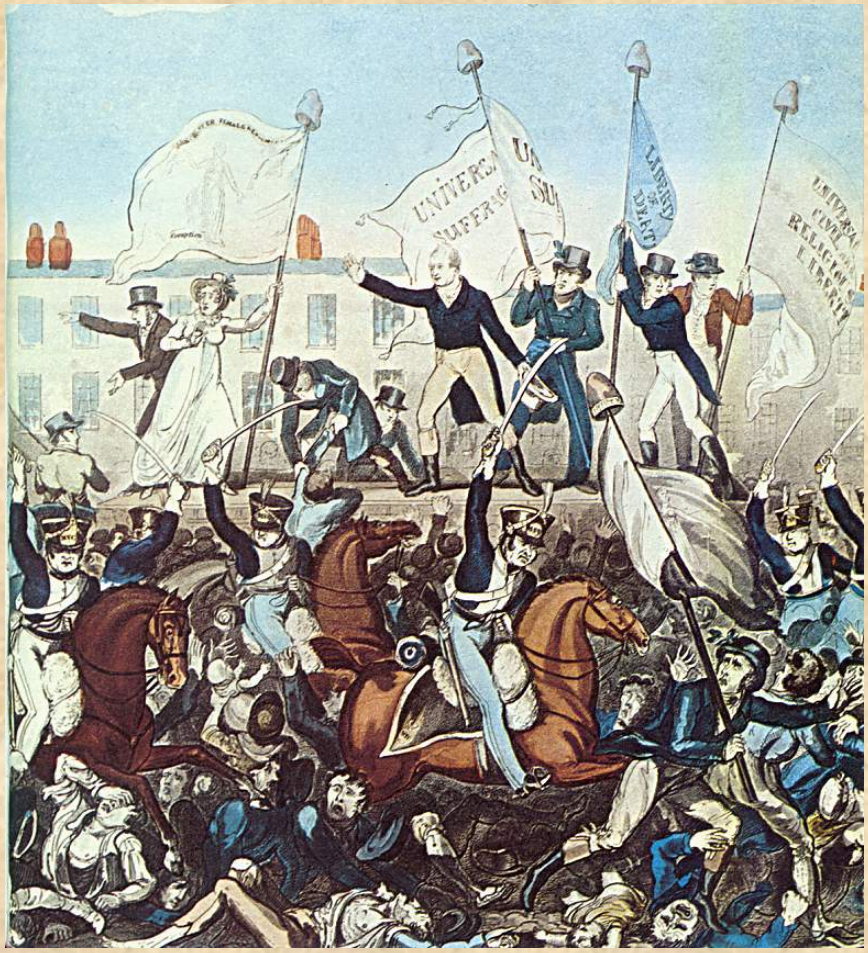
- Though liberals favored representative government, most also believed that property qualifications be attached to the right to vote.
- This meant that voting would be restricted to a small group of aristocrats, business owners and professionals.
- Shopkeepers, workers, clerks, artisans and peasants could not meet the land requirements and therefore would not be allowed to vote.

French King Louis XVIII

British Parliament


Peasant life

The tension between conservatives, liberals and radical republicans boiled over throughout Europe.



Peterloo Massacre, Manchester, England, August 1819

- The populace attempted to achieve democratic reforms and nationalistic goals.
- Almost all were ultimately unsuccessful.
- Initial victories by liberals and radicals over conservative elites were often undone by conflict over whose ideas would dictate policy.

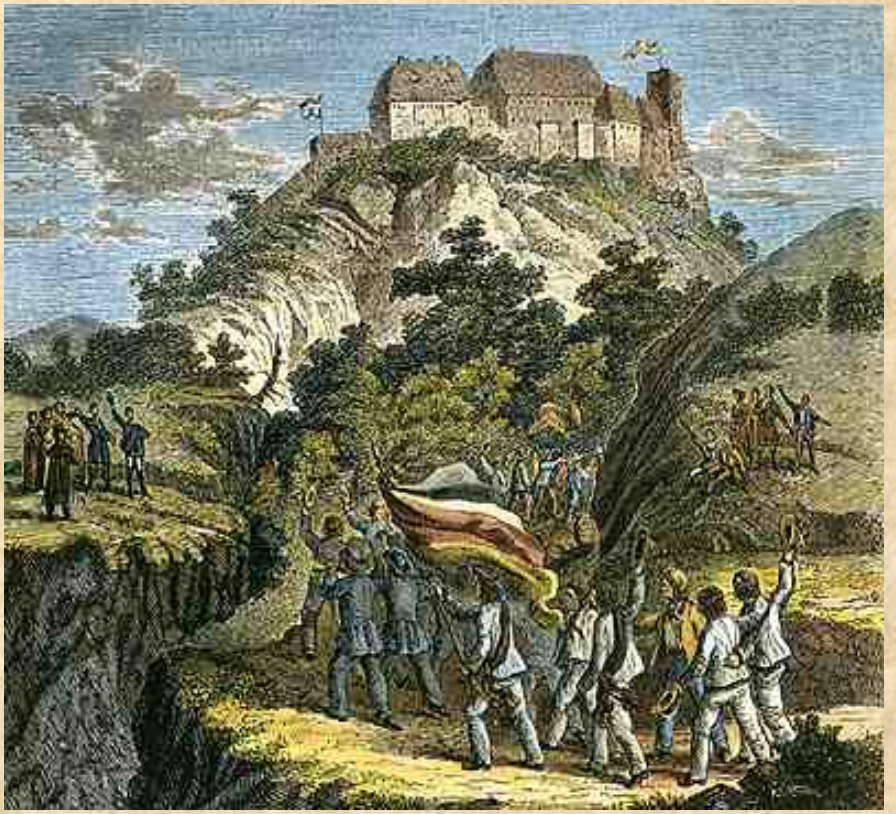
The goals of national sovereignty and political freedom led to the explosive events occurring between 1820 and 1848, when a series of political upheavals rocked Europe.

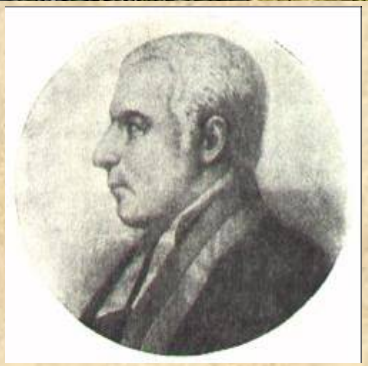
Revolutions: 1815-1848

- Prussia
- Greece
- France
- Belgium
- Poland

Prussia

- Despite Metternich's efforts to control dissent, students at German universities began to agitate for liberal reform and the unification of the German people.
- Metternich responded by persuading representatives of the German Confederation to pass the Karlsbad Decrees in 1819.
- These laws restricted freedom of the press and suppressed freedom of speech.





Peter Fendi, *German Scene*, circa 1820

During this period of upheaval, many German liberals also began to demand reforms and constitutions from their leaders.

Excerpt from The Karlsbad Decrees, 1819:

So long as this decree shall remain in force no publication which appears in the form of daily issues, or as a serial not exceeding twenty sheets of printed matter, shall go to press in any state of the union without the previous knowledge and approval of the state officials.

The Karlsbad Decrees successfully crushed dissent in Germany for nearly a generation.

Meanwhile, trouble sprang up in other areas of Europe.

Throughout the Ottoman Empire's European territories, European nationals resisted Ottoman control. In 1821, Greek nationalists revolted against Ottoman Turk rule.

Beginning in the 15th century, the Muslim Ottoman Empire expanded east and west, conquering the peoples in its path.

The empire extended into central and southern Europe by the mid-1500s.

By 1529, it reached into eastern Europe as far as Vienna.

