Prelude to Nationalism: Europe After Napoleon, 1815 - 1850

The Congress of Vienna

- Restoration of the Monarchy (Louis XVIII)
- The Concert of Europe (1815 – ca.1850’s)
- The Practical considerations of Europe

Ideology of Conservatism

- Prince Klemens von Metternich of Austria
  - Obedience to authority
  - Organized religion
  - Hatred of revolutionary upheavals and upstarts
- Edmund Burke (1729-1797)
  - *Reflections on the Revolution in France*
  - Society is a partnership to all generations
- Joseph de Maistre (1753-1821)
  - traditional divinely sanctioned monarchy
  - Need for order for growth
  - “Order and Progress”

European Liberalism

- Protect civil liberties
- “Ministerial System” of government
- Thomas Malthus (1766-1834),
  - *Essay on the Principles of Population*
- David Ricardo (1772-1823),
  - *Principles of Political Economy*
- John Stuart Mill,
  - *On Liberty*
  - *On the Subjection of Women*
  - restates Liberty of the individual and Women’s rights

Nationalism

- People always belonged to a “group”
- Part of a community
- Nationalism
- The Greek Revolution (1821-1832)
- Burschenschaften movement,
- Liberal and national movements in the German states

Unstable Europe, 1820 -1830’s

- Metternich attempts to police Europe
  - Austrian Empire was multinational
  - central European landowning elites downplay rising liberalism and nationalism
- Germanic Confederation
  - 38 “Germanic” states
  - Zollverein (customs union)
- King Frederick William III (1797-1840)
• Nicholas I (1825 – 1855)
  – Poor, backwoods Russia
  – OKHRANA

France is Revolting
• 1814 an unwelcome monarchy is restored under Louis VXIII
  • Charles X tries to push back time
    – 1830 he issues July Ordinances
    – abdicates rather than become constitutional monarch
• Louis-Philippe (in office 1773-1850)
  – 1848 severe depression leads to Louis-Philip’s ouster
• The Second Republic
  – Established with unicameral legislature
  – Presidency of Charles Louis Napoleon 1849

Revolutions of 1848
• France provides the spark
  – Election of Charles Louis Napoleon
• Revolutions of 1848
  – Middle-class reaction to reactionary government
  – Frederick William IV agrees to demands in “Address to the King”
  – 1848 German Confederation elects Frankfurt Assembly
• 1848 Louis Kossuth leads Hungarian revolt
• The failures are a clash between nationalism and liberalism
• Germany will unify under nationalism but not liberalism
• The revolutions 1848
• Part of a chain of events leading to the “Age of Progress”

Early Socialism
• Socialism and Marxism are separate
• What is socialism?
• "Socialist" ideologies tend to emphasize
  – economic cooperation
  – some sort of economic planning
  – Collective or cooperative ownership
• Henri de Saint-Simon (1760-1825)
  – Human cooperation is superior to competition
• Louis Blanc (1813-1882)
  – Social problems require government assistance
  – The Organisation of Labour, 1840
  – “social workshops”
• Utopian socialists
  – Charles Fourier (1772-1838)
  – Phalansterie, a model community of workers
  – Robert Owen (1771-1858)
  – New Lanark, Scotland; New Harmony Indiana, Nashoba Tennessee