

Industrial Revolution and the Age of Metternich

-Development of capitalism, growth of commerce, and introduction of improved technology changed life in the 1800s

-birth of the Industrial Revolution

-industrialization of the European economy through sustained economic growth

-economic equivalent of the political events in France

-what is it? Invention of new machinery, establishment of factories, and the creation of a new kind of work force

-never a “revolution” – violent, drastic change

-rather a continuous and gradual process throughout human existence

-1780-1850

-began in Britain, but continues to spread throughout the world today, especially in Asia and Africa with child labor, lack of unions, no minimum wage, coal production, no workers rights, etc.

-why?

-Origins of why it happened in Britain first

1) London was the largest city in Europe

-London had 1 million people in 1800, Paris had only 500,000, St. Petersburg had 250,000

-center of a world of fashion and taste of which hundreds of thousands of British citizens were exposed to

-people learned to want the consumer goods they saw

2) Britain was the largest free-trade area in Europe

-had good roads and waterways w/out internal tolls or other trade barriers

-no part of England was more than 20 miles from navigable water

-much cheaper to ship goods by water than by land

3) Britain had rich deposits of coal and iron ore in England and Wales

4) -English farmers were second only to the Dutch in productivity, resulting in bountiful crops and low food prices

-typical family could spend more on manufactured goods, like leather shoes, razors for men, and bonnets or shawls for women, toy soldiers for boys, dolls for girls

5) stable political structure

-constitutional monarchy, which had been in place since Glorious Revolution in 1688, provided stable and predictable gov't

-gov't let domestic economy operate with few controls

-taxation was heavy, but it was efficiently and fairly collected

-in contrast to the continent of Europe, there was no pattern of privileged tax exemptions

-British has social mobility

-the industry that pioneered the Industrial Revolution and met the growing consumer demand was the production of textiles for clothing

-starts with...

-domestic system of textile production – agents of urban textile merchants took wool and other unfinished fibers to the homes of peasants, who spun it into thread

-the agent then transported the thread to other peasants, who wove it into the final product

-but the demand for cotton textiles was growing more rapidly than production

-inventors devised some of the most famous machines of the early Ind. Rev. to meet consumer demand for cotton textiles

-inventions:

-spinners did not have the equipment to produce as much thread as the weavers needed

-manufacturers and merchants offered prizes for the invention of a machine to be able to spin thread faster

-James Hargreaves, 1765, invented the cotton-spinning jenny

-machine that allowed 16 spindles of thread to be spun at a time on a single machine

-by the end of the century, it could operate 120 spindles, though

-helped alleviate the bottleneck between the productive capacity of the spinners and the weavers

-but it was still a piece of machinery to be used in the home

-the invention that took cotton textile manufacture out of the home and put it into the factory was Richard Arkwright's 1769 water frame

-water-powered device

-as a result, many factories sprang up in the countryside near streams that provided the necessary water power

-cotton output increased by 800% from 1780 to 1800

-by 1830, cotton composed 50% of British domestic exports

-Scottish engineer James Watt's 1769 steam engine

-made it possible to run textile machinery near urban centers

-most fundamental advance in technology of the Revolution

-allowed for a new growth of industrialization

-steam was a steady and essentially unlimited source of power

-driven by the burning of coal, so the now portable source of industrial power was more reliable than wind or water year-round

-could be applied to many industrial and eventually transportation uses

-Iron

-chief element of all heavy industry and of land and sea transport

-most productive machinery is manufactured from iron

-what held back the production of iron:

1) charcoal, rather than coke, was used to smelt the iron ore

-charcoal is derived from wood, which was becoming scarce as forests in Britain diminished

-like how we are looking into wind power, solar energy, and hydroelectricity today

-coke is derived from coal

- it does not burn at as high a temperature as coke
- 2) until the perfection of the steam engine, furnaces could not achieve high enough blasts
- 3) the demand for iron was limited

-coke was an abundant fuel b/c of Britain's large coal deposits, so British ironmakers began to use coke

-coal was plentiful but caused pollution

-factories

-pressure to produce more goods for a growing market directly related to the first decisive breakthrough of the Revolution – the creation of the world's first large factories (British cotton textile industry)

-Manchester went from a town of 20,000 in 1750 into "Cottonopolis" with 400,000 people in 1850

-by 1831, cotton textile industry towered above all others, accounting for 22% of country's industrial production

-cotton goods became much cheaper

-factory system replaced skilled labor

-proletarianization

-in the process of becoming wage laborers, artisans lost both the ownership of the means of production and control of the conduct of their own trades

-factory workers contributed their labor for a wage

-railways

-George Stephenson built a steam-powered locomotive in 1825

-1830 line between Liverpool and Manchester ran at 16 mph through the heart of industrial England

-world's first important railroad

-France started building railways in 1832, Belgium and Germany in 1835

-by 1850s, Britain had 6,000 miles of railway, Germany had 3,600 miles, and France had 1,800 miles

-very few small railway lines in Spain and Italy

-no railway lines in Russia or Ottoman Empire

-economic consequences because it dramatically reduced cost of shipping freight overland

-made markets larger and nationwide

-created a demand for unskilled labor and contributed to a class of urban workers

-last and culminating invention of the Revolution

-Results in Britain

-Britain became the "workshop of the world"

-1851 London hosted the Great Exhibition which attracted 6 million visitors to peruse the 1500 exhibits from all over the world

-meant to celebrate progress in industry and commerce

-gov'ts and businesses were invited from around the world to display products they manufactured

- produced 2/3 of the world's coal, and 1/2 of the world's iron and cotton
- by 1860, Britain produced a remarkable 20% of the world's output of industrial goods (it had only produced 2% in 1750)
- Britain became the world's first industrial nation
- GNP rose 4-fold between 1780 and 1850 (wealth of British people increased)
- population boomed, growing from 9 million in 1780 to 21 million in 1851

-Revolution in continental Europe

-Belgium became the first European nation outside Britain to industrialize (1807) – by 1900, U.S. was leader in industry in the world

-why?

