

Chapter 21—Reaction, Revolution, and Romanticism (1815-1850)

Key Terms

The Conservative Order

Quadruple Alliance
Congress of Vienna
Metternich
Principle of legitimacy
Balance of power
Germanic Confederation
Conservatism
Edmund Burke
Concert of Europe
Principle of intervention
Simon Bolivar
Monroe Doctrine
The Greek Revolt
Tories
Whigs
Louis XVIII

The Ideologies of change

Liberalism
Classical economics
Laissez-faire
Thomas Malthus
David Ricardo
Suffrage
John Stuart Mill
Nationalism
Socialism
Saint-Simon
Charles Fourier
Robert Owen

Tristan Floran

Utopian Socialists

Revolution and Reform

July Revolution

Louis-Philippe

Party of Movement

Party of Resistance

Francois Guizot

“Political banquet”

Louis Blanc

“June Days”

Second Republic

Reform Act

Poor Law of 1834

Anti-Corn League Law

Risorgimento

Giuseppe Mazzini

Young Italy

The Emergence of an Ordered Society

Poor Laws

Prisons

Solitary confinement

Separate-cell system

Culture in an Age of Reaction and Revolution

Romanticism

Goethe

Thomas Carlyle

Geist

Grimm brothers

Hans Christian Anderson

Edgar Allan Poe

Mary Shelley

Lord Byron

William Wordsworth

Pantheism

Caspar David Friedrich

JMW Turner

John Constable

Eugene Delacroix

Beethoven

Berlioz

Chateaubriand

Chapter 22—An Age of Nationalism and Realism (1850-1871)

Key Terms

The France of Napoleon Third

Napoleon III

Second Empire

“Liberal” Empire

Plebiscite

Crimean War

Dardanelles

Florence Nightingale

National Unification: Italy and Germany

Risorgimento

Mazzini

Piedmont

Victor Emmanuel II

Camillo di Cavour

Garibaldi

Red Shirts

Frankfurt Assembly

Zollverein

Otto von Bismarck

Realpolitik

“Iron and blood”

Austro-Prussian War

Bundesrat

Reichstag

Franco-Prussian War

Indemnity

Alsace and Lorraine

Kaiser

Nation Building and Reform: The National State in Mid-Century

Ausgleich

Alexander II

Mir

Zemstvos

People’s Will

Reform Act of 1832

Queen Victoria

Victorian Age

Liberals/Conservatives

Benjamin Disraeli

Reform Act of 1867

William Gladstone

Industrialization and the Marxist Response

Karl Marx

Friedrich Engels

Communist Manifesto

Bourgeoisie

Proletariat

“Working Men of the World, Unite”

Science and Culture in an Age of Realism

Louis Pasteur

Dmitri Mendeleev

Michael Faraday

Secularization

Materialism

Charles Darwin

Evolution

On the Origin of Species

Natural Selection

Thomas Malthus

Descent of Man

Pasteurization

Vaccination

Joseph Lister

Edward Jenner

Elizabeth Blackwell

Auguste Comte

Positivism

Realism

William Thackeray

Charles Dickens

Jean-Francois Millet

New German School

Franz Liszt

Richard Wagner

National Opera

Free Response Questions

1. Contrast conservatism, nationalism, and liberalism with specific reference to key thinkers and representative events during the first half of the 19th century.
2. Describe and evaluate the ideology of nationalism with specific reference to German and Italian unification.
3. Describe the theories of Karl Marx and Charles Darwin and evaluate why their ideas were so controversial.

4. Contrast Romanticism and Realism with specific examples from at least 2 of these 3 disciplines: visual arts, music, and literature. How does each school of art fit within the prevailing zeitgeist?
5. Describe and analyze the differences in the ways in which artists and writers portrayed the individual during the Italian Renaissance and the Romantic Era of the late 18th and early 19th centuries.
6. Analyze three example of the relationship between Romanticism and nationalism before 1850.