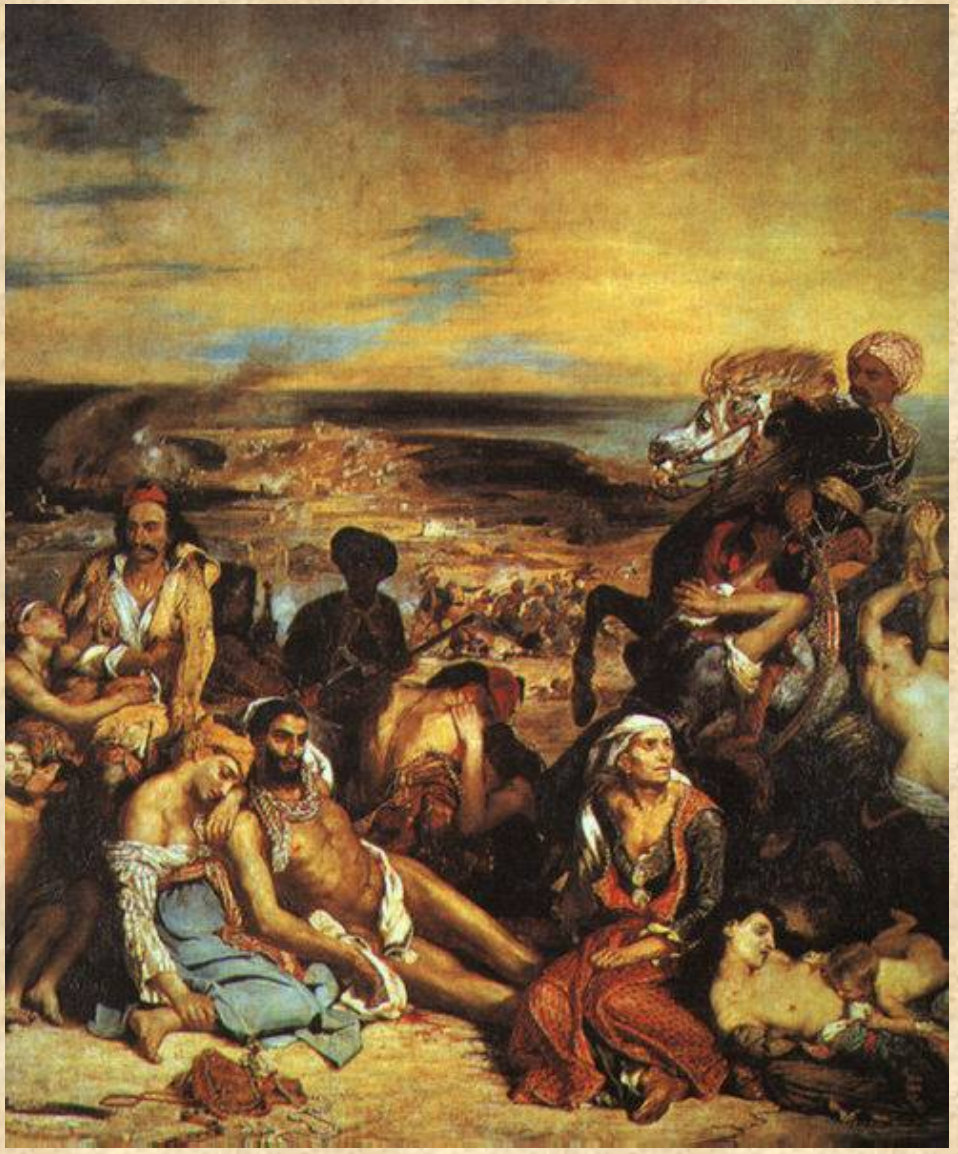
The Ottoman Empire, 1801

Greece

Ancient Greek culture greatly influenced Western civilization.

The Ottoman Empire ruled Greece for nearly 400 years.

In 1821, Greeks revolted against their Turkish conquerors.



The Massacre at Chios **(1824), by Eugene Delacroix. (20,000 Greeks were killed by Turks on the island of Chios.)**

By 1830 the Greeks gained their independence

Metternich tried to prevent his European allies from aiding them, but Greek culture was admired throughout Western Europe

In 1827, the British, French, and Russians defeated the Ottoman fleet at the Battle of Navarino

This victory in Greece gave hope and inspiration to liberals and nationalists elsewhere

Greece, 1984

In 1820, liberal reformers in the Italian kingdoms of Naples and the Two Sicilies forced the king to issue a constitution.

Flag of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, 1738-1848

In 1821, the Austrian army, sent with Metternich's support, marched into Naples to restore the king to power. The Austrian army suppressed the nationalists.

In 1823, the French army helped the king of Spain suppress liberals.

From Goya's *Disaster of War* series

The Congress of Vienna recognized Louis XVIII as the legitimate king of France. Louis sought a compromise between liberals and conservatives. He knew the people would not accept an absolute monarchy after the French Revolution.

- **He agreed to sign the Constitution of 1814, which guaranteed individual freedoms and an elected legislature.**
- **Still, voting rights were extremely limited to the very wealthy.**

Louis XVIII of France

This compromise was unacceptable to Louis' reactionary brother Charles.

When Louis died in 1824, Charles assumed the throne as Charles X and restored France's Old Regime, warning that the constitution "*cannot possibly prevent me from having my way*."

Charles X of France

Charles X tried to pressure the legislature to pay French nobles for land lost during the revolution. The legislature refused, so Charles dissolved it and called for new elections in 1824.

- **Voters chose liberal legislators who opposed Charles' conservative policies.**
- **Angry and unable to control the new legislature, Charles issued the July Ordinances.**
- **These laws disbanded the legislature, ended freedom of the press, and further restricted the right to vote.**
- **French newspapers urged the people to resist.**

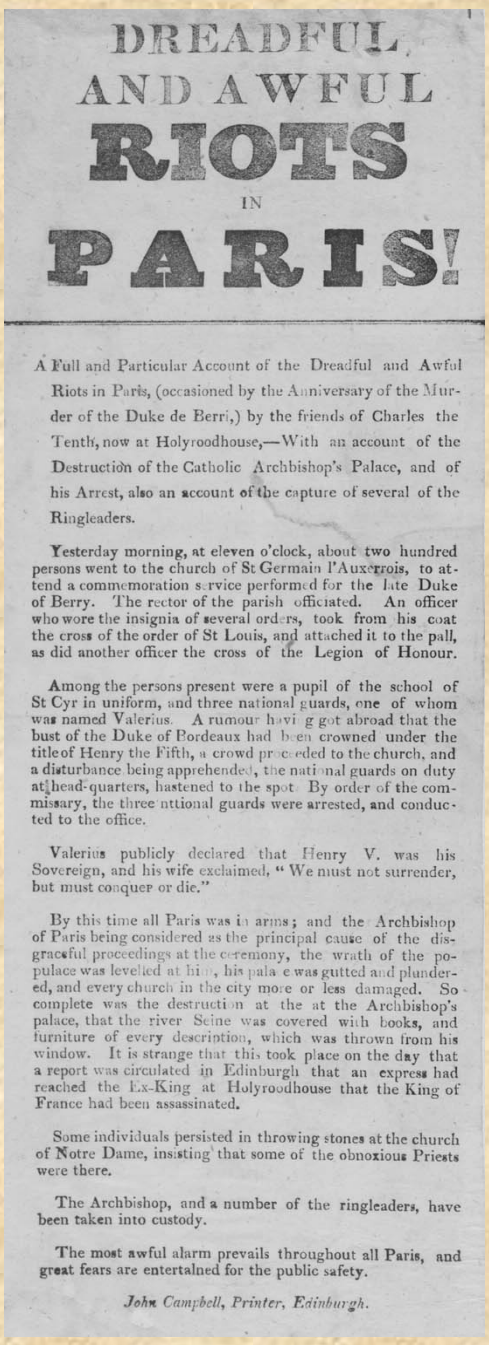
Charles X

Victor Hugo's masterpiece *Les Miserables* is set in France's riots and unrest of the 1830s and 40s.

On July 28, 1830, riots broke out in Paris.

In what has become known as the July Revolution, university students, workers, and middle-class liberals barricaded the streets.

When the French army refused to fire on the demonstrators and instead joined them, Charles abdicated the throne and fled to England.



DREADFUL AND AWFUL

RIOTS

IN

PARIS!

A Full and Particular Account of the Dreadful and Awful Riots in Paris, (occasioned by the Anniversary of the Murder of the Duke de Berri,) by the friends of Charles the Tenth, now at Holyroodhouse,—With an account of the Destruction of the Catholic Archbishop's Palace, and of his Arrest, also an account of the capture of several of the Ringleaders.

Yesterday morning, at eleven o'clock, about two hundred persons went to the church of St Germain l'Auxerrois, to attend a commemoration service performed for the late Duke of Berry. The rector of the parish officiated. An officer who wore the insignia of several orders, took from his coat the cross of the order of St Louis, and attached it to the pall, as did another officer the cross of the Legion of Honour.

Among the persons present were a pupil of the school of St Cyr in uniform, and three national guards, one of whom was named Valerius. A rumour having got abroad that the bust of the Duke of Bordeaux had been crowned under the title of Henry the Fifth, a crowd proceeded to the church, and a disturbance being apprehended, the national guards on duty at head-quarters, hastened to the spot. By order of the commissary, the three national guards were arrested, and conducted to the office.

Valerius publicly declared that Henry V. was his Sovereign, and his wife exclaimed, "We must not surrender, but must conquer or die."

By this time all Paris was in arms; and the Archbishop of Paris being considered as the principal cause of the disgraceful proceedings at the ceremony, the wrath of the populace was levelled at him, his palace was gutted and plundered, and every church in the city more or less damaged. So complete was the destruction at the at the Archbishop's palace, that the river Seine was covered with books, and furniture of every description, which was thrown from his window. It is strange that this took place on the day that a report was circulated in Edinburgh that an express had reached the Ex-King at Holyroodhouse that the King of France had been assassinated.

Some individuals persisted in throwing stones at the church of Notre Dame, insisting that some of the obnoxious Priests were there.