- 1) French Revolution disrupted trade, created runaway inflation, fostered social anxiety, and severed communication between Britain and the continent
- 2) Napoleonic Wars and the Continental System
 - made it almost impossible for other countries to keep pace with Britain until after 1815 peace
- 3) post-Napoleonic France
 - France was flooded with cheaper and better British goods after 1815 peace, so they installed high tariffs on British imports in order to protect the French economy (tariff protection)
- 4) tariff unions in the German states
 - Zollverein – in 1834, allowed goods to be moved between the German member states without tariffs, while erecting a single uniform tariff against other nations
 - free-trade union
- 5) Britain realized value of their technical discoveries and tried to keep secrets to themselves
 - until 1825, it was illegal for artisans and skilled mechanics to leave Britain
 - like Soviet Union during Cold War with scientists of nuclear weapons
 - until 1843, it was forbidden to export textile machinery
 - many British did leave the country, though, and introduced new methods to the continent
 - William Cockerill and his sons began building cotton-spinning equipment in French-occupied Belgium in 1799

-reactions

- 19th century became the golden age of the middle class
 - another group, the factory workers, also vastly increased
- creation of class-consciousness
- conditions of work and child labor
 - competitive nature of the markets led factory owners to offer low wages for long hours with unsafe working conditions and employ children
- women
 - another wave of feminism after Mary Wollstonecraft – gender equality in opportunity, legal rights, and voting

- loss of humanness of work and jobs in general
 - In the county of Nottinghamshire, employers rented out hand-operated machine looms, called stocking frames, to workers in small shops
 - Workers used the stocking frame to knit stockings, hats, gloves, scarves, and other small articles of clothing.
 - The employers paid these workers by the pieces of work they completed.
 - Production soared because of these machines, but worker wages sank, and the quality of goods declined.
 - Anger mounted, especially among the traditional hand knitters who couldn't compete with the stocking-frame workers.

- To the north, Yorkshire was the center for wool-cloth finishing
 - This involved cleaning, stretching, pressing, and cropping.
 - Croppers cut off the nap on the cloth, using shears that were four feet long and weighed 40 pounds.
 - Experienced and skilled, Croppers took great pride in their work.
 - But increasingly, unskilled workers were doing the same kind of work with machines called gig mills and shearing frames.
 - One cropper wrote, "now gigs and shearing frames are like to become general, if they are allowed to go on many hundreds of us will be out of bread."

- For a long time, neighboring Lancashire was the major region in England for hand spinning and weaving.
 - By 1790, factories with machines powered by water or steam engines began to appear in Lancashire and other cloth-making counties.
 - Lancashire workers who still spun and wove cotton cloth by hand gradually saw their wages go down and their jobs disappear.

-Luddites

- worker rebellions
- bands of workingmen in the industrial centers of England who rioted between 1811 and 1816
 - against the changes produced by the Industrial Revolution b/c it threatened their jobs and undervalued humans
 - not hatred of new technology, but fear of losing their jobs
- in the name of a mythical figure called Ned Ludd, King Ludd, or Gen. Ludd, who was an apprentice who smashed a mechanical loom
- textile workers who destroyed knitting machines, to which they attributed the prevailing unemployment and low wages
- In 1811, food riots and stocking-frame breaking erupted in Nottinghamshire
 - began to wreck cotton power looms and wool shearing machines
- Chant no more your old rhyme about bold Robin Hood,
His feats I but little admire.
I will sing the Achievements of General Ludd,
Now the Hero of Nottinghamshire.*
 - from a Luddite song

-workers formed secret, underground groups that sent threatening letters to employers and local officials

-the letters were usually signed by the mysterious "Ned Ludd."

-the Luddites were arming themselves, training in secret, and marching on nighttime raids against shops and factories where they smashed the hated stocking frames.

-by the end of 1811, they had destroyed about 1,000 frames

-7 Luddites, aged 16 to 22, were put on trial, convicted, and sent to the prison colony of Australia

-Luddite raids and other activities in Nottinghamshire finally ended in the spring of 1812 when Parliament passed a law that made machine breaking a death-penalty offense.

-The scene then shifted northward to Yorkshire and Lancashire.

-As in Nottinghamshire, secret bands marched at night destroying gig mills, shearing frames, power looms, and other machines

-The most famous Luddite raid took place in April 1812 against a factory in Yorkshire owned by William Cartwright.

-Cartwright's factory contained 50 water-powered shearing frames, each doing the work of four or five croppers with their heavy cutting shears.

-Cartwright was determined to protect his property from the Luddite machine breakers.

-He and 10 of his workmen, all armed with muskets, remained inside the factory at night to defend it in case of attack.

-after midnight on April 11, 1812, local Luddite leader George Mellor, a 24-year-old cropper, marched with about 150 other workers to Cartwright's factory

-Armed with hatchets, pikes, and guns, the Luddites swarmed in front of the four-story factory, throwing stones at the windows.

-From inside the building, Cartwright and his men began shooting at the Luddite attackers

-an exchange of gunfire took place for about 20 minutes

-2 Luddites were killed in the fight, and Mellor was hanged in 1813, along with 16 others in Yorkshire, along with 10 Luddites in Lancashire

—“We will never lay down Arms [until] The House of Commons passes an Act to put down all Machinery hurtful to [the common people], and repeal that [law] to hang Frame Breakers.”

—from a letter to the British government signed by "Ned Ludd"

-Outbreaks of Luddism were very harshly suppressed by the government.

- "Machine breaking" was a capital crime, with 17 men being executed after an 1813 trial in York

- Many others were transported as prisoners to Australia

- British gov't sent more than 10,000 British troops into Nottinghamshire, Yorkshire, and Lancashire and fought several outbreaks of Luddism

-radical ideas

-Socialism – questioned the structures and values of the existing industrial capitalist framework

-utopian socialism

-advocated the creation of ideal communities

-Count Claude Henri de Saint-Simon

-French liberal aristocrat

-called for the parasites (aristocracy and clergy) to give way, once and for all, to the doers (engineers, industrialists)

-doers would plan public works projects and improve conditions of the poor

-not redistribution of wealth, but the management of wealth by experts would alleviate poverty

-Robert Owen

-British

-testified in 1816 that employing children under 10 years of age as factory workers was "injurious to the children, and not beneficial to the proprietors."

