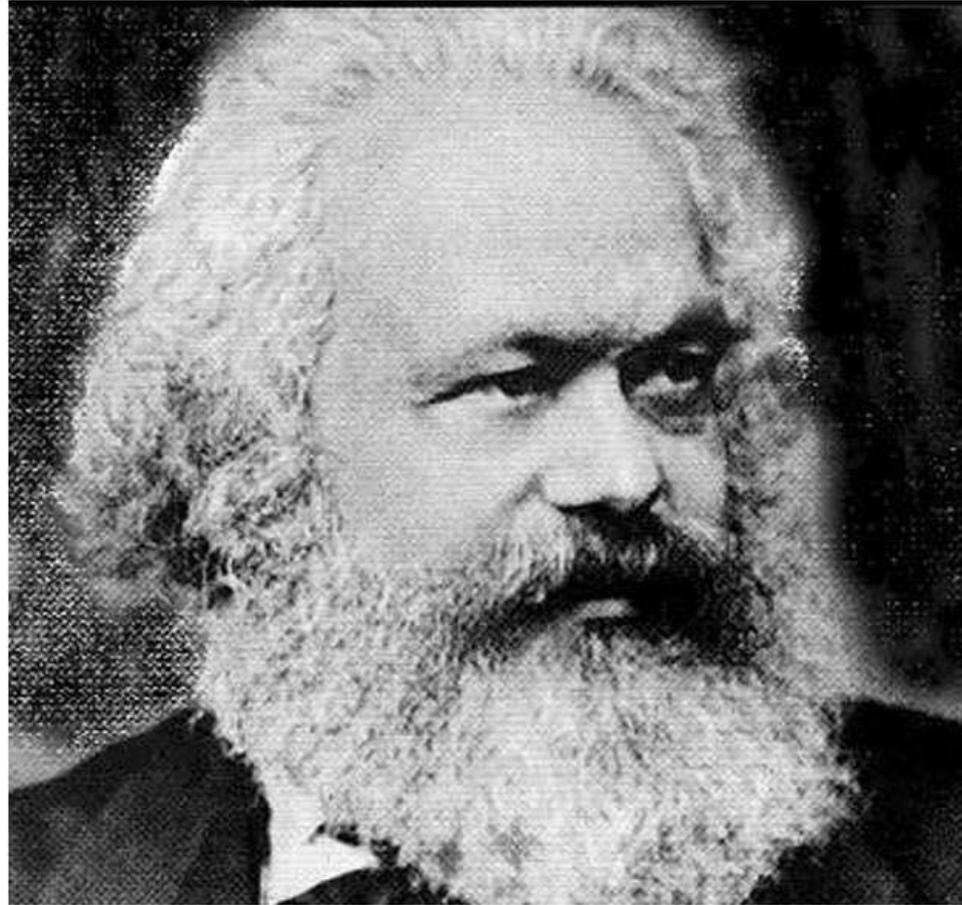


When your students complain that your class is a struggle but all history is class struggle



19TH-CENTURY IDEOLOGIES & REVOLUTIONS

IDEOLOGIES: CONSERVATISM

- Reaction to the Enlightenment
 - Denied the importance of the individual
 - Emphasized tradition and slow transition
- Often discouraged secularization
- Major thinker: Edmund Burke
 - Emphasis on the past – on inheriting the present from our forefathers
- German Confederation passes the Karlsbad Decrees (September 1819)
 - bans nationalist student fraternities
 - Removes liberal and/or revolutionary professors
 - Introduces censorship of the press



IDEOLOGIES: LIBERALISM

- Embraced Enlightenment ideas of individualism and equality
- Believed in the corruptibility of authority
- Emphasis on constitutionalism and capitalism
 - Less government = better government
- Immediate political effects: abolition & women's rights movements
- Utilitarianism = greatest happiness for greatest population
 - John Stuart Mill & Jeremy Bentham