The Archbishop, and a number of the ringleaders, have been taken into custody.

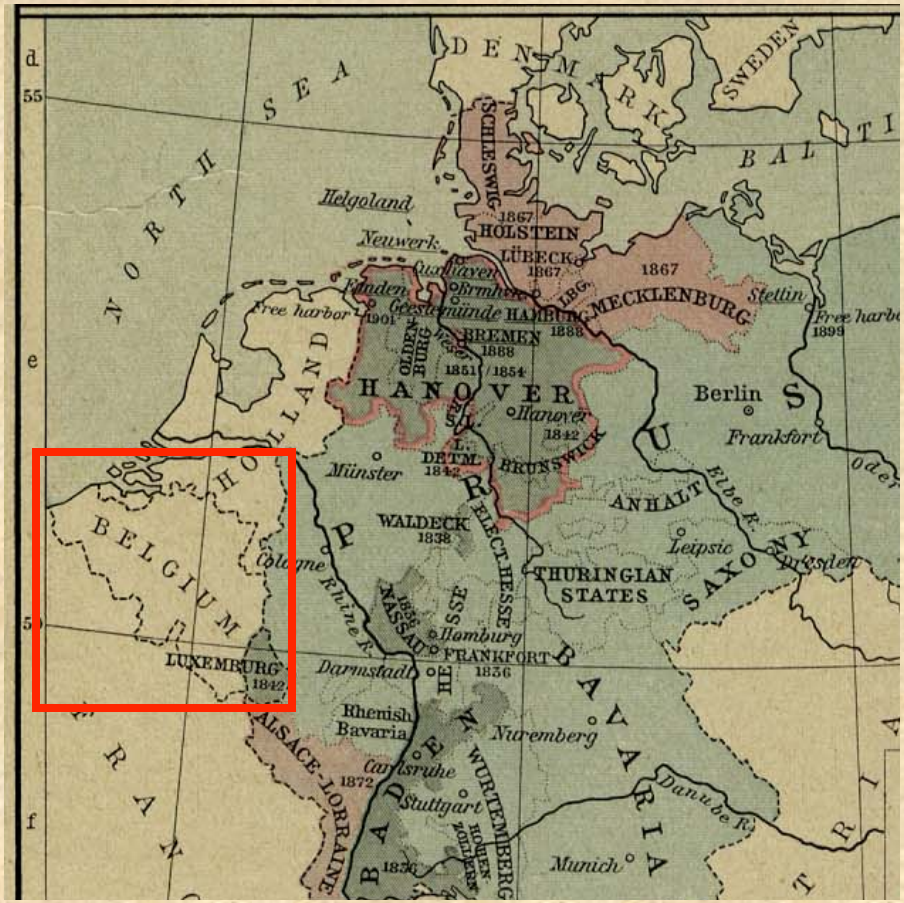
The most awful alarm prevails throughout all Paris, and great fears are entertained for the public safety.

John Campbell, Printer, Edinburgh.

- Middle-class liberal legislators wanted to avoid foreign invasion and established a constitutional monarchy with Louis Philippe, a cousin of Charles X, as king in August 1830.
- This ended the July Revolution in France, but stories of the uprising were widely circulated throughout Europe and influenced other liberals and nationalists.

Louis Philippe, King of France, 1830-1848

In 1830, Belgian nationalists rioted in Brussels



The Belgians were French-speaking Catholics ruled by a Protestant, Dutch-speaking king.

The Congress of Vienna made Belgium part of the Netherlands to guarantee a strong border with France.

The rebellion began August 25, 1830, after an opera, *La Muette de Portici*, sparked nationalist fervor.

- **The Dutch sent their army, but Brussels remained free and declared independence.**
- **Other European nations were reluctant to support the Belgian cause, as most were facing nationalist movements at home.**
- **By the end of 1830, Belgium's independence was recognized, and the Treaty of London in 1839 made its borders official.**

Belgian Coat of Arms

Nationalist revolts in Greece and Belgium succeeded in part because of strong support from the middle class.

Poland

- In other places, the revolutions of 1830 were not successful.
- Polish nationals started a revolt in Warsaw to gain independence from Russia in 1830.
- The Poles were internally divided, and neither Britain nor France provided help as they had for the Greeks and Belgians.
- Russia crushed the revolt, executed its leaders, and imposed harsh rule in Poland.

Central Europe after the Congress of Vienna (1815)

Polish Coat of Arms

As in Paris, university students, workers, and middle-class liberals in other parts of Europe joined together. Among their demands were an end to feudalism, national constitutions, and the dismissal of Metternich.

It was not until 1848 that major uprisings occurred.

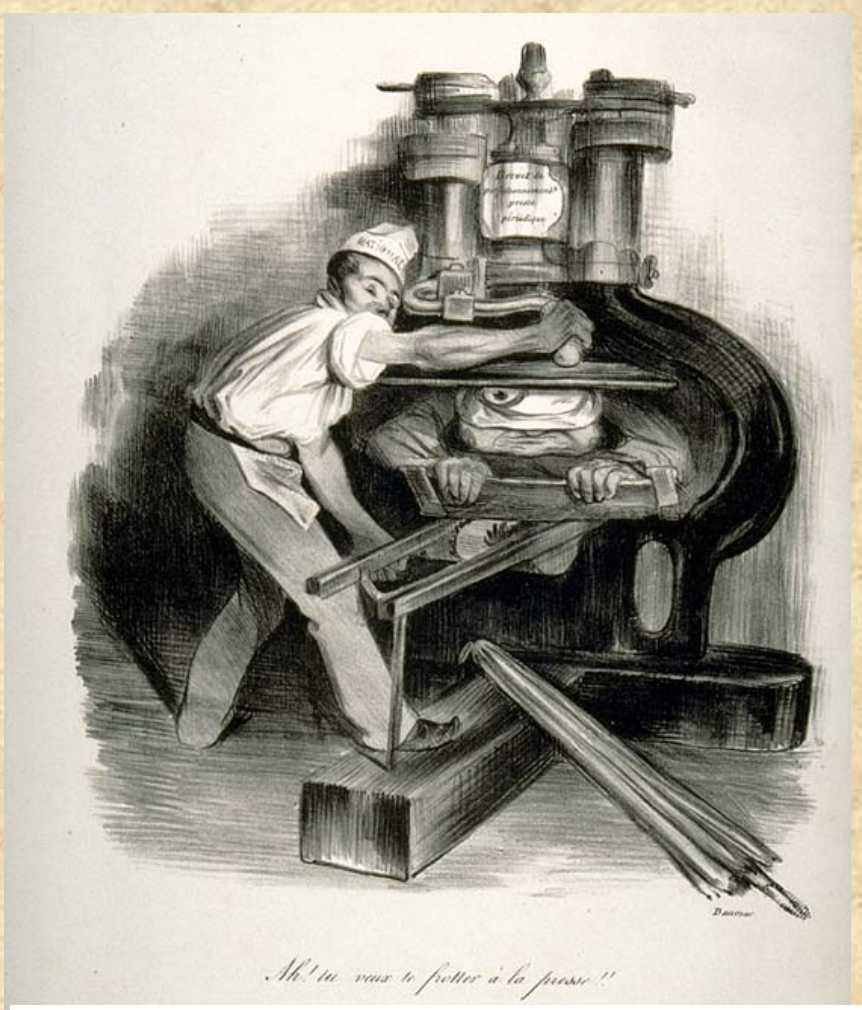
1848: The Year of Revolution

- Sicily
- Hungary
- Czechoslovakia
- Austria
- Russia
- France
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Austria

The first revolt in 1848 occurred in January in Sicily. Revolutionaries overthrew the Sicilian king, and in other Italian states, revolutionaries forced their rulers to grant liberal constitutions. In Rome, Italian nationalists forced the pope to flee into exile after he refused to support a unified Italy for fear of offending Roman Catholic Austria.

French King Louis Philippe abdicated the throne

- Under the rule of Louis Philippe, only the wealthy could vote, which angered the people.
- Radical republicans and liberals organized secret societies to end the monarchy.
- In February of 1848, mobs barricaded the streets as they had in 1830.
- King Louis Philippe abdicated his throne.



Louis Philippe is flattened in the jaws of a hand press. Drawing by Daumier, 1833.

During the turmoil of the uprising, revolutionary leaders set up a *provisional* (temporary) government which included the socialist Louis Blanc.

Under socialism, society as a whole, rather than private individuals, would own most of the property and operate many businesses.

Blanc believed that through socialism, the rights of all people would be protected and all would be guaranteed jobs.

In response to socialist demands, the government set up national workshops to provide jobs for the unemployed. More than 120,000 people flocked to Paris to sign up for these jobs, which mostly entailed building public works. The government gave relief payments to those it didn't have jobs to employ.

