

## Chapter 21 Key Concept Outline

### Reaction, Revolution, and Romanticism, 1815-1850

1. Claiming to defend the ideals of the French Revolution, Napoleon Bonaparte imposed French control over much of the European continent that eventually provoked a nationalistic reaction.
  - a. After the defeat of Napoleon by a coalition of European powers, the Congress of Vienna (1814-1815) attempted to restore the balance of power in Europe and contain the danger of revolutionary or nationalistic upheavals in the future.
2. Ideologies developed and took root throughout society as a response to industrial and political revolutions.
  - a. Liberals emphasized popular sovereignty, individual rights, and enlightened self-interest but debated the extent to which all groups in society should actively participate in its governance.
    - Jeremy Bentham
    - Anti-Corn Law League
    - John Stuart Mill
  - b. Radicals in Britain and republicans on the continent demanded universal male suffrage and full citizenship without regard to wealth and property ownership; some argued that such rights should be extended to women.
    - Flora Tristan
  - c. Conservatives developed a new ideology in support of traditional political and religious authorities, which was based on the idea that human nature was not perfectible.
    - Edmund Burke
    - Joseph de Maistre
    - Klemens von Metternich
  - d. Socialists called for a fair distribution of society's resources and wealth and evolved from a utopian to a Marxist scientific critique of capitalism.
    - Henri de Saint-Simon
    - Charles Fourier
    - Robert Owen
  - e. Nationalists encouraged loyalty to the nation in a variety of ways, including romantic idealism, liberal reform, political unification, racialism with a concomitant anti-Semitism, and chauvinism justifying national aggrandizement.
    - Grimm Brothers
    - Giuseppe Mazzini
  - f. Governments responded to the problems created or exacerbated by industrialization by expanding their functions and creating modern bureaucratic states.
    - Liberalism shifted from laissez-faire to interventionist economic and social policies on behalf of the less privileged; the policies were based on a rational approach to reform that addressed the impact of the Industrial Revolution on the individual.
    - Government reforms transformed unhealthy and overcrowded cities by modernizing infrastructure, regulating public health, reforming prisons, and establishing modern police forces.

3. The Concert of Europe (or Congress System) sought to maintain the status quo through collective action and adherence to conservatism.
  - a. Metternich, architect of the Concert of Europe, used it to suppress nationalist and liberal revolutions.
  - b. Conservatives re-established control in many European states and attempted to suppress movements for change and, in some areas, to strengthen adherence to religious authorities.
  - c. In the first half of the 19th century, revolutionaries attempted to destroy the status quo. Examples of political revolts include:
    - Greek War of Independence
    - Decembrist Revolt in Russia
    - Polish Rebellion
    - July Revolution in France
  - d. The revolutions of 1848 challenged the conservative order and led to the breakdown of the Concert of Europe.
  
4. Romanticism broke with Neoclassical forms of artistic representation and with rationalism, placing more emphasis on intuition and emotion.
  - a. Romantic artists and composers broke from classical artistic forms to emphasize emotion, nature, individuality, intuition, the supernatural, and national histories in their works.
    - Caspar David Friedrich
    - J. M. W. Turner
    - Eugène Delacroix
    - Ludwig van Beethoven
  - b. Romantic writers expressed similar themes while responding to the Industrial Revolution and to various political revolutions.
    - Johann Wolfgang von Goethe
    - William Wordsworth
    - Lord Byron
    - Percy Shelley
    - Mary Shelley