

Chapter 21 Reading Questions Reaction, Revolution, & Romanticism

p. 579-588

19 points

1. What were the goals of the Congress of Vienna?
2. Define conservatism from Edmund Burke's point of view.
3. How was Maistre's conservatism different from Burke's?
4. PD582 – According to Metternich, what are the essential parts of a conservative philosophy?
5. How did the Concert of Europe respond to the revolutions in Spain and Italy?
6. Why did European powers avoid interfering in Latin American activities (hint: it is NOT the Monroe Doctrine)?
7. How did the Concert of Europe react to the Greek revolt? In your opinion, why would they help a Greek rebellion in spite of their anti-revolution beliefs?
8. What was the difference between the Tories and the Whigs?
9. What was the Corn Law of 1815? Who did it benefit? Who did it hurt?
10. What led to the Peterloo Massacre? How did the government respond to it?
11. What two groups opposed Louis XVIII? On what grounds?
12. What events brought France to the brink of revolution in 1830?
13. Who were the Carbonari?
14. What actions by Ferdinand VII of Spain led to intervention by the Concert of Europe?
15. PD 587 & text – What did the Burschenschaften want?
16. What led to the Karlsbad Decrees of 1819, and what did these decrees do?
17. Besides Metternich himself, what held the divergent nationalities in Austria together?
18. What kind of Tsar was Alexander I?
19. What kind of Tsar was Nicholas I – and what made him that way?

p. 588-593

6 points

20. What were the fundamental tenets of liberalism, economic and otherwise?
21. Define nationalism.
22. PD590 – What is Mill's thesis?
23. Why would the Concert of Europe have opposed the ideals of Nationalism?
24. Early socialists were different than the Marxists that came later. What did the early socialists believe, and how did the later Marxists feel about their predecessors?
25. What did the early socialist communities have in common?

p. 593-601

points

26. What were the July Ordinances?
27. What was the result of the July Revolution?
28. Why was Louis-Philippe called the bourgeois monarch?
29. France had the Party of Movement and the Party of Resistance. Which was like the British Tories, and which was like the Whigs?
30. When did Belgium come into existence, what did it split from, and why?
31. PD 595 & text – What was the British Reform Act of 1832?

32. Who benefitted the most from the Reform Act of 1832? Why?
33. What was the philosophy behind the Poor Law of 1834? What did the law do?
34. The Corn Laws were not repealed to help the poor – why were they repealed?

Complete the chart explaining the Revolutions of 1848 (available on my website).

p. 601-603

6 points

35. What led to an increase in police forces?
36. Prior to the establishment of a professional police force, what were the police in Britain like?
37. PD602 – What problems did the early British police face?
38. What were the German police like?
39. Besides police, what other changes were suggested?
40. What new ideas for prisons came in this period?

p. 603-609

4 points

41. Choose one person from each purple heading (except the “revival of religion” section) on these pages and briefly describe their impact (3 points).
42. Why did religion undergo a resurgence?