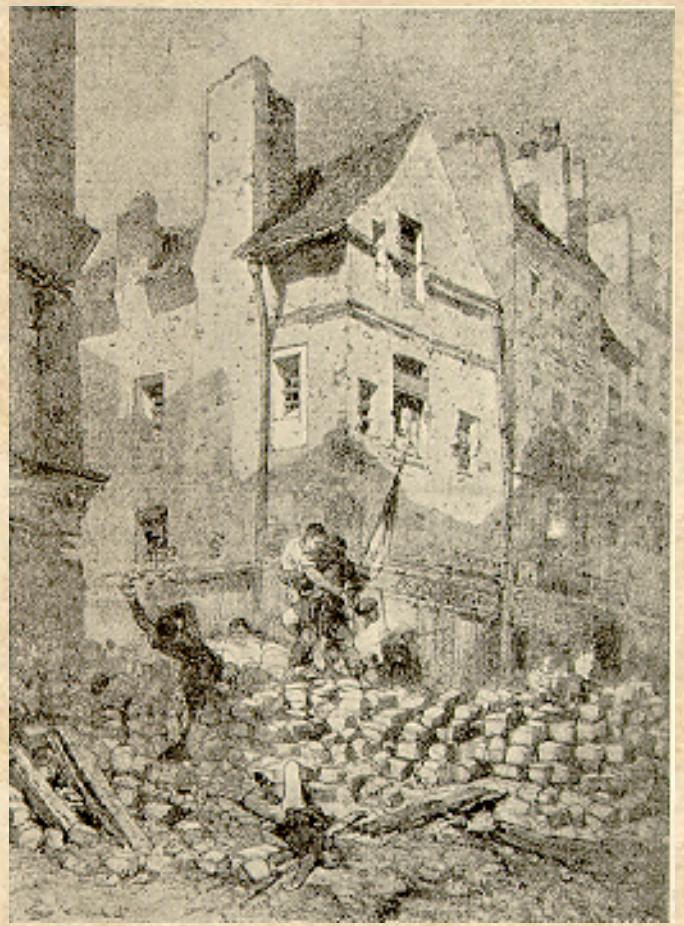
Paying for these national workshops and relief was expensive, so the government imposed heavy taxes on property.

This taxation in turn angered the middle class as well as the land-owning peasants, who both blamed the socialists for what they saw as unfair financial hardship.

When elections were held for a national assembly, moderates representing middle-class interests won a majority. They quickly disbanded the national workshops.

June Days, 1848

- The lower class revolted at the closing of the workshops
- Troops, sent by the middle-class-dominated government, crushed the rebellion
- The middle class and land-owning peasants fought the lower-class workers in part because they feared revolutionary forces would seize their wealth and land
- Thousands were killed in what many refer to as a class conflict

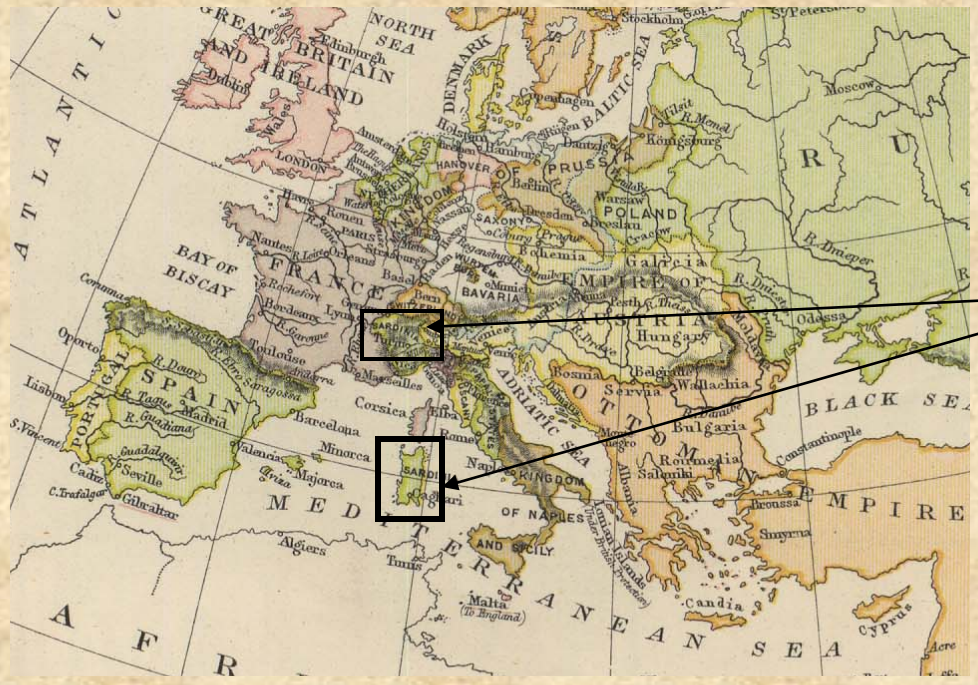


After fighting during the June Days ended, the National Assembly issued a new constitution which guaranteed *universal male suffrage*, or voting rights for all men, and an elected legislature and president.

The first presidential election was held December 1848.

A huge majority of voters selected Louis Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon Bonaparte, as president of the Second Republic

- Louis Napoleon promised jobs to workers, encouraged trade, built railroads, defended property rights, and supported the Roman Catholic Church.
- He declared himself Napoleon III, Emperor of France, in 1851.
- This began the Second Empire in France.



Louis Napoleon sent troops into Rome and restored the pope to power. Though the Italian revolts were crushed, Italian nationalists retained the dream of a united Italy and looked to Sardinia, which alone had managed to keep the liberal constitution won in 1848.

Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, 1831-1849

The Austrian empire, under the Habsburg dynasty, was facing economic, social, and ethnic conflicts.

Ferdinand I Karl Leopold Joseph Franz Marchlin, Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, 1835-1848

- Germans, Hungarians, Slavs, Poles, Czechs, Slovaks, Romanians, Serbs, Italians, and Croats lived within its borders.
- Weak, epileptic Emperor Ferdinand was placed on the Austrian throne by Metternich, to preserve the throne's legitimacy and Habsburg control.
- Metternich and other Habsburgs controlled Austria's governing regent's council and made decisions for the empire.

Revolts in Vienna spread among nationalist groups in other parts of the vast Austrian empire. In Hungary, the Magyars demanded a constitution and a separate Hungarian government.

Location of Hungary

Sándor Petőfi of Hungary, fighter for Magyar nationalism, circa 1845

In Bohemia, the Czechs issued nationalist demands.

Nationalists in Lombardy and Venetia in Italy also revolted against Austria and demanded independence.

Location of Bohemia

Uniforms of the Prague National Guard and student legions from the revolution in 1848

Crowd in front of the National Museum, Budapest, Hungary, 1848

Austria, overwhelmed by the number and size of the revolts, granted the wishes of the Magyars and Czechs and withdrew its troops from Northern Italy.

It appeared these popular uprisings would lead to the reforms that liberals had been calling for years.

The Czechs joined with the Austrian army to occupy Prague.

By June 1848, Austria regained control of Bohemia.

In October, troops of the Austrian empire bombarded Vienna and crushed the revolution there.

In March 1848, a demonstration in Prussian Berlin led police to open fire on a crowd. Working and middle-class liberals set up barricades. Frederick William IV, king of Prussia, was astounded.

He responded to the news of the demonstrations, "It cannot be. My people love me."

In order to avert more bloodshed, Frederick William withdrew his troops with a promise of reform.

Street Barricade in Berlin, March 1848

- **Though the Prussians elected an assembly and drafted a constitution, a rift soon developed between the moderate middle class and the more radical workers.**
- **Also, seeing Austria's success in restoring its power, Frederick William IV decided to send troops back into Berlin.**
- **He dissolved the National Assembly and issued his own constitution which provided for an elected legislature and universal male voting rights.**

Frederick William IV

German nationalists attempted to unite the people of Germany

- In mid 1848, delegates from the various German states met in Frankfurt as a national parliament.
- They issued a constitution and offered the crown of a united Germany to the Prussian king, Frederick William IV.
- To their surprise and disappointment, he refused to accept the crown because it wasn't offered by the German princes.
- He then sent an army into Frankfurt and disbanded the Parliament, ending this early attempt to unite Germany.

Cheering Revolutionaries, March 1848

Debate in the Parliament

- The failed German revolution of 1848 stimulated emigration to America.
- Although conditions in the German states were not as bad as in Ireland, crop failures, inheritance laws, high rents, high prices, and the effects of the Industrial Revolution led to widespread poverty and suffering.