-offered shorter workday, decent housing, free education – model for capitalists who wanted to make a profit without exploiting workers

-already did this in his own mills

-owned a cotton factory in New Lanark, Scotland, where he instituted his perfect factory society

-workers were provided with good quarters, had recreational availabilities, churches, and education for children

-rewards given for good work

-the factory made a profit, too

-started "enlightened management"

-led to the English Factory Act of 1833

-forbade the employment of children under 9

-children under 9 were to be enrolled in elementary schools that factory owners were required to establish

-limited factory workday for children between 9 and 13 to 9hrs and that of adolescents over 14 to 12 hrs.

-in 1847, Parliament mandated a 10-hr. workday

-Charles Fourier

-Owens' French counterpart

-said the industrial order ignored the passionate side of human nature, and that social discipline ignored the pleasures that humans naturally seek

-called for self-sufficient communities of exactly 1,620 people each

-called phalanxes

-liberated living would replace the boredom and dullness of industrial existence

-people wouldn't have to perform the same kind of work all day

-people would be happier and more productive if they moved from one task to another

-be based on an agrarian rather than industrial economy

-critical of marriage as legalized prostitution, so he called for abolition of marriage, free unions based on love, and sexual freedom

-Louis Blanc

-French

-1839 *The Organization of Labor*

-demanded an end to competition, but didn't seek a whole new society

-called for political reform that would give the vote to the working class

-a state controlled by a working-class electorate would finance workshops to employ the poor

-Marxism

-eventually the most influential mode of socialism

-against reform and called for revolution

-Karl Marx (1818-1883)

-born in Trier, Germany (Prussian Rhineland at the time)

-his father was a Jewish lawyer, but his father had become a Christian

-Marx studied law, then philosophy

-in 1842 he edited the radically liberal *Rhineland Gazette* newspaper in Cologne

-the paper was shut down by the Prussian gov't and he was exiled by the Prussian authorities

-met Friedrich Engels (1820-1895) in 1842 in Berlin

-a German whose father was a prosperous Protestant cotton-mill owner

-Engels, unlike the more academic Marx, was sent to work in the family business at 17

- completed his military service in 1841 in Berlin where he was exposed to the ferment of ideas swirling around

- met Marx in Berlin, then he moved to England

- Engels went to work for the Manchester, England branch of the family business, Ermen & Engels

- questions working people about the conditions of their employment, and observed their health

- after studying conditions of northern England, he wrote *The Condition of the Working Class in England* (1845)

- blistering indictment of the middle class exploitation and industrial capitalism

- detail on the horrors of working conditions and how they affected individual families

- “I charge the English middle class with mass murder, wholesale robbery, and all the other crimes in the calendar.”

- culprit was industrial capitalism with its relentless competition

- only solution was the overthrow of the capitalist system

- Marx then fled to Paris, where he outlined his first views on communism as a cooperative production in contrast to the alienation of labor under capitalism

- he was expelled from Paris, though, and moved with Friedrich Engels to Brussels

- in Brussels in 1847, the two men were asked to write a pamphlet for the newly organized and secret Communist League

- Jan. 1848 a 50-page pamphlet was published in London (although written in German)

- Communist Manifesto*

- chose ‘communism’ b/c it was much more radical than just ‘socialism’

- implied the abolition of private property, rather than merely a rearrangement of society

- a call to arms, a guide to revolution

- Bible of socialism

- calls for radical solutions to mass poverty in the industrialized world

- a tiny minority owned the means of production and grew richer, while the ever-poorer proletariat was constantly growing in size and in class-consciousness

- profits were really wages stolen from the workers
- capitalistic bourgeoisie would be overthrown by the industrial proletariat, culminating in a new society free of class conflict
- class struggle – when you have classes, the dominant class (lords, slaveholders, capitalists) will be overthrown (serfs, slaves, workers)
- economic depression occurs with hardship on the working class until it carries out a revolution (inevitable and violent revolution) to wipe out capitalism
 - after revolution, the “withering away of the state” will follow where private property will cease to exist and exploitation will stop, ending crime and injustice
 - no clear directions for what to do after revolution, though
- capitalism will never permit the worker to receive his just reward

-Marx was forced into exile to London in 1849

- London became his home for the rest of his life
- he immersed himself in books on economics and philosophy

-he wrote his most influential work, *Das Kapital*

-funded by Engels, who had gone back to work at his family’s cotton business in Manchester

-Engels said of Marx: “Marx was a genius; we others were at best talented.”

-*Das Kapital* (1867) a complete analysis of capitalism

- society is a reflection of economics
- agrarianism to slaveholding to feudalism to commercialism to capitalism to socialism and finally to communism
- described by some as the Bible of the Working Class

-he was denied in his attempt to become a British citizen

-on grounds that "he is the notorious German agitator, the head of the International Society and an advocate of communistic principles. This man has not been loyal to the King"

-Engels' other works

-an advocate for women's independence

-saw connections between the workers liberating themselves from the bourgeoisie and women liberating themselves from men

-the ruling class (bourgeoisie) and the oppressed class (the proletariat)

-*The Origin of the Family, Private Property, and the State* (1884)

-“the woman was degraded and reduced to servitude, she became the slave of his lust and a mere instrument for the production of children.”

-“within the family he is the bourgeois and the wife represents the proletariat.”

-“it exhibits in miniature the same oppositions and contradictions as those in which society has been moving.”

-went along with fellow German Marxist, August Bebel

-*Woman and Socialism* (1885)

-“Everything that is beyond the four narrow walls of her home and is not closely connected with her domestic duties, is not supposed to concern her.”

-“Marriage has become a yoke and a condition of slavery.”

-“Remove all barriers that make one human being dependent upon another. This solution of the woman question is identical with the solution of the social question.”

-women suffer under both social and economic dependence on men

-call for educational and political opportunities for women

-vocab:

-**socialism** – society where all members share in the work and the products

-**communism** – classless society with equal distribution of economic goods, no private property exists, the state owns everything

-**proletariat** – working class

-**bourgeoisie** – middle class, between wealthy and workers

-Anarchism

-The term "anarchism" stems from the ancient Greek *anarchos*, or "without rulers"

-rejected both industry and the dominance of gov't, some peacefully and some violently

-Auguste Blanqui

-spokesman for violence

-wanted to abolish capitalism and the state, so he urged the development of a professional revolutionary front to attack capitalist society

-Pierre-Joseph Proudhon

-the first self-proclaimed anarchist

- distrust of the state and power

-said in 1849: "Whoever lays his hand on me to govern me is a usurper and tyrant, and I declare him my enemy."

