

Name: _____

Date: _____

19th Century Political Study Guide (by Periods)

Conservatism

(Embodied in ideals of Congress of Vienna*, 1815)

Definition: Preservation of European monarchies and nobility. Conservatives believed that only traditional monarchical institutions of government could maintain order and they were generally opposed to change.

Period	Britain	France	Germany	Austria	Italy
1815-1830	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peterloo Massacre, 1819 • Corn Laws, 1816 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Return of Bourbon monarchy • “White Terror” 	Carlsbad Decrees (Prussia), 1819, related to Metternich’s values	Ruled by Metternich; reactionary	Largely dominated by Austria
1830-1848	(moved toward liberalism)	(moved toward liberalism)	Failure of Revolution of 1848-49 (Frankfurt Parliament); nationalism was politically impotent	Defeat of Kossuth in Revolution of 1848; nationalism was politically impotent	Austrian defeat of Revolution of 1848-49; nationalism was politically impotent.
1848-1871		Under Napoleon III: “Age of Realpolitik”; triumph of nationalist goals by means of conservatism. Decisions based on practical needs of the state. Reject ideology	“Age of Realpolitik”: Bismarck		<i>Syllabus of Errors</i> , 1864: Pope Pius IX
1871-1914			Bismarck: Gap Theory <i>Kulturrekampf</i>		

*Includes Concert of Europe: 1815-1848

Nationalism

Definition: Belief that a certain self-defined people should govern itself with its own historically sanctioned boundaries.

Period	Britain	France	Germany	Austria	Italy	Others
1815-1830			(Pre-1815) Herder, <i>Volksgeist</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carbonari • Revolution of 1830 • Risorgimento • Young Italy • Mazzini 	Greek independence, 1829
1830-1848			Revolution of 1848	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prague Conference: Austroslavism • Revolution of 1848; Kossuth 	Revolution of 1848-49; Mazzini, Roman Republic	Belgian independence, 1830
1848-1871		Defeat in Franco-Prussian War	Unification, 1871: Bismarck	<i>Ausgleich</i> , 1867	Unification, 1871: Cavour Garibaldi	Defeat in Franco-Prussian War
1871-1914	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jingoism, Congress of Berlin, 1878 • Disraeli pro-imperialism 	Imperial-ism	Imperialism: Berlin Conference, 1886(Bismarck moves away from belligerence in the Berlin Congress of 1878—Honest Broker of the Peace)	Language issue: German, Hungarian, Czech	Imperialism in Libya	

Liberalism

Definition: Belief in equality before the law and that individuals are born good, free and capable of improvement. The integrity of the individual should be protected from both society and government. Liberals are also concerned about political stability and the sanctity of property which is why they favor increased manhood suffrage. Economic liberals believed in laissez faire.

Period	Britain	France	Germany	Austria	Italy
1815-1830	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jeremy Bentham, utilitarianism (“greatest good for the greatest number”) Catholic Emancipation Act, 1829 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jewish rights, 1791 Constitutional monarchy under Louis XVIII (moderate at first but becomes more conservative) 	Liberal university protests (crushed by Carlsbad Decrees)		
1830-1848	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reform Bill, 1832 Factory Act, 1831 Slavery abolished in empire, 1833 Poor Law, 1834 Mines Act, 1842 Repeal of Corn Laws, 1846 10 Hour Law, 1847 Chartists Whigs, Earl Grey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> July Revolution, 1830; Louis Phillipe State Constitution, 1830 February Revolution, 1848 June Days Revolution, 1848; Louis Blanc; Louis Napoleon Universal male suffrage, 1848 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zollverein, 1834 Frankfurt Parliament, 1848 (failure) 		State Constitution (Sardinia/Piedmont) 1848
1848-1871	John Stuart Mill, <i>On Liberty</i> , 1859		Prussia: universal male suffrage, 1850	State constitution, 1849 (Hungary in 1867)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liberal constitution 1861 (71) Jewish rights, 1870
1871-1914	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reform Bill, 1867 (Disraeli) Representation of People Act, 1884 (universal male suffrage) (Gladstone) (Women get suffrage in 1918 & 1928) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liberal Empire of Napoleon III, 1852-71 3rd Republic: 1871-1940 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State constitution, 1871 Universal male suffrage 1871 Jewish rights, 1871 	Universal male suffrage 1907: Austria and Hungary	Universal male suffrage, 1912

Socialism

Definition: Utopian socialists of the early 19th century believed in helping the laboring poor, denounced the individualist philosophy of capitalism and sought to create a cooperative utopian society. Practical socialists, such as Blanc and Proudhon, sought practical measures to improve the condition of the working class and the institution of universal suffrage. Scientific socialist Karl Marx saw capitalism leading toward a class struggle where the working class would ultimately overthrow capitalism and create a “dictatorship of the proletariat” and a classless society.