German city with no people on the streets as a statement on the out-migration, circa 1850

With the help of the Croats and the Russian Czar's army, the Austrians defeated the Magyars in August of 1849

- **Though more difficult to eliminate, Hungary was also delivered back to Austrian control.**
- **Austria achieved this by cleverly exploiting the differences between the Magyars and the Croats, a Slavic people who also lived in Hungary.**

A Magyar (Hungarian) allegory, by Olaj Vászon, 1831

Unification of Italy and Germany

- **Crimean War**
- ***Risorgimento***
- **Kingdom of the Two Sicilies**
- **Otto von Bismarck**
- **Danish-Prussian War**
- **Austro-Prussian War**
- **North German Confederation**
- **Franco-Prussian War**
- **Maps of the new German state**
- **Long-term consequences of nationalism**

The Crimean War: 1853-1856

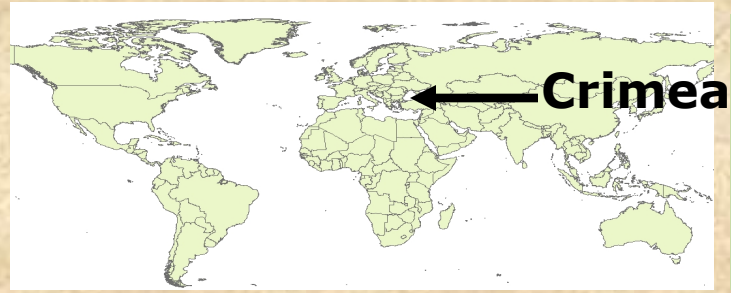
The Crimean War paved the way for the unification of both Italy and Germany.

The war did away with the *Concert of Europe* in which Austria and Russia used their power to maintain the status quo in Europe.

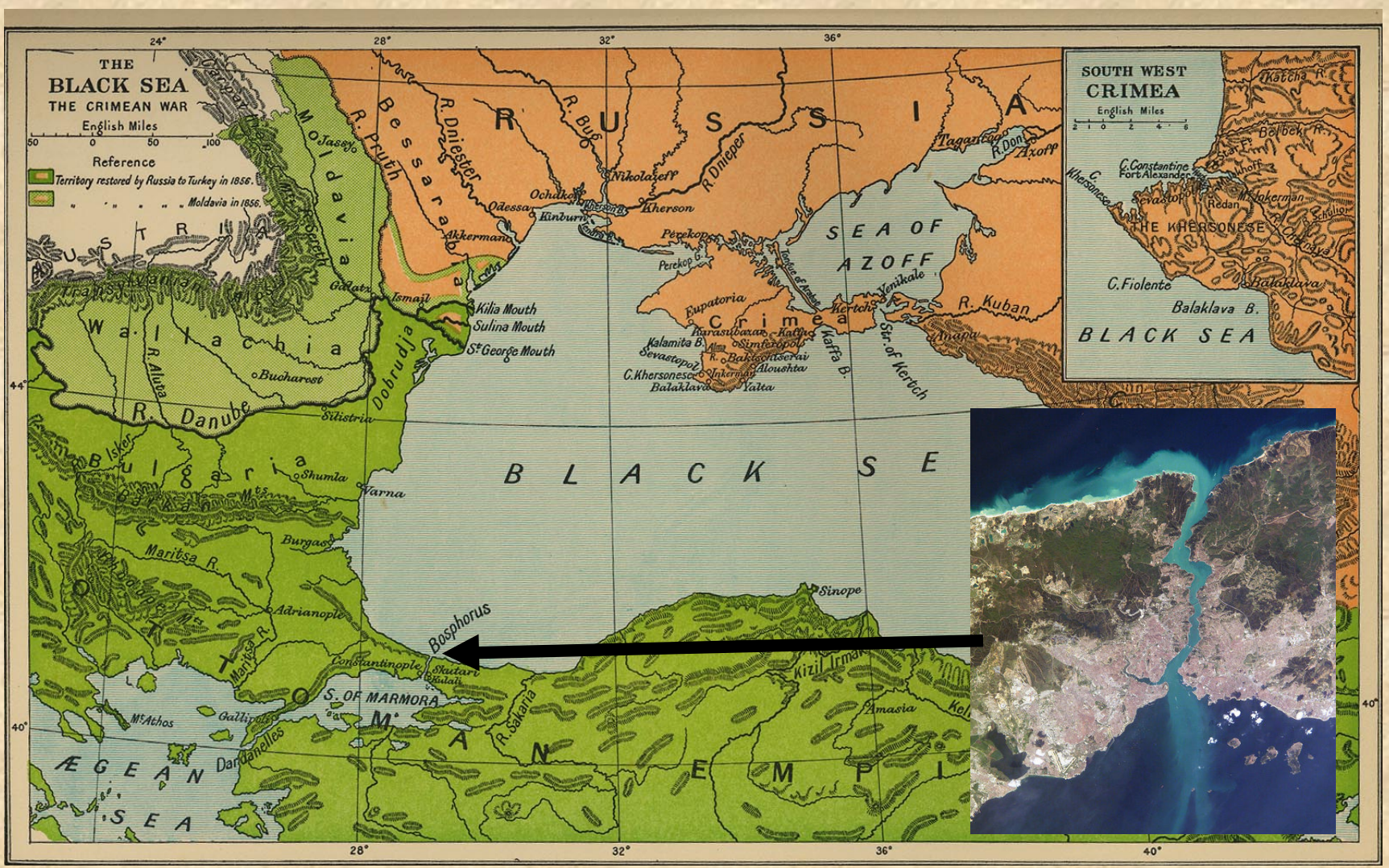
The war shattered the alliance between the two nations and they became rivals instead of allies. They were no longer able to block the unification of Italy and Germany.

The Crimean War began when Britain and France joined the Ottoman Empire against Russia after Russia invaded the Ottoman provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia.

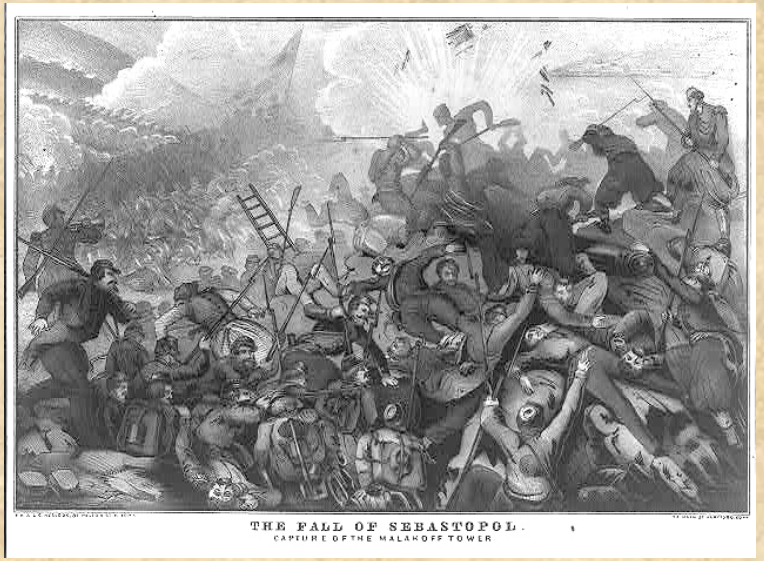
The Russians were defeated and withdrew from European affairs for the next 20 years.



Russia's long-term goal was to obtain a warm water port by gaining control of the Bosporus Strait.



Scenes from the Crimean War



Italy: the Italian unification movement was known as *Risorgimento* (Italian for revival)

In the mid-19th century, Italy was made up of several small independent states under the domination of Austria.

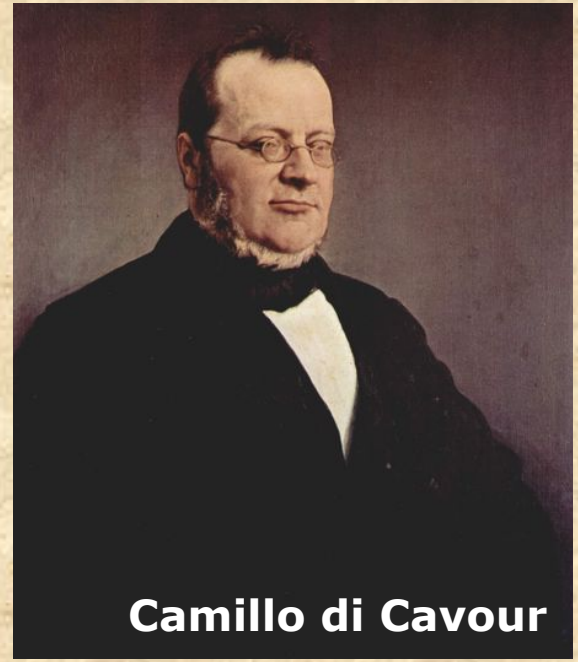
In 1852, King Victor Emmanuel II of Piedmont, Nice, Savoy, and Sardinia appointed Camillo di Cavour as his prime minister.

Cavour's goal was to have Piedmont lead the Italian unification movement. He believed that Piedmont could never defeat Austria, so he made an alliance with Napoleon III, Emperor of France.

In 1859, Austria and Piedmont went to war. France helped Piedmont defeat Austria and was given the Piedmont provinces of Nice and Savoy for its help.

Three other northern Italian states merged with Piedmont in the next few years.