-championed anarchism as the most rational and just means of creating order in society

-*What is Property?* In 1840

-attacked the banking system which rarely extended credit to small property owners or the poor

- advocated what he called "mutualism," an economic practice that disincentivized profit — which, according to him, was a destabilizing force

-with such a system, the state as protector of property wouldn't be necessary

-for the anarchists, the enemy was the state, and the pillars that supported it - capitalism, the army, the Church, and bourgeoisie

-for the anarchists, only the destruction of the state could bring equality and thus happiness

-Auguste Vaillant

-unable to feed his family, Vaillant had thrown a small bomb into the French Chamber of Deputies, slightly wounding several people

-his goal: to call attention to the plight of the poor

-was executed in 1894

-Emile Henry, a young intellectual French anarchist

-he vowed war on the bourgeoisie

-his specific goal was to avenge the execution of Auguste Vaillant

-on February 12, 1894, with a bomb hidden under his coat, he walked into an elegant café in Paris, the Cafe Terminus, lit the fuse of his bomb, and threw it into the café

-20 people had been wounded, one of whom died

-he arguably ignited the age of modern terrorism by signaling a marked change in targets of terrorists

- where before it was policemen or heads of state - the French president Sadi Carnot was assassinated in 1894 - who were the targets of violent anarchists, now it was ordinary people -- the bourgeois
- Henry was guillotined at age 21

-economics

-Thomas Malthus

- nothing can improve the condition of the working class
- Essay on the Principle of Population* (1798)
 - said that population must eventually surpass the food supply
 - the human population grows geometrically, while food supply expands arithmetically
 - argued that population would always grow faster than the food supply, though, so the only way to avert disaster was through late marriage, chastity, and contraception
 - if wages were raised, workers would simply produce more children, who would, in turn, consume both the extra wages and more food

-David Ricardo

- Principles of Political Economy* (1817)
 - if wages were raised, parents would have more kids
 - the kids, in turn, would enter the labor market, thus expanding the number of workers and lowering wages
 - as wages fell, working people would produce fewer children
 - wages would then rise, and the process would start all over again
 - these arguments supported employers in their reluctance to raise wages and prevent labor unions

-Jeremy Bentham

- utilitarianism – greatest good for the greatest number
- the greatest happiness of the greatest number is the fundamental and self-evident principle of morality
 - this idea should govern our judgment of every situation and action
- said the principle of utility would overcome the special interests of privileged groups who prevented rational gov't
 - said the existing judicial and legal systems harmed the people that they should be helping

-John Stuart Mill (1806-1873)

- British
- advanced Bentham's ideas on utilitarianism
- full flowering of liberal thought; the "Aristotle of the Victorian Age"

-favored a democratic base for representation, laissez-faire economy, empiricist philosophy, and secular humanism in religion

-*On Liberty* (1859)

-Mill's greatest contribution to modern social thought

-balance between individual freedom and social necessity

-individual liberty is essential to both personal happiness and welfare of society

-call for unrestricted competition of ideas as the social means for the discovery of truth

-*Utilitarianism* (1861)

-moral system that would serve both the individual and society

-also a lifelong advocate for women's rights

-as a member of Parliament, he voiced the recently organized British woman's suffrage movement

-in 1866, he presented the first petition to Parliament on women's suffrage

-he initiated the first Parliamentary debate on woman's suffrage in 1867

-*The Subjection of Women* (1869)

-“the legal subordination of one sex to the other is wrong in itself, and is now one of the chief hindrances to human improvement, and it ought to be replaced by a principle of perfect equality, admitting no power or privilege on the one side, nor disability on the other.”

-“And, this great means of influence over the minds of women having been acquired, an instinct of selfishness made men avail themselves of it to the utmost as a means of holding women in subjection, by representing to them meekness, submissiveness, and resignation of all individual will into the hands of a man, as an essential part of sexual attractiveness.”

-“The mere fact of being born a male he is by right the superior of all and every one of an entire half of the human race.”

-“Marriage is the only actual bondage known to our law. There remain no legal slaves, except the mistress of every house.”

-“The relation between husband and wife is very like that between lord and vassal, except that the wife is held to more unlimited obedience than the vassal was.”

-Radical ideas

-liberalism – political, social, and economic philosophy of liberty and equality

-not defeated in 1815

- demanded representative gov't as opposed to absolute monarchy, equality before the law as opposed to legally separated classes
- a major aspect of this was the call for women's rights

-nationalism

- single most powerful European political ideology of the 19th and early 20th centuries
- based on the concept that a nation is composed of people who are joined together by the bonds of a common language, common customs, culture, and history
 - b/c of these bonds, these people should be administered by the same gov't
 - political and ethnic boundaries should coincide
- led people to turn cultural unity to political reality
 - nationalists naturally protested the multinational states of Austria, Russia, and Ottoman Empire
 - nationalists also protested the peoples of the same ethnic group (like Germans and Italians) dwelling in political units smaller than that of the ethnic nation
 - caused people to come together (Italy and Germany) and others to break apart (Austria, Russia, and Ottoman Empires)
- “us-them” outlook

-conservatism

- maintain the status quo
- supported by monarchs, aristocrats, and the church
 - believed that no form of representative gov't would protest their property and influence
 - against the idea of a constitution unless they could write it themselves
- epitomized by Austrian prince Klemens von Metternich (1773-1859)
 - foreign minister of Austria
 - chief architect of the Congress of Vienna
 - saw the ideas of liberalism and nationalism as potentially dangerous and politically fatal

-Age of Metternich (fall of Napoleon in 1815 to 1848 continent-wide revolutions)

-Metternich and Austria

- joined Holy Alliance with Russia and Prussia in 1815 to repress liberal and revolutionary movements all over Europe wherever they popped up
- believed liberalism had been responsible for a generation of war with untold bloodshed and suffering
 - threatened his class, the aristocracy; threatened to destroy the Austrian Empire; threatened to revolutionize central Europe
 - the recognition of the political rights and aspirations of any of the various national groups would mean the probable dissolution of the whole empire

