

The Revolutions of 1830 and 1848

Key Terms and Ideas

- **Conservatism-- (Edmund Burke and others)**
- **Liberalism-- (JS Mill and others)**
- **Nationalism-- (bringing together people of a similar linguistic, cultural, ethnic, or historical ties)**
- **Romanticism- A 19th century artistic, musical and literary movement to emphasize the sentimental; a response to the intellectual rationalism of the Enlightenment**

FORGET



WHAT YOU THINK
YOU KNOW ABOUT

Conservatism

Liberalism

Romanticism

Socialism

Nationalism

Feminism

CONSERVATISM

Social Class(es): Aristocracy / Landed Gentry

Buzzwords

Tradition

Institutions

Privileges

Mixes Well With

Romanticism (*Sometimes*)
Liberalism (*vs. Socialism*)

Doesn't Play Well With

~~Liberalism~~ ~~Socialism~~ ~~Nationalism~~

Proponent(s)

Edmund Burke, Metternich

Document(s)

Burke, *Reflections on the Revolution in France*

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LIBERALISM

Social Class(es): **Bourgeoisie (Professional Class)**

<u>Buzzwords</u>	LIBERTY	Constitution	Natural Rights
	<i>Laissez-faire</i>	Choice	Equality
	Reform	Individualism	PROGRESS

Mixes Well With

Nationalism (Self-Determination)
Conservatism (vs. Socialism)

Doesn't Play Well With

~~**Conservatism**~~ ~~**Romanticism**~~
SOCIALISM

Proponent(s)

Adam Smith, John Stuart Mill

Document(s)

Wealth of Nations, On Liberty

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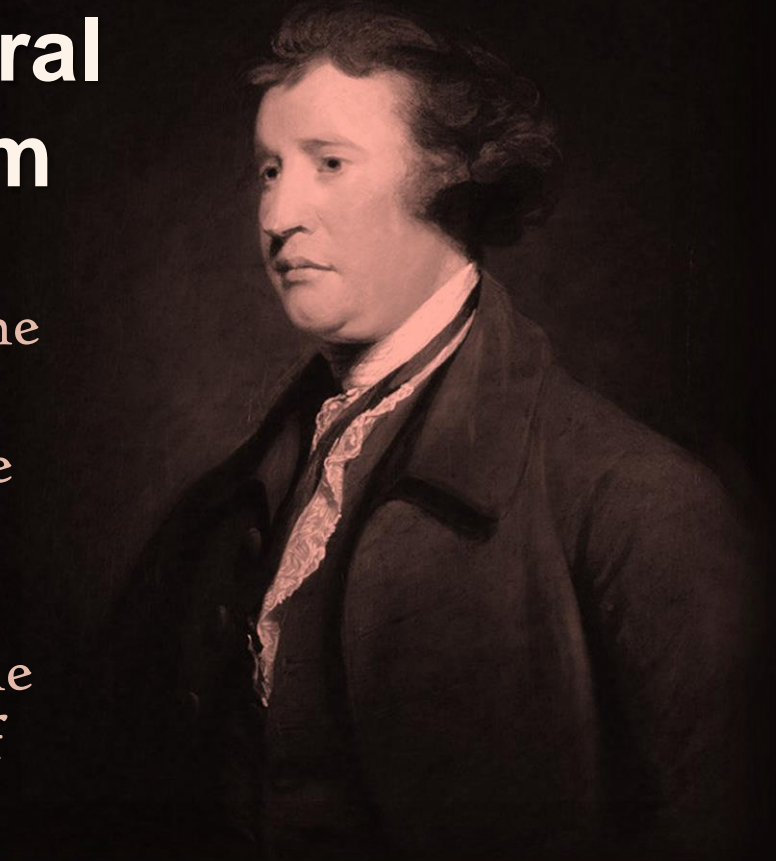
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Conservatism vs. Liberalism

Conservative	Liberal
INHERITED Rights A connection with the past	NATURAL Rights God-given

Burke's Liberal Conservatism

Burke supported the American Revolution because it combined liberal values with a connection with the British tradition of government.



Revolutions Compared

GLORIOUS Revolution	FRENCH Revolution
MODIFIED Existing Institutions	DESTROYED Existing Institutions

Revolutions Compared

GLORIOUS Revolution	FRENCH Revolution
MODIFIED Existing Institutions	CREATED Brand New Institutions

ROMANTICISM

Social Class(es): **Artists, Authors, & Poets**

Buzzwords

Beauty
Nature

Nostalgia
Enlightenment

Mixes Well With

Conservatism (Backward Looking)
Nationalism (It's Just Beautiful)

Doesn't Play Well With

Liberalism

Proponent(s)

William Blake (Poet)
Eugène Delacroix (Artist)

Document(s)

The Sorrows of Young Werther
Frankenstein *Blake's Poetry*

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NATIONALISM

Social Class(es): **ALL** (*Nationality Transcends Class*)

Buzzwords

Spirit (*Volksgeist*)

Freedom

Independence

Mixes Well With

Liberalism (*Self-Determination*)

Romanticism (*Beauty & Ideals*)

Doesn't Play Well With

Conservatism

Proponent(s)

Mazzini (Italy)

Hegel (German Philosopher)

Document(s)

The Duties of Man (Mazzini)

Grimm's Fairy Tales

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Liberty Leading the People

Eugène Delacroix (1830)

SOCIALISM

Social Class(es): Working Classes

Buzzwords

JUSTICE
EQUALITY
FAIRNESS

Harmony
Cooperation
Association

Organization
Community
FREEDOM

Mixes Well With

It's Complicated

Doesn't Play Well With

~~Conservatism~~
~~LIBERALISM~~

Proponent(s)