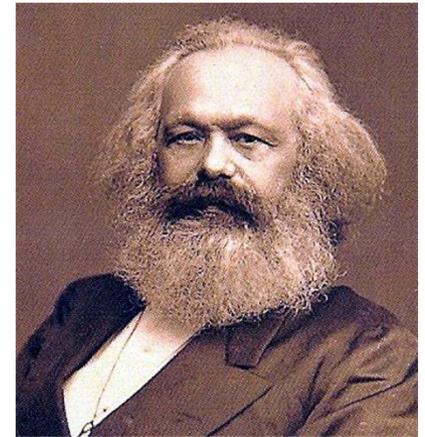


IDEOLOGIES: NATIONALISM

- Advocated by both liberals and conservatives
- “Nation” = imagined community made up by its residents
- Emphasis on cultural history – searching for a common past
- Continent-wide political movement
 - Germany 
 - Hungary 
 - France 
 - Importance of symbols, folklore, flags, clothing, language, etc.



IDEOLOGIES: SOCIALISM

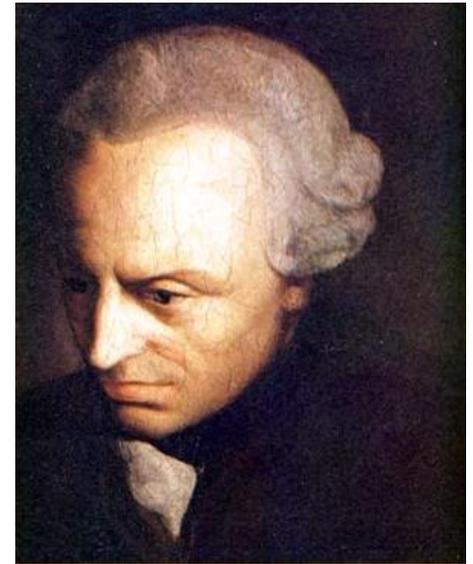


- Rejects individualism, especially in economic terms
- Collective control of the economy
- Henri de Saint-Simon
 - Most productive workers should run the community
- Pierre-Joseph Proudhon's anarchism
 - “property is theft!”
- Encouraged utopian thought – you can change your world!
- Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels, and *The Communist Manifesto*
 - A call-to-arms for workers to unite in revolution against an exploitive class of non-producers



ROMANTICISM'S REACTION TO ENLIGHTENMENT

- Artistic reaction to the Enlightenment
- Emotion was NOT bad – rationalizing everything was bad
- Emphasis on intuition, natural genius, and subjectivity
 - Immanuel Kant and the birth of “Continental Philosophy”
- Music: Beethoven, Wagner, Chopin, Mozart
 - Wagner's *Ring Cycle*
- Literature: Poe, Goethe, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Shelley
- Art: Delacroix, Thomas Cole, J.M.W. Turner





THE PROBLEM OF EUROPEAN POVERTY

- Life is still not very great for a lot of Europeans
- Part-time prostitution
 - Theft becomes the most prevalent crime in Europe
 - 1829 = creation of London and Paris police forces
- The “social question”: how to deal with poverty?
 - With government?
 - Without government?



REVOLUTION: FRANCE (1830)



- Problems brewing . . .
 - “Peterloo” Massacre (August 1819) in England
 - 1829 = bad harvest; little to eat
- Problems in France
 - The reign of Charles X (1824-1830)
 - May 1830 = liberal majority elected to French Chamber
 - Four Ordinances = censorship of press, dissolved new Chamber, changed election law, ordered new elections
 - By the summer of 1830, food prices had risen 75%
- July 1830 = spontaneous uprising in Paris – spreads throughout France
 - Charles X fled to England; Louis-Philippe installed as King

REVOLUTION: BELGIUM, POLAND, ITALY

- August 1830 = Belgians secede from the Kingdom of the Netherlands
- November 1830 = Polish Uprising
 - 1829 = Nicolas I declared himself King of Poland
 - 1830 = Nicolas tried to use Polish Army to suppress revolutions in France and Belgium
 - October 1831 = Poles are defeated by the Russians
- February 1831 = Modena and Parma Uprisings
 - Talk of a unified Italy
 - Defeated by Austria later this same year