-Two Sicilies and the Spanish Revolutions of 1820

- Ferdinand VII of Spain was placed back on the throne after Napoleon's downfall
 - had promised to govern according to a constitution

- once in power, though, he dissolved the Cortes (parliament) and ruled alone
- in 1820, army officers who were about to be sent abroad to suppress revolution in Spain's Latin American colonies rebelled
 - the king announced that he would abide by the constitution
- in 1820, revolution erupted in Naples, where the king of the Two Sicilies, Ferdinand I, quickly accepted a constitution

- Metternich was horrified
 - he turned to Prussia and Russia for support
 - 1820 Protocol of Troppau – stable countries could intervene to restore order in countries experiencing revolution
 - not looking to conquer territory, just preserve or restore conservative regimes
 - goal was to maintain status quo from Congress of Vienna
 - he and Russia's Alexander I proclaimed the policy of "active intervention" to maintain all absolute regimes whenever they were threatened
 - 1821 Austrian troops marched into Naples and restored Ferdinand I as the king of the Two Sicilies
 - 1823 French joined with Austria b/c Spain's Ferdinand was a Bourbon
 - suppressed the Spanish revolution and remained in Spain until 1827

- Serbian and Greek independence
 - Britain, France, and Russia concluded that an independent Greece would benefit their strategic interests and wouldn't threaten their domestic security
 - 1827 Treaty of London
 - demanded Turkish recognition of Greek independence, and sent troops to support the Greek revolt
 - 1830 a second Treaty of London declared Greece an independent kingdom
 - Otto I was chosen as the first Greek king
 - between 1804 and 1813, Serbian leader Kara George led a guerrilla war against the Ottomans
 - unsuccessful, but helped to build nationalism amongst Serbians
 - in 1830, Ottomans granted independence to Serbia
 - Russia, a fellow Slav state and Eastern Orthodox believer, became their protector

-problems, though, were the fact that they continued to seek additional territory, creating tensions with Austria, and Muslims inside of Serbia were also a problem

-Conservative order shaken in Europe, especially in Russia, France, Prussia, and Britain

-Russia

-Tsar Alexander I (1801-1825)

-launched **Russian Invasion of the Caucasus**, better known in Russia as the **Caucasian War** of 1817-1864

-series of military invasions under 3 tsars (Alex., Nich., Alex. II)

-many Caucasian tribes rebelled against Russian rule in what became known as the Caucasian War

-Imam Shamil

-leader of anti-Russian resistance in the Caucasian War and was the third Imam of Dagestan and Chechnya (1834-1859)

-born in current-day Dagestan

-Sufi Muslim

-Shamil took over as the premier leader of the Caucasian resistance and Imam in 1834

-1820 – statewide censorship and adherence of all his subjects to Russian Orthodox Church

-Russian forces driving Napoleon's army back into France and occupied France were exposed to the ideas of the French Rev. and the Enlightenment

-some realized how economically backward and politically stifled their own nation was and developed reformist sympathies

-unable to express their views in Alexander's repressive society, they formed secret societies

-Southern Society

-advocated representative gov't and the abolition of serfdom

-called for limited independence of Poland

-Northern Society

-favored constitutional monarchy and the abolition of serfdom, but wanted to protect the interests of the aristocracy

-both said that Russia's gov't must change

-in 1825, Alexander died without a direct heir

-had 2 brothers, Constantine was the oldest, and Nicholas was younger

-Constantine had married a woman not royal blood, and had excluded himself from the throne b/c of this, so Nicholas became the new tsar

-Nicholas I (1825-1855)

-in Dec. 1825, the army was to take an oath of allegiance to Nicholas

- but the Moscow regiment were not secret society members and they marched into the main square in St. Petersburg and refused to swear allegiance to Nicholas
 - they wanted a constitutional monarchy with Constantine on the throne, as well as the abolition of serfdom
 - Decembrist Revolt
- Nicholas ordered the cavalry to attack this regiment, and 60 people were killed
 - later, 5 of the leaders were executed and hundreds were exiled to Siberia
- Decembrist Revolt was the first rebellion in modern Russia that had specific political goals, even though it failed
- in 1842, he told the State Council, “There is no doubt that serfdom, in its present form, is a flagrant evil which everyone realizes, yet to attempt to remedy it now would be, of course, an evil more disastrous.”
 - kept serfdom, b/c to get rid of it would undermine the nobles who supported him
- Nicholas I embraced a program called Official Nationality, its slogan being “Orthodoxy, Autocracy, and Nationalism”
 - Russian Orthodox Church was to provide the basis for morality, education, and life
 - autocracy meant the unrestrained power of the tsar as the only one that could hold Russia and its people’s together
 - Russia had prospered under the strong autocratic tsars of Peter the Great, Catherine the Great, and Alexander I
 - Russians urged to see their religion, language, and culture to be celebrated and separated from the moral corruption and political turmoil of the West
- created Third Section – secret police who prevented the spread of revolutionary or Western ideas
- banned books that had liberal or western ideas, only permitted certain books in schools and universities
 - Slavophile vs. Westerner debate among Russian intellectuals
 - Westerners advocated progress by assimilating to Europe, while Slavophiles asserted superiority of Russia to the West
- Russians with reactionary ideas sent to mental institutions and 150,000 exiled to Siberia
 - Fyodor Dostoevsky’s *The House of the Dead* (1862) about life of Siberian prison camps
 - Dostoevsky (1821-1881)
 - sent there in 1849 after being charged with conspiracy against the

tsarist regime (actually sentenced to be executed but freed on the day of his execution) – not freed until 1860

-November Uprising 1830-1831

- Polish armed rebellion against Russia's rule

- the armed struggle began when a group of conspirators led by a young cadet from the Warsaw officers' school, Piotr Wysocki, took arms from their garrison in 1830 and attacked the Belweder Palace, the main seat of the Grand Duke Constantine (Nicholas' brother)

- The final spark that ignited Warsaw was a Russian plan of using the Polish Army to suppress the July Revolution in France

- The rebels managed to enter the residence, but Grand Duke Constantin escaped in women's clothing.