Louis Blanc, Karl Marx

Document(s)

Organization of Work, The Communist Manifesto

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Conservatism

The Old Regime Based on Privilege

Two Competing Alternatives

LIBERALISM

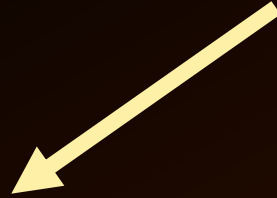
Abolish Privilege

SOCIALISM

Abolish Privilege

Conservatism

The Old Regime Based on Privilege



LIBERALISM

Abolish Privilege

SOCIALISM

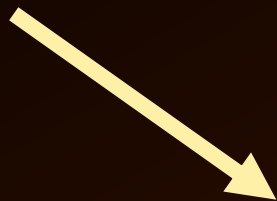
Abolish Privilege

INDIVIDUALISM

Every Man For Himself

Conservatism

The Old Regime Based on Privilege



LIBERALISM

Abolish Privilege

SOCIALISM

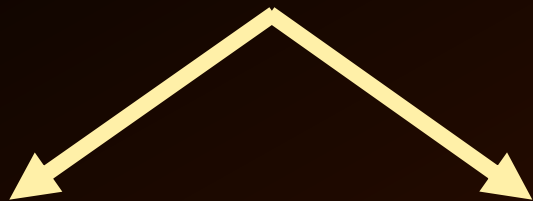
Abolish Privilege

COLLECTIVISM

We're All In This Together

Conservatism

The Old Regime Based on Privilege



LIBERALISM

Abolish Privilege

INDIVIDUALISM

SOCIALISM

Abolish Privilege

COLLECTIVISM

Conservatism

The Old Regime Based on Privilege

*Conservatives and Liberals shared
a belief in private property and a
fear of socialism*

LIBERALISM

Abolish Privilege

INDIVIDUALISM

~~SOCIALISM~~

~~Abolish Privilege~~

~~COLLECTIVISM~~



**Remember
the
Ladies**

FEMINISM

Social Class(es): **WOMEN**

Buzzwords

~~Gender Privilege~~

Gender Equality

Natural Rights

Mixes Well With

Liberalism
Socialism



*Feminists employed
these philosophies – not
to say that Liberals and
Socialists were
feminists*

Doesn't Play Well With

~~Conservatism~~

Proponent(s)

Mary Wollstonecraft

John Stuart Mill

Document(s)

A Vindication of the Rights of Woman

The Subjection of Women

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QUESTIONS

Politics in the “Long 19th Century”: 1789-1914

French Rev & Napoleon (1789-1815)	“Age of Metternich” (1815-1848)	“Age of Realpolitik” (1848-1871)	“Age of Mass Politics” (1871-1914)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nat’l Assembly (1789-1791) • Legislative Assembly (1791-1792) • Nat’l Convention (1792-1795) • Directory (1795-1799) • Consulate (1799-1804) • Empire (1804-1815) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Congress of Vienna • Concert of Europe • Revolutions of 1830 and 1848 • Reforms in Britain • Liberalism/ Nationalism vs. Conservatism • Romanticism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Second French Empire • Crimean War • Unification of Germany • Unification of Italy • <i>Ausgleich</i>: Austro-Hungarian Empire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • French Third Republic • German Empire • Imperialism • Rise of socialist parties • Increased suffrage = mass politics



Map of Europe as set by Congress of Vienna



The Revolution in France in 1830

On blank paper respond to the following without notes:

- 1. What caused the Revolution in France in 1830?**
- 2. What were the major events?**
- 3. What was the outcome?**

C. Revolutions of 1830

- 1. Sparked by a wave of liberalism and nationalism against perceived conservative oppression**
- 2. France: July Revolution (1830)**
 - a. King Charles X sought to impose absolutism by rolling back the constitutional monarchy.**
 - b. In response, a radical revolt in Paris forced the reactionary Charles X to abdicate his throne.**

- c. **Louis Philippe** (r. 1830-1848) of the Orleans family became the new king under a constitutional monarchy; known as the **"Bourgeoisie King"**
- d. France was now controlled by upper-middle class bourgeoisie bankers and businessmen (in effect, a return to the narrow liberalism of 1815).
- e. Impact of July Revolution: it sparked a wave of revolutions throughout Europe. "When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches a cold."



What do you know about...

- 1. How the revolution in France impacted Belgium?**
- 2. How the revolution in France impacted Italy?**
- 3. How the revolution in France impacted Poland?**

Comparison of 1830 and 1848

On your paper create a chart like so:

Revolutions of 1830	BOTH	Revolutions of 1848

THE PLAN FOR TODAY:

Part I: On your own, using notes if you'd like fill in the chart the best you can (10 minutes or so)

Part II: With a partner (or 2 if that is how you roll) compare your work, add details if needed (5 minutes)

Part III: People will be asked to come write ideas on the board.

Part IV: We will then discuss the chart as a class

Your Brief Homework...

For tomorrow write 1 paragraph addressing the following:

- To what extent should we view the Revolutions of 1848 a turning point in European history?**

Seminar Questions

- 1. To what extent should we view these revolutions as turning points in European history?**
- 2. What factors do you think are most responsible for causing these revolutions (and revolutions in general)?**
- 3. What factors do you think are most responsible for determining the success or failure of these revolutions (and revolutions in general)?**
- 4. Are some types of governments more immune to revolution than others? Explain your thinking.**
- 5. Are there lessons for the modern world from these events? If so what are they?**

Y'ALL GOT ANY MORE OF THAT

DEMOCRACY?

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