Chapter 21

**Key Individuals:**

**-Prince Klemens von Metternich (1773-1859)** —The Australian foreign minister who was in charge of the Congress of Vienna. He believed that peace and stability would be achieved by restoring monarchs and preserving traditional ideas.

-**Edmund Burke (1729-1797)**—Author of *Reflections on the Revolution in France.* He argued that society shouldn’t revolt against their leaders.

-**Louis XVIII (1814-1824)—**A Bourbon king who was restored to the throne of France. Wasn’t effective with giving the people what they wanted.

-**Charles X (1824-1830)**—Brother of Louis XVIII. Due to him violating his commitment to the ministers, another revolution in France was forming.

-**Ferdinand VII (1814-1833)**—King restored in Spain. Reneged his promises of an elected parliamentary (Cortes) and tore up the constitution.

-**King Frederick William II (1797-1840)**—King of Prussia. Instituted political and institutional reforms in response to Prussia’s defeat against Napoleon.

-**Alexander I (1801-1825)**—king of Russia. Relaxed censorship, freed political prisoners, and reformed the educational system. However, he refused to grant a constitution to the serfs.

-**Nicholas I (1825-1855)**—Known for being a reactionary and tried to avoid rebellion. He strengthened the bureaucracy and secret police.

-**Thomas Malthus**—wrote *Essay on the Principles of Population*. Argued that the world was being overpopulated and there will not be enough food for everyone.

**-John Stuart Mill (1806-1873)**—wrote On Liberty. Argued for an “absolute freedom of opinion on all subjects” that needed to be protected from government censorship and tyranny of the majority.

**-Louis-Phillipe (1830-1848)**—considered the bourgeois monarch. His support came from the upper middle class and did things only to benefit them.

**-Giuseppe Mazzini—**Italian nationalist who founded Young Italy in 1831 in hopes of making a republic.

**Key Events:**

1. To defeat France and Napoleon, GB, Austria, Russia, and Prussia formed the Congress of Vienna. It established peace and restored the monarchs.
2. The fear of revolution and war caused the powers to create the Concert of Eurpope.
3. Metternich created Intervention, causing Britain to refuse to cooperate because they didn’t want to invade countries other than France. This caused the Concert of Europe to break down.
4. Greeks revolted against the Ottoman Turks and gained their independence 1830.
5. The Tory government made the Corn Law in 1815 which increased the price on bread and put high tariffs on foreign grain. This caused the Peterloo Massacre.
6. As people revolted against Ferdinand VII for dissolving the Cortes, Metternich and Intervention came in and crushed the rebels.
7. Liberal and National movements in the German states organized student societies because of the lack of a legislative assembly which led Metternich to make the Karlsbad Decrees of 1819 which closed the student organizations.
8. After Charles X issued a set of edicts that dissolved the legislative assembly and got rid of censorship, the July Revolution started. This led to Louis-Phillipe becoming king.
9. The Reform Act in Britain allowed the property qualification to be dissolved. Corn Law was repealed.

**Abstracts:**

* The Congress of Vienna created peace and stability in Europe for a very long time.
* Unless it was a threat to their power, the Congress helped countries like Greece gain independence from the Ottomans because they hated them.
* The Tories and the Whigs were created in Britain. The Tories had more power and received support from the wealthy.
* National workshops in France caused republicans to be split into moderates and radicals.
* The new constitution in France, ratified on Nov. 4, 1848, established a republic with a unicameral legislature of 750 and a president. This led to Napoleon Bonaparte III becoming emperor.
* Romanticism was created to criticize the Industrial Revolution and Enlightenment.
* The revolution in France caused countries like Italy and Germany. During the German rebellion, the Frankfurt assembly was made to constitute a new Germany. They consisted of the middle class.
* The failure of all the revolutions was due to a division in the ranks among the people.

**Key Themes and Movements:**

1. **Conservatism**-reaction determined to control liberalists and nationalists. An absolute monarch would bring order into society and no one should go against their leaders. This was supported by government bureaucracies, landowning aristocracies, and revived churches.
2. **Liberalism**- owed much to the Enlightenment and French and American revolutions. The concept of laissez-faire was created (no government interference in economic forces). They believed in the protection of civil liberties.
3. **Nationalism-** arose out of an awareness of being a part of a community with similar beliefs. A nation, rather than a dynasty or political state becomes the focus of an individual’s loyalty. This would upset the balance of power.
4. **Early Socialism-**came from a Marxist analysis of human society. People saw the living conditions of those working in factories and wanted to change it. Intellectuals wanted to introduce equality into social conditions.

**Cultural and Intellectual Movements:**

Romantic Poets-believed it was a direct expression of the soul. Emphasized love and nature and identified it with God. They were very dramatic. Believed Industrialization would ruin one’s creativity.

Romanticism in Art and Music- all artistic expression was a reflection of their inner feelings. A painting should mirror an image of the world and create imagination. Beauty was not a timeless thing. Most artists created paintings with nature as the main focus. Music allowed artists to probe deeply into human emotions.

**Necessities:**

1. With the ideas of legitimacy and Intervention, the Congress of Vienna was able to make Europe in a state of peace for a while.
2. Nationalism and Liberalism were created because of the French Revolution and the Industrial Revolution.
3. All the revolutions except Greece, Belgium, and France were unsuccessful.
4. Romanticism rose to power because of the Enlightenment and focused on the nature of the world, rather than trying to outsmart it.