- armed Polish civilians forced the Russian troops out of Warsaw

- power in Poland was now in the hands of the radicals united in the Towarzystwo Patriotyczne (*Patriotic Society*) led by Joachim Lelewel

- Jan. 1831, they passed the Act of Dethronization of Nicholas I, which ended the Polish-Russian personal union and was equivalent to a declaration of war on Russia

- declared that "the Polish nation is an independent people and has a right to offer the Polish crown to him whom it may consider worthy, from whom it might with certainty expect faith to his oath and wholehearted respect to the sworn guarantees of civic freedom."

- Within days, a 180,000 strong Russian army crossed the Polish borders

- Austria and Prussia supported Russia with an act of neutrality, not allowing any goods to be brought to the Poles through their land

- the Russian army put down the rebellion in 1831

-Prussia

- after Congress of Vienna, there resulted a German Confederation of 39 independent German states

- Burschenschafts – radical student groups dedicated to German unification

- anti-Semitic

- in 1817, one such group in the city of Jena held a large celebration of the 4th anniversary of the Battle of Leipzig and the 300th anniversary of Luther's 95 Theses

- bonfires, songs, and processions

- made German rulers uneasy

- in March 1819, a student named Karl Sand, a Burschenschaft member, assassinated the conservative August von Kotzebue for ridiculing the Burschenschaft movement
 - Sand was tried and publicly executed
 - but Sand became a nationalist martyr
- Metternich used the incident to suppress institutions associated with liberalism
 - sponsored the Carlsbad Decrees in July 1819
 - banned Burschenschaften and censored materials that called for unification, and secret police were set up in universities
- 1830 Zollverein – economic union of 17 German states set up by Prussia, eliminated internal tariffs

-France

- Louis XVIII
 - in 1820, the Duke of Berri, Louis' brother Charles' son (heir to the throne after his father) was murdered by a lone assassin
 - ultraroyalists persuaded Louis XVIII that the murder was the result of his ministers' cooperation with liberal politicians
 - king responded with repressive measures
 - his brother Charles and other aristocrats wanted to sweep away all the revolutionary changes and return to an age of royal absolutism and aristocratic pretension
 - new electoral laws gave wealthy electors 2 votes
 - press censorship was imposed
- succeeded by Charles X (reigned 1824-1830)
 - wanted to establish the old order in France, so he decided to start rebuilding the empire
 - invaded Algeria, a vassal state of the Ottoman Empire, in 1830
 - rebirth of French colonial expansion
 - in July 1830, he issued the Four Ordinances, staging a royal coup
 - ordinances restricted freedom of the press and dissolved the newly elected Chamber of Deputies
 - workers and students in Paris were furious, set up barricades in the streets
 - called for protection of jobs, better wages, and preservation of the traditional crafts, not political liberalism
 - July Revolution of 1830
 - king called in troops, and 1,800 people were killed, but Paris was still in control of the people
 - in Aug. of 1830, Charles X saw he was losing control of his country and abdicated and went into exile in England
 - end of the Bourbon Dynasty
 - the Chamber of Deputies proclaimed Louis Philippe, the Duke of Orleans, the new king
 - Charles's cousin is Louis Philippe
- King Louis Philippe (1830-1848)
 - regime called the July Monarchy after the month when the revolution began

- Louis called himself the “king of the French,” not the “king of France”
- used the revolutionary tricolor flag, replacing the white Bourbon flag
- abolished censorship, strongly anti-clerical, needed Chamber of Deputy approval of all laws passed
- but ignored worker rights
 - workers’ and students’ revolts continued, and started calling for a republic
 - troops called in to suppress revolts in...
 - Lyons in 1831
 - Paris in 1832 (800 killed)
 - students take to the streets calling for a republic (what *Les Miserables* depicts at the end)
 - Lyons in 1834

-Britain

-King George III (1760-1820)

-Hanover Dynasty

- Parliament was manipulated by the king and was undemocratic
 - only 8% of the population could vote for representatives to Parliament
 - Tories (conservative party) and Whigs (liberal party)
- British aristocracy panicked about ideas from French Revolution disrupting the status quo
 - repressed every kind of popular protest
- Parliament passed the Combination Acts in 1799 which outlawed unions and strikes
 - widely disregarded by workers who continued to take collective action
 - cotton spinners even went on strike in Manchester in 1810
 - Parliament eventually repealed the Combination Acts in 1824, and unions were tolerated
- the Corn Law in 1815
 - meant to protect farming in Britain, which had become very profitable during the Napoleonic Wars
 - during the Wars, no grain was imported, which resulted in an expansion of British wheat farming, but also high food prices due to the lack of any competition
 - most voters and members of Parliament were landowners, and the Corn Laws protected and benefited them
 - the interests of the wealthy classes were favored
 - after 1815 peace, grain could be imported again, but this would benefit everyone except the aristocracy

- the Corn Laws were taxes on foreign grain
 - maintained high prices for domestically produced grain (called “corn” in Britain) by levying import taxes on foreign grain
 - regulated foreign grain trade
 - prohibited importing of foreign grain unless the price at home rose to improbable levels

-taxpayers also wanted to abolish the Poor Law, which provided public relief for the destitute and unemployed

- lower classes started calling for reform of Parliament
 - protests and demonstrations
 - the gov’t answer to the discontent was repression
 - 1817 gov’t responded by temporarily suspending rights to “seditious gatherings” and habeas corpus

- Coercion Acts

- Aug. 1819 radical reform campaign meeting in city of Manchester at St. Peter’s Fields

- royal troops and local militia were on hand to ensure order

- a local magistrate ordered the militia to move into the audience when the speeches were just about to begin

- result was 11 killed

- became known as the Peterloo Massacre

- radical leaders were arrested and imprisoned

- Dec. 1819 Parliament passed a series of laws called the Six Acts

- 1) forbade large, unauthorized public meetings

- 2) raised the fines for seditious libel

- 3) speeded up the trials of political agitators

- 4) increased newspaper taxes

- 5) prohibited the training of armed groups

- 6) allowed local officials to search homes in certain counties that radicals hung out in

- attempted to prevent radical leaders from agitating and to give authorities new powers

- Cato Street Conspiracy

- Feb. 1820

- under the guidance of Arthur Thistlewood, a small group of extreme radicals had plotted to blow up the entire British cabinet