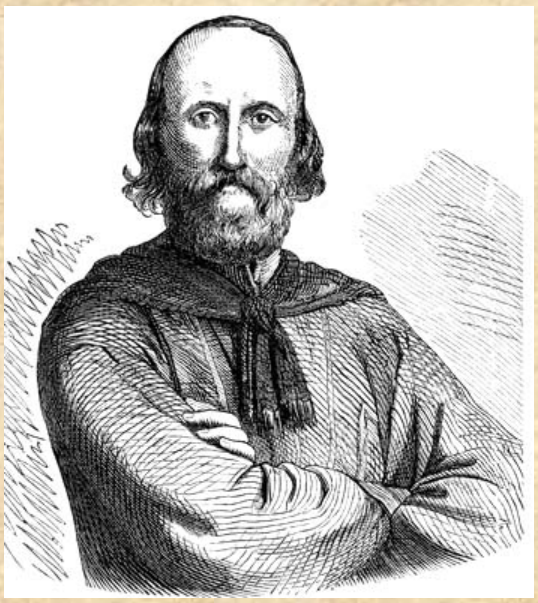
King Victor Emmanuel II



Camillo di Cavour

Napoleon III

Napoleon III at the 1859 Battle of Solferino



Giuseppe Garibaldi: His volunteer Italian army defeated an Austrian army during the war.

Piedmont Sardinia

Kingdom of the Two Sicilies

Kingdom of the Two Sicilies

- For Italy to be united, the large Italian state, the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, had to be conquered.
- Giuseppe Garibaldi, a colorful and popular revolutionary, fought in South America, and raised a small army (Red Shirts) in 1861 to invade Sicily. With the assistance of a British fleet, he conquered Sicily.
- Next he moved to the Italian mainland. A Sardinian army entered the war and won several victories.
- In February 1861, Victor Emmanuel II was declared king of Italy.
- It took more battles and diplomacy, but Italy became a united nation in 1870 with Rome as its capital.

LANDING OF GARIBALDI AT MARSALA.—Drawn by G. Broling.

The nation of Italy

Attempts to unify Germany along a liberal, democratic model failed in 1848.

The emergence of Prussia as the most powerful German state became the focus of renewed unification attempts after 1848.

The Prussian king William I in 1862 appointed Count Otto von Bismarck as prime minister in 1862.

Bismarck and King William were both militarists. They wanted large powerful armies and the country to be run along military lines.

Bismarck, ignoring the Prussian legislature, began raising taxes and enlarging the army.

Bismarck said: "The great questions of the day will not be settled by means of speeches and majority decisions but by iron and blood." He went on to use military force to gain his objective: a unified Germany ruled by Prussian kings.

Bismarck's plan to unify Germany involved showing the other German states that Prussian military power and leadership was the only path to German unification. To accomplish this he initiated a series of wars and diplomatic efforts that achieved his goal in 1871.

Bismarck's Wars and Diplomacy

1. **Bismarck supported Russia in suppressing the Polish uprising. This gained him Russia's support for his unification plans: 1863**
2. **Danish-Prussian War: 1864**
3. **Austro–Prussian War (Seven Weeks' War): 1866**
4. **Formation of the North German Federation: 1867**
5. **Franco-Prussian War: 1871**
6. **Formation of the German Empire: 1871**

Otto von Bismarck

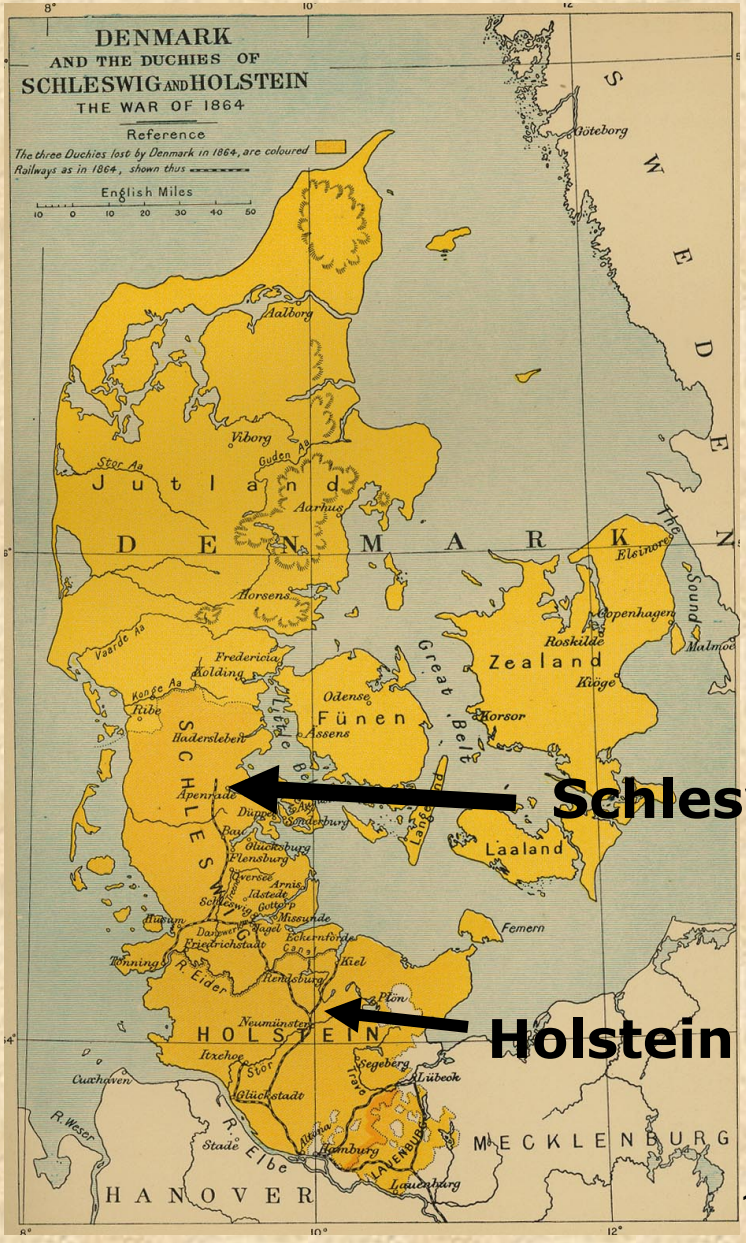
King William (Wilhelm) I

Danish-Prussian War: 1864

In 1864 Prussia and Austria attacked Denmark.

Denmark was quickly defeated and forced to give up the provinces of Schleswig-Holstein.

Austrian troops fought with Prussia against Denmark



Austro-Prussian War (Seven Weeks' War): 1866

- Within a few years of defeating Denmark, Prussia and Austria argued over Schleswig-Holstein.
- Bismarck realized that Austria stood in the way of a unified Germany under Prussian domination. Austria was ruled by Germans, but they made up only 12% of the population and Bismarck did not want them in a new German state.
- Bismarck used the argument to force Austria into a war which Prussia won in seven weeks of intense fighting.
- Most of the German states fought on Austria's side because they feared Prussian militarism.