Period	Britain	France	Germany	Austria	Italy
1815-1830		Utopian socialists: Saint-Simon, Fourier			
1830-1848		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Louis Blanc: national workshops, 1848 • Proudhon, “What is Property?”, 1840 			
1848-1871	1848, Engels and Marx, <i>Communist Manifesto</i>		Bismarck cuts a deal with the Lassallean Socialists.		
1871-1914	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fabian Society, 1883; Socialism by democratic, non-violent means, favored by upper and middle-classes, intellectuals and authors. • Labour party, Keir Hardie • Welfare state: early 20th century (prior to WWI) 	Socialists gain seats in Chamber of deputies under Jean Jaures, 1905-14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First welfare state in Europe, 1880s • SPD largest party by WWI 		

19th Century Political Study Guide: By “Isms”

Country	Conservatism	Nationalism	Liberalism	Socialism	Romanticism
England	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peterloo Massacre, 1819 • Corn Laws, 1816 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jingoism, Congress of Berlin, 1878 • Imperialism in Africa and Asia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catholic Emancipation Act, 1829 • Reform Bill, 1832 • Factory Act, 1831 • Slavery abolished in empire, 1833 • Poor Law, 1834 • Mines Act, 1842 • Repeal of Corn Laws, 1846 • Chartists • Whigs, Earl Grey • John Stuart Mill, <i>On Liberty</i> • Reform Bill, 1867 (Disraeli) • Representation of People Act, 1884 (universal male suffrage) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fabian Society, 1883 • Labour party, Keir Hardie • Welfare state in early 20th century 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lord Byron is involved in Greek struggle for independence
France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Return of Bourbon monarchy • “White Terror” • Under Napoleon III: “Age of Realpolitik” • Dreyfus Affair 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Franco-Prussian War, 1870-71 (reaction to Ems Dispatch) • Berlin Conference, 1886 (Jean Jaures) • Imperialism in Africa and Asia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jewish rights, 1791 • Constitutional monarchy under Louis XVIII • July Revolution, 1830 • Constitution, 1830 • February Revolution, 1848 • June Days Revolution, 1848; Louis Blanc; Louis Napoleon • Universal male suffrage, 1848 • Liberal Empire of Napoleon III, 1852-71 • 3rd Republic: 1871-1940 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Louis Blanc: national workshops 1848 • Socialist gains in Chamber of Deputies under Jean Jaures, 1905-14 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Popular uprisings of 1830 and 1848; ideal of liberalism, freedom, equality • Delacroix, <i>Massacre at Chios</i> (supported Greek independence from Turks) • <i>Liberty Leading the People</i>, Delacroix, 1830 (celebrates popular revolution in France) • Goya’s <i>Third of May, 1808</i> protests Napoleon’s slaughter of Spanish rebels

Country	Conservatism	Nationalism	Liberalism	Socialism	Romanticism
Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carlsbad Decrees, 1819 • Defeat of Revolution of 1848-49 • Age of “Realpolitik: Bismarck’s leadership: 1860s-1880s • “Gap Theory” • <i>Kulturrekampf</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Pre-1815) Herder, <i>Volksgeist</i> • Revolution of 1848-49 • Humiliation of Olmutz • Unification, 1871 • Berlin Conference, 1886 • Imperialism in Africa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liberal university protests (crushed by Carlsbad Decrees) • Zollverein, 1834 • Prussia: universal male suffrage, 1850 • State constitution, 1871 • Universal male suffrage 1871 • Jewish rights, 1871 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First welfare state in Europe, 1880s • SPD largest party by WWI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Herder, <i>Volksgeist</i> • Fichte: unique nat’l character • Goethe links Romantic individualism and Romantic nationalism • Grimm’s Fairy Tales (celebrate German identity) • Wagner: Germanic legends in operas • Revolution of 1848: (liberty, individual rights)
Austria (Hungary)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rule by Metternich was reactionary • Carlsbad Decrees, 1819 • Defeat of Revolutions of 1848-49 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prague Conference: Austroslavism • Revolution of 1848; Kossuth • <i>Ausgleich</i> • Language issue: German, Hungarian, Czech 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State constitution, 1849 (Hungary in 1867) • Civil for Jews, 1867 • Universal male suffrage 1907: Austria and Hungary 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liszt’s <i>Hungarian Rhapsody</i> • Dvorak: Czech folk songs in classical music
Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Northern Italy ruled by conservative Austrian Empire until 1860s • <i>Syllabus of Errors</i>, 1864: Pope Pius IX 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carbonari • Revolution of 1830 • Revolution of 1848-49, Mazzini • Verdi’s operas • Unification, 1871 • Imperialism in Libya 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Constitution (Sardinia/Piedmont) 1848 • Liberal constitution 1871 • Jewish rights, 1870 • Universal male suffrage, 1912 		
Poland	Dominated by Russia, Prussia and Austria	Failed revolt in 1820s			Chopin: Polanaises
Russia	Reigns of Alexander I, Nicholas I, and Alexander III (Autocracy, Orthodoxy, Russification), & Nicolas II Duma after Revolution of 1905	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attempts to expand into Black Sea Region and Balkans • Crimean War • Congress of Berlin, 1878 	Alexander II: Emancipation Edict, 1862 Creation of <i>mirs</i> and <i>zemstvos</i>	Nihilists Social Democrats split into Bolsheviks and Mensheviks Lenin exiled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tchaikovsky: <i>1812 Overture</i> • Mussorgsky • Rimsky-Korsakov