- like Guy Fawkes and the Gunpowder Plot

- plot was foiled, leaders arrested and hanged

- helped discredit the movement for parliamentary reform
- King George IV (1820-1830)
 - in 1800, fearful of Irish nationalists rebelling, Parliament passed the Act of Union between England and Ireland
 - Ireland would now send 100 members to the House of Commons (could only be Protestants, though)
 - in the 1820s, Daniel O’Connell organized Irish nationalists in the Catholic Association
 - agitated for Catholic emancipation
 - in 1828, O’Connell, a Catholic, was voted into Parliament, where he could not legally take his seat
 - in 1829, fearful of Irish nationalism becoming violent, Parliament passed the Catholic Emancipation Act, which said that Catholics could now become members of Parliament
- King William IV (1830-1837)
 - Whigs came into power in 1830s and gave people some reforms
 - more responsive to commercial and manufacturing needs
 - Great Reform Bill of 1832 – expanded the electorate by more than 200,000 (almost 50%), but it kept a property and gender qualification
 - important because a major reform had been achieved peacefully, without revolution or civil war
 - legislation could solve problems and improve social conditions
- Victorian Era 1837-1901 (last Hanover ruler)
 - Queen Victoria’s reign
 - Victorian era homes looked as islands of peace away from hustle and bustle of the factories (not large homes, but interior decoration was what was important)
 - heavy velvet drapes, pictures, mirrors, and colored wallpaper decorated the walls, knickknacks and flower arrangements everywhere, only parlor room is where you would sit and visit, butlers
 - strict code of manners
 - people’s legs were always to be covered
 - widow expected to dress in all black and never to remarry, but widower was expected to remarry quickly
 - businessmen wore knee-length jackets and top hats to the office
 - women wore suffocating corsets pulled tight enough to achieve the ideal waist measurement of 18-20 inches

-Chartist movement

-in 1836, William Lovett, a radical artisan, formed the London Working Men's Association

-in 1838, they sponsored the People's Charter – people who followed this called Chartists

-demanded 6 reforms: universal male suffrage, a secret voting ballot, equal electoral districts, and abolition of property qualifications for and the payment of salaries to members of the House of Commons

-never very organized as there were those who advocated for violence and those who wanted to use peaceful tactics

-the Charter was presented to Parliament 3 times, but they refused to sign it

-collected millions of signatures for petitions and strikes were called, but it failed

-first large scale European working-class political movement

-Anti-Corn Law League formed by manufacturers in 1838 in Manchester

-wanted the total repeal of the Corn Laws, and thus free trade

-wanted to abolish the tariffs protecting the domestic price of grain, which would lead to lower food prices, which would allow lower wages at no real cost to the workers

-but Prime Minister Robert Peel was against any reform, but the Anti-Corn Law League was growing in popularity

-he eventually repealed the Corn Laws in 1846 and allowed free imports of grain

-opened British ports to foreign grain to feed the starving Irish

-Irish potato famine 1845-1849

-most of Ireland, outside the northern area of Ulster, were Catholic and rented their land from Anglicans who mainly lived in England

-potato was the staple crop because 1 acre of land planted with potatoes could feed a family of 6 for a year

-the crop could also thrive on boggy wastelands

-a fungus destroyed Ireland's staple crop, the potato

-British refused to help out

-Britain was committed to rigid laissez-faire economics

- English landlords continued to collect rent and gov't still collected rent
- tenants were evicted if they didn't pay their rent
- 1838 Irish Poor Law Act – prevent effects of Irish poverty and sufferings from coming into England
 - couldn't afford to buy the food England sent over because of taxes and rents and lack of jobs, and when they protested, thousands of British troops went sent in
- “Pen cannot dictate the poverty of this country at present...For God’s sake, take us out of the poverty, and don’t let us die with the hunger.” Mary Rush, 1846
- killed a million people, caused 2 million to emigrate (mostly to U.S.)
 - both from starvation and from disease, like typhus and cholera
- created a strong sense of nationalism in Ireland

-1848 Revolutions (“the Springtime of Nations”)

- a series of liberal and nationalistic revolutions erupted throughout Europe
- similar conditions existed in several countries:
 - severe food shortages (grain and potato harvests had been poor – the Irish potato famine was simply the worst example of a more widespread problem)
 - unemployment was widespread
 - systems of poor relief were overburdened
 - wretched living conditions in the cities
- rebellion originated with middle class political liberals, though, not the working classes
 - pushing for a more representative gov't, civil liberty, and an unregulated economic life
 - encouraged by the Anti-Corn Law League
 - wanted to overthrow or severely shake up the old order
 - nationalism was a common factor in the uprisings
 - sought to create national states that would replace or reorganize existing political entities
 - French monarchy fell, but all the other thrones were merely shaken
- Sandor Petofi in 1848, “No more shall we be slaves!”
- “socialism and nationalism” were the product of 1848
- The closest parallel of 1848 in history is 1989

-France

-King Louis Philippe (1830-1848)

- he and his minister, Francois Guizot, were corrupt
- poor harvests in 1846 and 1847, and the resulting high food prices and unemployment brought workers to support liberals
- Feb. 1848 disgruntled Parisian workers paraded through the streets demanding reform and calling for Guizot’s resignation
 - Guizot resigned, but the crowds continued to demonstrate

- Alexis de Tocqueville was a member of the Chamber of Deputies during the Revolution
- Louis abdicated and fled to England
- overthrew the French monarchy
- the liberal opposition, led by poet Alphonse de Lamartine, organized a provisional gov't
 - 2nd Republic – a moderately conservative republic
 - proclaimed a provisional republic headed by a 10-man executive
 - they set about drafting a constitution
 - April 1848 an election based on universal male suffrage chose the new National Assembly
 - but peasants feared Parisian socialists confiscating their small farms
 - gov't troops and unemployed workers continued to clash in Paris
 - workers felt that Philippe ruled France by a band of corrupt, wealthy group indifferent to the cries for extending liberty and relieving the misery of the working class
 - women kept trying to get more rights, too
 - the most radical group of women called themselves the Vesuvians, after the Italian volcano
 - said it was time for the demands of women to erupt like pent-up lava
 - demanded domestic household equality among men and women, the right of women to serve in the military, and similarity in dress for both sexes
 - demonstrated in the street
 - organized a radical newspaper known as *The Women's Voice*
 - addressed issues of concern to women
 - said that improving the lives and rights of men doesn't mean that women's rights improve
 - eventually formed a society of the same name
 - because motherhood and child rearing is so important, women need a better education, economic security, equal civil rights, property rights, and rights to work and vote
 - ignored by the gov't
 - June 1848, the gov't sent the army to quell the riots, killing 400 people (the June Days)
 - Dec. 1848 election for president found Napoleon's nephew, Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, who had mainly lived his life in exile
 - “Little Napoleon”
 - dedicated to his own fame rather than republican interests
 - in Dec. 1851, on the anniversary of Napoleon's victory at Austerlitz, Louis Napoleon seized power all to himself