North German Confederation: 1867

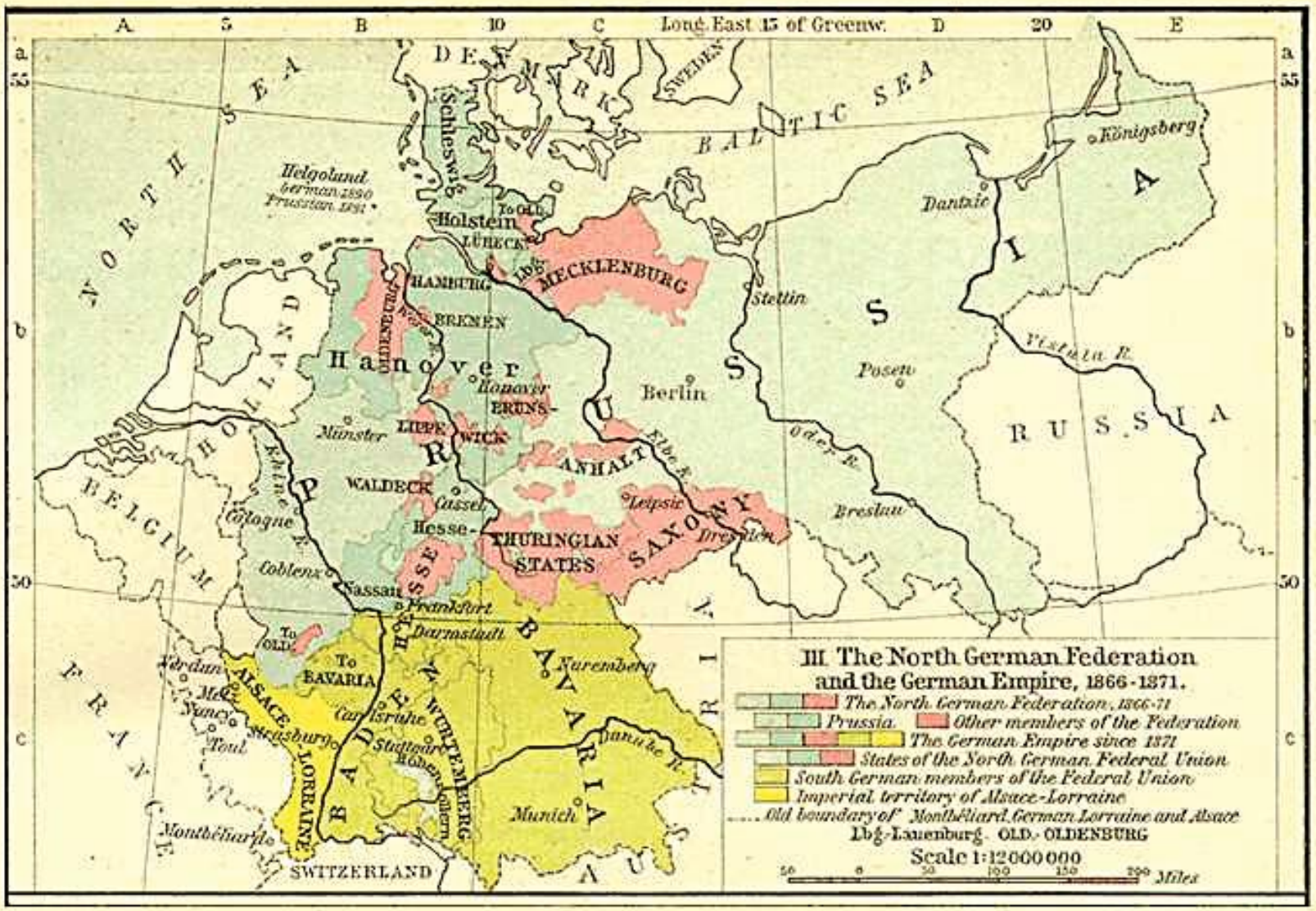
- Austria left the German Confederation, giving up any claim of leadership in a future German nation. Prussia gave Austria lenient terms in order to win Austria's support for German unification.

- Prussia then formed the North German Confederation. The Confederation was based on a federal-style constitution with each state keeping its own local government for local affairs, while Prussia handled national, military and foreign decisions.

- The Southern German states joined a Prussian-dominated customs union but were reluctant to go any further in joining the Confederation. Bismarck thought they would change their minds if there was a patriotic war against France, whom the southern German states feared.

- Bismarck engineered a crisis and forced France to declare war on Prussia in 1870.

North German Federation



Franco-Prussian War: 1870-1871

Bismarck edited the telegram known as the *Ems Dispatch* to anger the French and push them into declaring war on Prussia.

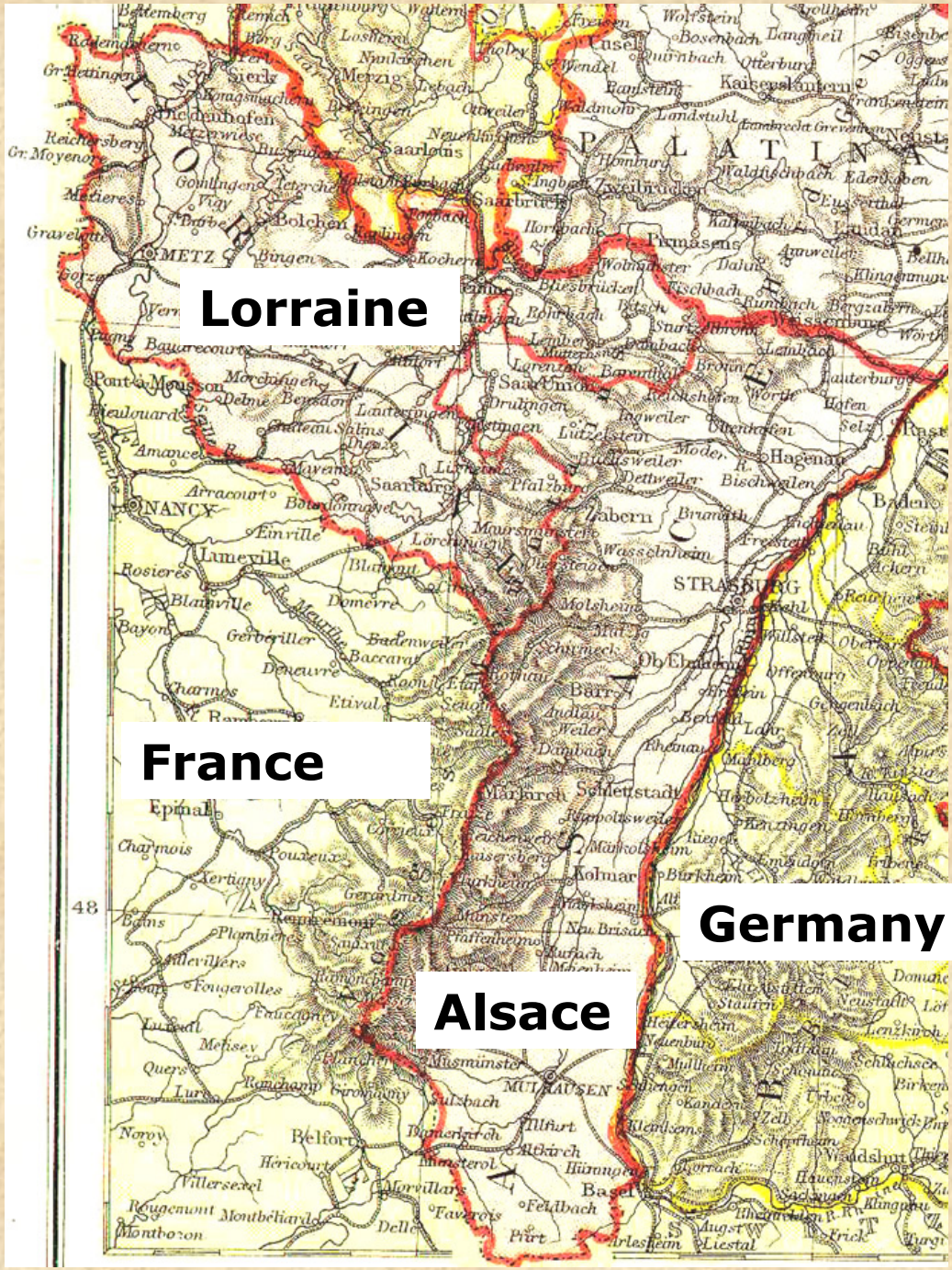
Prussia was prepared for the war and quickly mobilized armies and invaded eastern France. The southern German states, honoring their alliance with the Northern Confederation, also declared war on France.

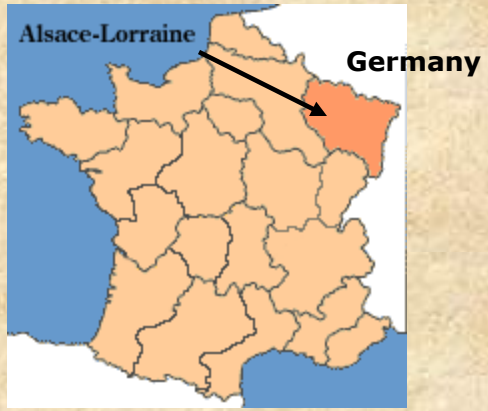
Within two months, Prussian armies defeated the main French forces and Napoleon III was captured.

The capital city of Paris held out until January of 1871, but was forced to surrender and end the war.

Prussia, against Bismarck's recommendation, imposed harsh peace terms on the French, who were required to give up the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine and pay billions of dollars in reparations to get the Prussian army out of France.

