Europe, 1789-1848

Effects of/ reactions to the French Revolution

Impact of Napoleonic Wars, 1803-1815

Congress of Vienna (1815) attempted to “restore” Europe to its pre-1789 condition [but changed the political map]

Emergence of conservatism, liberalism, nationalism, socialism as political doctrines (take somewhat different forms in different contexts and appeal to different people)

Effects of population growth, industrialization, and urbanization

Importance of “emotional” connections in shaping how people understand their world and their place within it [and, fear that emotional/spiritual connections have been broken, replaced with machines]
German Confederation and Austrian Empire, 1815

- Danzig (Gdansk)
- Breslau (Wrocław)
- Brünn (Brno)
- Lemberg (Lviv; Lwów)
- Munich
- Vienna
- Baden
- Berlin
- Hanover
- Saxony
- Bohemia
- Thuringia
- gold = Kingdom of Prussia
- red = Kingdom of Bavaria
- purple (all shades) = Austrian Empire
Europe from Napoleon to the PRESENT

DISCUSSION CLASSES

Attendance and participation are **mandatory**. Participation counts for 20% of your final grade (attending without participating will earn you at best a “C” grade). If you miss more than two classes, you will be in danger of **failing the course**.

- **Wednesdays** 1:25-2:15
- **Wednesdays** 3:35-4:25
- **Wednesdays** 5:30-6:20
- **Thursdays** 9:05-9:55
- **Thursdays** 11:15-12:05

Attendance at lectures is expected. If you have a **good** reason to miss lecture (for example, documented illness or family difficulties), we are willing to meet with you and review what you missed. We will **not** review material for students who sleep through, or otherwise “blow off,” lecture.
Political Revolutions in Nineteenth-Century Europe

--social factors (low wages and high prices; emergence of new social groups through religious activism, migration, or industrial transformation) may contribute to causing them

--may have effects on all of society (for instance, by introducing changes to family law)

--but they most notably try to change political structures (form of government); goals could be:

“liberal” (that is, with intention of opening political participation to educated, property-owning men) or

“national” (opening political participation to all members of the “nation”) or, a combination
French Revolution, 1789-1804

- elite claims about political sovereignty belonging to “the nation”
- episodes of popular, often violent, protest

July 14, 1789    storming of the Bastille
August 1789    declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen
Aug. 10, 1792    abolition of the monarchy
Sep. 22, 1792    declaration of a republic, rule by National Convention
Oct. 1795-    Convention replaced by Directory (5-man executive;
Nov. 1799    two house legislature)
Nov. 1799    military coup replaces Directory with Consulate (much
stronger executive, headed by Bonaparte)
1804-1815    French Empire, General Bonaparte becomes Napoleon I

Jacques Louis David, *Oath of the Tennis Court* (1791) detail
Political Revolutions in Nineteenth-Century Europe

Spain

1812  Spanish “liberal” constitution drafted by representatives of “Resistance” Spain (British supported, resisting Napoleon)

1815  Restoration of Ferdinand VII: rejects constitution, restores Inquisition; attempts re-conquest of South America

1820  General Rafael del Riego and other military officers revolt, endorse “liberal” constitution; impose parliamentary government on Ferdinand VII

1823  French military intervention restores Ferdinand VII to absolute monarchy; promised amnesty not granted to rebels and thousands of Spanish liberals fled abroad (del Riego greusomely executed and body parts displayed in cities where revolt had been most popular)
Political Revolutions in Nineteenth-Century Europe

Russia

1801-1825 Reign of Emperor (Tsar) Alexander I: key figure in “Holy Alliance” (Russia, Prussia, Austria)

1825 sudden death of Alexander I (rumored he had gone to be a monk);

Dec. 26, army officers in St. Petersburg refuse to swear loyalty oath to Nicholas I; proclaiming allegiance to Alexander’s other brother (Constantine) and the “Russian constitution” (no such thing existed at the time)

Jan. 1826 “Decembrist” leaders executed; others sent into political exile in Siberia
Romance of Exile and the “Revolutionary” Tradition

Dobrovolsky, Crossing the River at Irkutsk (1886)
Urban Population Growth, 1800-1850

1832  Great Reform Bill
1834  New Poor Law
Karl Marx (1818-1883) and Friedrich Engels (1820-1895)

“Scientific” socialism based on how people really are, not how they ought to be;

“All hitherto existing history is the history of class struggle”

Class defined by relation to the means of production; as forms of production change through time, so too do classes

“dialectics”—change in history is not simple progress: the bourgeoisie overthrows the aristocracy, but that is not the end of class conflict; instead, the bourgeoisie itself becomes a dominant class, oppressing the proletariat

“In every era, the dominant ideas are the ideas of the dominant class”

Marx in London, early 1850s