- dispersed the National Assembly
- 2nd French Empire
 - in Dec. 1852, he names himself Emperor Napoleon III (1848-1872)

-Austria

- Austrian Empire (Germans, Hungarians, Slavs, Czechs, Italians, Serbs, Croats, and others)
- Ferdinand I (Emperor of Austria 1835-1848, King of Hungary 1830-1848)
 - events of Feb. 1848 reverberated throughout the Habsburg domains
 - Ferdinand's empire consisted of several different nationalities living in his borders and still had serfdom
 - March 1848 Vienna Uprising
 - Louis Kossuth, a Magyar nationalist and member of the Hungarian diet, attacked Austrian domination
 - called for independence of Hungary
 - were willing to be a separate Hungarian state with local autonomy while Ferdinand would remain their emperor
 - students, following a Kossuth speech, rebelled in Vienna, causing the army to be called in to put it down
 - the army failed, and Metternich resigned and fled to London
 - in May, the emperor fled to city of Innsbruck in Austria
 - a few serfs had already invaded manor houses, so the gov't decided to abolish serfdom in the hope that the emancipated serfs now had no reason to support the revolutionary movement in the cities
 - emboldened the Hungarians
 - Hungarian diet passed the March Laws
 - called for equality of religion, jury trials, election of the diet, free press, and payment of taxes by the nobility
 - Emperor Ferdinand I approved these reluctantly
 - Hungarians tried to annex Transylvania and Croatia into their territory and force Magyarization, including the Hungarian language, on them in the hope that it would make them more powerful
 - these national groups, however, resisted this
 - emboldened the Czechs
 - Czech nationalists demanded Czech provinces of Bohemia and Moravia become an autonomous Slavic state within the empire
 - Czechs called a congress of Slavs (Poles, Czechs, Slovaks, Croats, Slovenes, and Serbs) to meet in Prague in June 1848
 - the first Pan-Slavic Congress
 - led by Francis Palacky

- called for national equality of Slavs in the Austrian Empire
- raised the possibility of a future vast Slavic nation or a federation of Slavic states
- gov't sent troops in to break up the uprising
- emboldened Northern Italy to revolt against Austrian domination
- March 1848 in the city of Milan in the region of Lombardy
 - King Charles Albert of Piedmont, who wanted to annex Lombardy, aided the rebels
 - gov't troops put it down
- Dec. 1848, Ferdinand abdicated in favor of his nephew, Franz Joseph (1848-1916)
 - Ferdinand had no heir
 - imposed military rule over Hungary in 1849
 - Austria survived its gravest internal challenge b/c of the division of its enemies and its own willingness to use military force against its own people

-Prussia

- King Frederick William IV (1840-1861)
- Feb. 27, 1848 the March Demands were raised at a popular assembly in Mannheim, Germany
 - called for:
 - freedom of press
 - freedom of speech
 - amnesty for political prisoners
 - freedom of assembly
 - equal protection under the law
 - an independent judiciary
 - trial by jury
 - political representation in an elected parliament
- King Wilhelm of Wurttemberg, "I cannot mount on horseback against ideas."
- on March 18, 1848 people started protesting in the streets in Berlin and outside Berlin's City Palace where the king resided
 - protesting for the March Demands **and** against Denmark's plans to integrate the duchy of Schleswig into Denmark
 - the birth of democratic parliamentarianism in Germany
 - the German Confederation and federal assembly instructed federal troops to launch a military attack to put it down
 - troops attacked the demonstrators, opening fire on their own, killing 254 people
 - people set up barricades, and after more fighting in the streets, King Frederick William IV granted basic rights and freedoms which had been called for
 - the birth of freedom and democracy in Germany

- the king also was forced to pay homage to those killed, having a funeral procession for them on the palace square in Berlin's City Palace

- a German poet in 1848, "Monarchy is dead, though monarchs still live."

- but the king over the next several months reversed many of the reforms

- as a result of the revolution, the first all-German freely elected representation of the people convened in Frankfurt on May 18, 1848

- 600 representatives from all states of the German Confederation gathered in St. Paul's Church in Frankfurt to revise the German Confederation

- goal was a German constitution

- came up with a constitution but the two biggest states – Prussia and Austria – rejected it

- thus founding a constitutional state failed

- Frankfurt Assembly – convention from 1848-1849

- differed on the issue of unification on whether to include Austria

- "large German (grossdeutsch) solution"

- arguments for Greater Germany – a future union to include Austria and have a Hapsburg emperor

- "small German (kleindeutsch) solution"

- arguments for a Lesser Germany – a future union to exclude Austria and have Prussia lead

- Austria rejected German unification because it would mean a strong nation on their border

- in March 1849, they decided to exclude Austria from the proposed nation-state

- so the Frankfurt Assembly elected Frederick William IV as king, but he refused, which caused the National Assembly to disassemble

-Italy

- Pope Pius IX (1846-1878)

- nationalists believed a unified Italian state would emerge under his leadership

- after one of his liberal ministers, Count Pellegrino Rossi, was assassinated in Nov. 1848, the Pope fled to Naples for refuge

- Feb. 1848 radicals proclaimed the Roman Republic

- republican nationalists from all over Italy, including Giuseppe Mazzini and Giuseppe Garibaldi, flocked to Rome

- hoped to unite the rest of Italy under a republican gov't

- March 1849 radicals in Piedmont forced Charles Albert to renew the fighting against the Austrians
 - he lost, and then abdicated to his son, Victor Emmanuel II (1849-1878)
- French sent troops into Rome to make Rome safe again for the Pope
 - wanted to prevent the rise of a strong, unified state on their southern border
 - laid siege to Rome, forcing the Roman Republic to dissolve