

Reaction, Revolution, & Romanticism - Spielvogel Chapter 21

- I) Ideologies
 - A) Conservatism (1815-1830)
 - 1) General Conservative beliefs
 - (a) Society should have order
 - (i) Tradition maintains order
 - (b) Obey authorities, political & religious
 - 2) Edmund Burke (1729-1797) – his idea
 - (a) Society is a contract
 - (i) The state is a partnership between the people & the government
 - (a) Includes former and future generations
 - (b) No one generation should incite change
 - 3) Joseph de Maistre (1753-1821)
 - (a) “authoritarian conservative”
 - (b) Hereditary monarchy is divinely sanctioned to guarantee order
 - B) Liberalism – people should be as free from restraint as possible
 - 1) Background & beliefs
 - (a) Mostly industrial middle class
 - (b) Laissez-faire economics
 - (c) Government only for defense, police, & public works
 - (d) Civil liberties for all
 - (i) Supported by a written document
 - (ii) Voting limited by property qualifications
 - 2) Thomas Malthus (1766-1834)
 - (a) Population increases faster than food, leading people to starve
 - (b) That’s natural, so it’s OK
 - 3) David Ricardo (1772-1823)
 - (a) “iron law of wages”
 - (i) Higher population means more workers
 - (ii) More workers means lower wages
 - (iii) Lower wages lead to starvation
 - (iv) Therefore, never raise salaries
 - 4) Utilitarianism – do what is the most good for the greatest number
 - (a) John Stuart Mill (1806-1873)
- C) Nationalism
 - 1) Brothers Grimm
- D) Socialism
 - 1) Human cooperation is superior to competition
 - 2) Charles Fourier (1772-1838)
 - (a) Phalansteries
 - 3) Robert Owen (1771-1858)
 - 4) Louis Blanc (1813-1882)
 - (a) Beginning of desire for government assistance to solve social problems
 - 5) Flora Tristan (1803-1844) – absolute equality
 - 6) these socialists largely ignored by contemporaries

- (a) called “Utopian socialism” by Marxists
- II) International organizations & issues
 - A) Congress of Vienna
 - 1) Led by Austrian Prince Klemens von Metternich (1773-1859)
 - 2) Legitimacy
 - (a) Desire to preserve the balance of power
 - (i) Build defense against potential French threat (prevent another Napoleon)
 - (a) Enlarged Netherlands (Dutch Republic + Austrian Netherlands (Belgium)
 - (b) Germanic Confederation – league of German states
 - (b) Not as fair as they pretended
 - (i) Poland established as a teeny kingdom, with Romanov dynasty as monarchs
 - (ii) Punished France for welcoming Napoleon back in 100 Days
 - B) Concert of Europe
 - 1) Decision to add France
 - 2) Revolutions in Spain & Italy (1820s)
 - (a) Principle of Intervention
 - (i) Britain walked out of the Concert
 - C) Revolts in Latin America
 - 1) Weakening of Spanish authority when Bourbon king toppled by Napoleon
 - 2) Simón Bolívar (1783-1830)
 - 3) José de San Martín (1778-1850)
 - 4) Monroe Doctrine
 - D) Greek Revolt – 1821
 - 1) Against Ottoman Empire
 - 2) Because of Nationalism
 - 3) 1830 – Greek Independence

III) Focus on Order

A) Police

- 1) Rise in property crime led to establishment of police forces
- 2) Britain tried unpaid volunteers, but they were picked on
 - (a) Replaced by “bobbies,” after Sir Robert Peel, who enacted the legislation that created them
 - (b) Pay and professionalism
- 3) Copied by Germans

B) Prisons

- 1) Capital punishment not effective
 - (a) Replaced by exile to foreign country (colonists objected)
 - (i) Replaced by incarceration – belief that it forced prisoners to use consciences – expensive

IV) Romantic Culture

A) People

- 1) Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1749-1832)
- 2) Grimm brothers
- 3) Hans Christian Andersen
- 4) Walter Scott (1771-1832)
- 5) Edgar Allan Poe (1808-1849)
- 6) Mary Shelley (1797-1851)
- 7) Percy Bysshe Shelley (1792-1822)
- 8) Lord Byron (1788-1824)
- 9) William Wordsworth (1770-1850)
- 10) Eugene Delacroix (1798-1863)
- 11) Ludwig van Beethoven (1770-1827)

B) Revival of Christianity

- 1) Esp. Catholicism – focus on romance of chivalry/Middle Ages