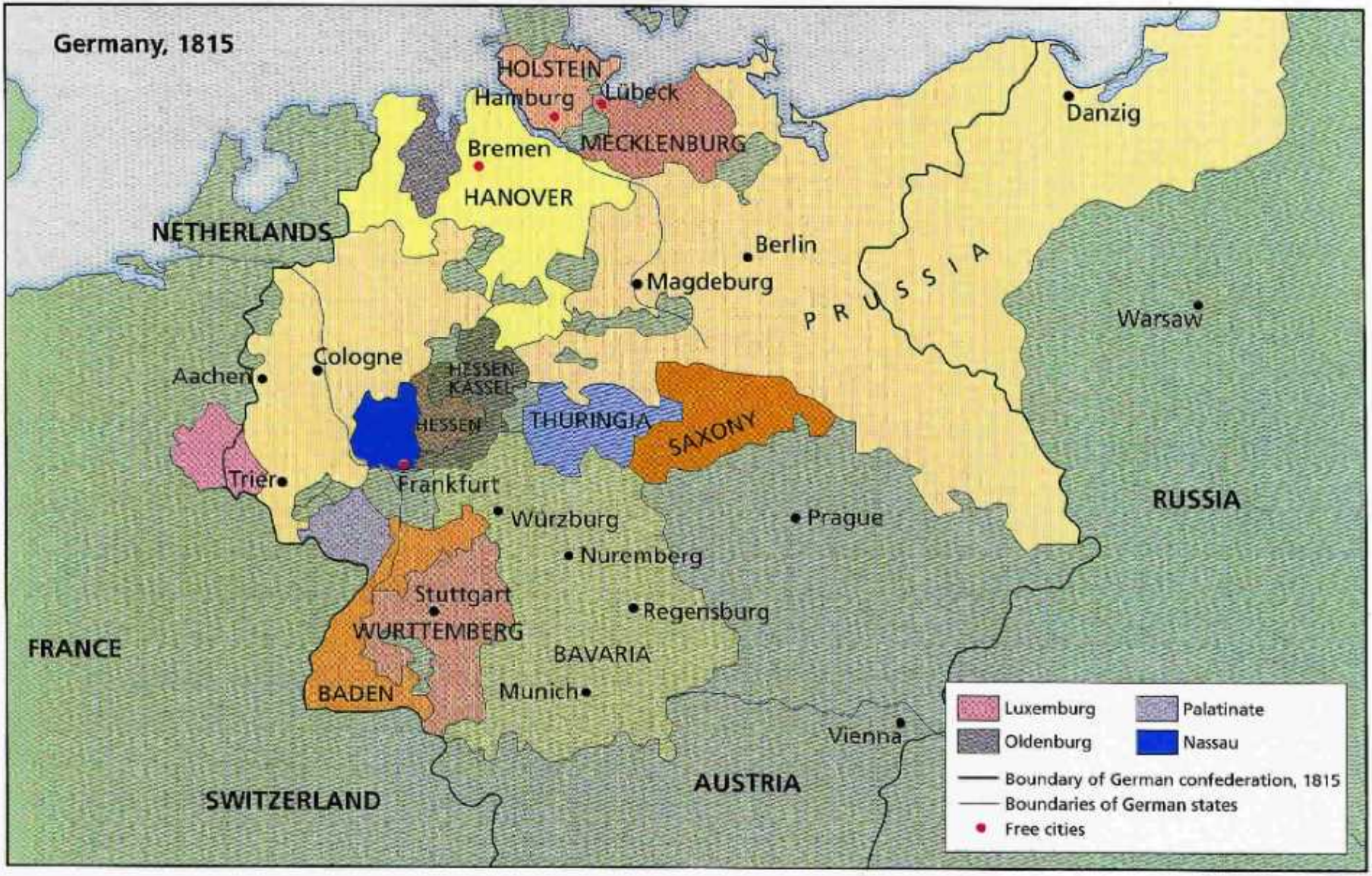
The Siege of Paris, September 19, 1870–January 28, 1871

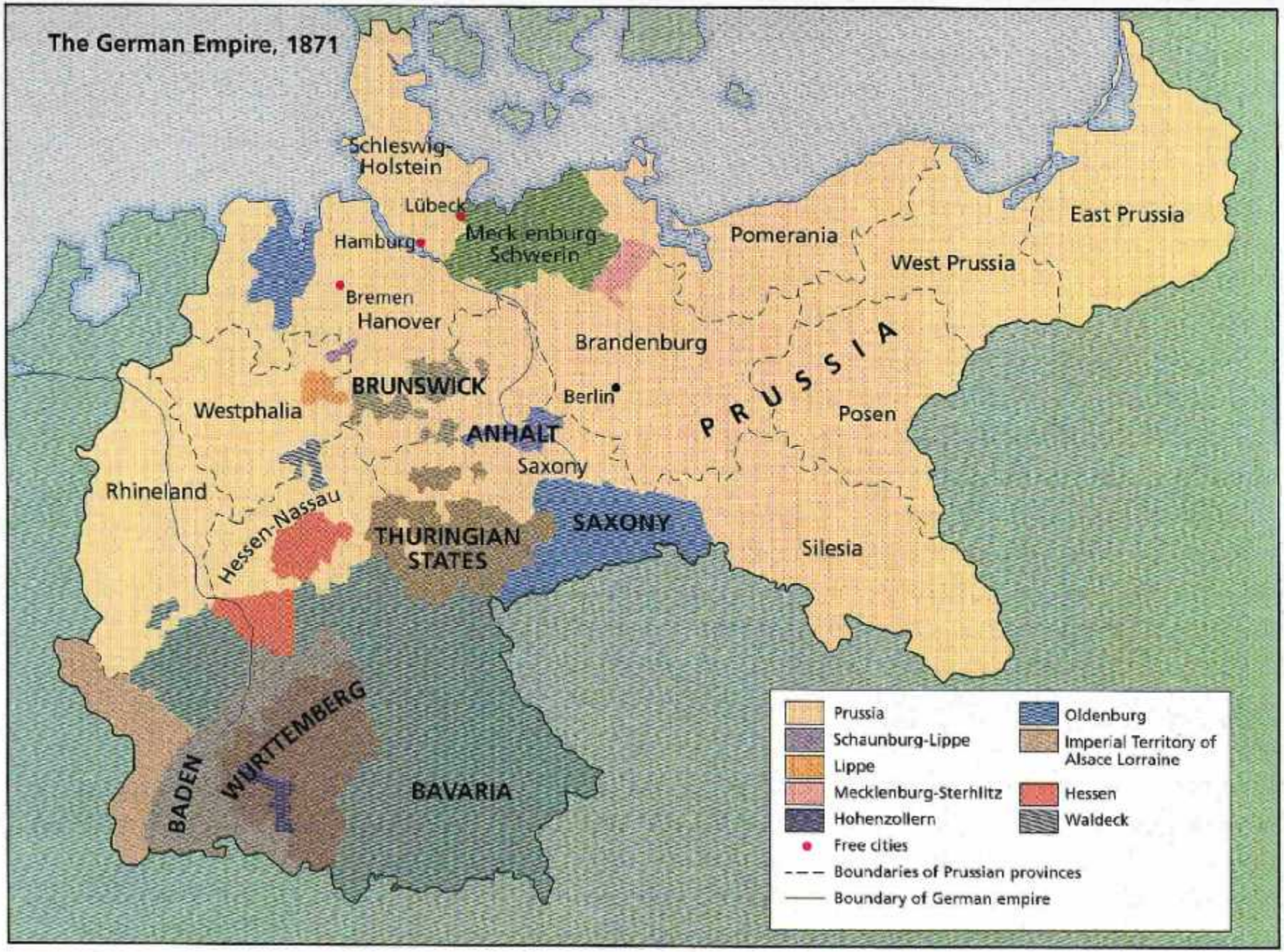




Bismarck was against Germany taking Alsace-Lorraine from France. He believed, correctly, that the French would start another war in the future to get it back.

French desire for revenge and return of the two provinces were major causes of World War I, 43 years later.


Germany, 1815
HOLSTEIN
Hamburg
Lübeck
Danzig
Bremen
MECKLENBURG
HANOVER
NETHERLANDS
Berlin
Magdeburg
PRUSSIA
Warsaw
Cologne
Aachen
HESSEN-KASSEL
HESSEN
THURINGIA
SAXONY
Trier
Frankfurt
RUSSIA
Würzburg
Prague
Nuremberg
Stuttgart
Regensburg
FRANCE
WURTTEMBERG
BAVARIA
BADEN
Munich
Vienna
AUSTRIA
SWITZERLAND
Luxemburg
Palatinate
Oldenburg
Nassau
Boundary of German confederation, 1815
Boundaries of German states
Free cities


The German Empire, 1871
Schleswig-Holstein
Lübeck
Hamburg
Mecklenburg-Schwerin
Pomerania
East Prussia
West Prussia
Bremen
Hanover
Brandenburg
PRUSSIA
BRUNSWICK
Berlin
Westphalia
Posen
ANHALT
Saxony
Rhineland
Hessen-Nassau
THURINGIAN STATES
SAXONY
Silesia
WÜRTTEMBERG
BADEN
BAVARIA
Prussia
Schaunburg-Lippe
Lippe
Mecklenburg-Sterhlitz
Hohenzollern
Free cities
Boundaries of Prussian provinces
Boundary of German empire
Oldenburg
Imperial Territory of Alsace Lorraine
Hessen
Waldeck

Map details growth of Germany, 1866-1871

William (Wilhelm) I was proclaimed German emperor in the Hall of Mirrors at the Palace of Versailles, January 18, 1871.
This signaled the beginning of the modern nation of Germany and the road to two World wars.

Nationalism had a dark and dangerous side. Many nationalists could not resist a sense of "we" and "they." If each group was proudly promoting its uniqueness, character and spirit, this inevitably led to claims of *superiority* through comparisons with others, and a dangerous sense of national mission.

Nationalism was a major cause of World War I in 1914