

Congress of Vienna

Tuesday, January 17, 2006
10:11 AM

CONGRESS OF VIENNA

- After the defeat of Napoleon
- Napoleon exiled
- Peace conference
- Very social
- **Purpose**: redraw map of Europe, and make peace
 - Prevent future revolutions

- Leaders

- **Castlereagh**
 - England
 - To protect empire
 - Keep France weak
 - Maintain freedom of the sea
- **Talleyrand**
 - France
 - To protect French interests
- **Alexander I**
 - Russia
 - Wanted Poland
 - System of international system of collective security
 - Holy Alliance (Christian principles)
- **King Frederick William III**
 - Prussia
 - To enlarge empire
- **Prince Klemens von Metternich** (MOST POWERFUL)
 - Austria
 - Leader of the CV
 - **Austrian** foreign minister
 - Dominated European politics for 30 years
 - **Age of Metternich**
 - Principles
 - Status quo
 - Legitimacy
 - Balance of power
 - Opposed nationalism
 - Issued **Carlsbad Decrees**
 - ◆ Censorship that controlled universities

- POLITICAL SETUP:

- Liberals

- Left
- Want change
- 19th Century
 - Middle class
 - Support Enlightenment and Fr. Rev.
 - Supported social reform
 - Reason, progress and education
 - Wanted political change
 - Written constitutions
 - Limited monarchy or republic
 - Extend suffrage to all eligible citizens
 - Favored break up large empires

- Freedom of the individual
 - Speech
 - Religion
 - press
- **Conservatives**
 - Right
 - Opposed to change
 - 19th Century
 - Upper class
 - Supported Old Regime
 - Favored old traditions
 - Wanted to change back to old times
 - Turn back the clock
 - Supported **status quo**
 - The way things always have been
 - Favored law order stability
 - Opposed to political change
 - Monarchy
 - **Legitimacy**
 - Return old king (absolute monarchs)
 - Hereditary monarchy
 - *Restricted vote*
 - **Balance of power**
 - *Restrict civil rights*
 - Censorship
 - **Established church**
 - Opposed to nationalism
 - Opposed to liberalism
 - Conservative ideology
 - Turn back clock
 - Undo French Revolution
 - **Prevent future revolutions**
 - Church
 - Law and order
 - Tradition, status quo
 - Less natural rights
 - 3 Main Principles
 - Legitimacy
 - Balance of Power
 - Prevention of future revolution / spread of liberalism
- **1st Treaty of Paris**
 - 1814
 - Very lenient b/c wanted to maintain peace and solidify power of Louis XVIII
 - Restored 1792 borders
 - No indemnity or reparations
 - No occupation army
 - Napoleon to Elba
 - 100 Days is what messed it up
- **2nd treaty of Paris**
 - 1815
 - Peace with FR. After the 100 days and Waterloo
 - More severe
 - No more Mr. Nice Guy
 - Restore 1790 borders
 - Indemnity imposed
 - Occupying army until the debt is paid
 - **Territorial Changes:**
 - Restored France to 1790 boundaries

- Strong buffer states along eastern border
 - United Provinces united with Austrian Netherlands to form **Kingdom of Netherlands**
- New country
 - **Switzerland**
- Created **German Confederation** (replaced Confederation of the Rhine)
- **Prussia** got left bank of Rhine
- Piedmont and Sardinia form **Kingdom of Sardinia**
- Austria got Lombardy and Venetia
 - Land in Italy
- **Kingdom of Two Sicilies**
 - Returned to Bourbon rulers
- **Papal States** restored
- **Polish-Saxon Question**
 - Russia wanted Poland but Britain and Austria feared Russian expansion
 - Prussia wanted Saxony but Austria feared Prussian expansion
 - Compromise: Alexander became king of Congress of Poland
- Gave Saxony to Prussia
- Gave Malta, Ceylon islands in East and West Indies, and South Africa to England

- **SIGNIFICANCE**

- Minimum resentment in France
- Britain = colonial leader
- Smoothed over problems of Poland and Saxony
- German Dualism
- Triumph of conservatism
- Disappointment to liberals and nationalists
- Congress System
 - Anytime there was a problem, European leaders would meet and quash liberalism

- **CONGRESS Summary:**

- Post-Napoleon peace conference
- 10 months
- Conservative attitude
- Wanted to turn back the clock
- Easy treatment of France
- Louis XVIII returned to throne

Concert of Europe and Congress System

Wednesday, January 18, 2006

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- **Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle** (or Aachen) 1818
 - Cause: Because the French resented army of occupation
 - Aim: Conservative forces wanted to held solidify the regime of Louis XVIII
 - Result: withdrew the occupation forces
 - Private bankers took over French reparation debt
 - Proposal by Alex I to create a permanent European Union with international military force
 - Rejected by GB
 - Agreement to supress Atlantic slave trade and to supresss Barbary pirates futile because nations feared British supremacy

Spread of Industrialism

Friday, January 20, 2006

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- **Industrial revolution**
 - New methods of production
 - Manmade to machine
 - 1st in Great Britain
 - 1760

- **Reasons for spread**
 - Expanding agricultural base
 - More land under cultivation
 - Swamps drained
 - New farming methods
 - Fertilizers
 - Train and Steamboats
 - RR led to expansion of markets
 - Catalyst for investment
 - Decreasing shipping costs
 - Led to increased middle class travel (spas, resorts, casinos)
 - Helped middle class liberalism
 - "The locomotive is the hearse which will carry absolutism and feudalism to the graveyard"
 - Increasing population
 - Improved roads

- **Belgium**
 - Affected Northwestern Europe more than southern
 - Some regions = manufacturing economy
 - Belgium = modern industries
 - Most factories
 - Densely populated and urbanized = labor supply
 - Coal deposits
 - Rapid railroad construction
 - Netherlands on decline
 - North Sea ports expanding

- **England**
 - IR began in England
 - "workshop of the world"
 - Second half of 18th century
 - Growing population, coal, iron, strong and booming agriculture
 - Near water = good transport of raw materials
 - Rich colonial trade
 - Commercial domination

- Entrepreneurs willing to take risks
 - Self-finance
- Government encouraged banking
- Easier to start business in England than on continent
 - Just by registering with government
- Fewer social barriers
 - Toleration of social classes and religion (dissenters)
- Government = hands off business
 - Except tariffs on goods
- Acts of enclosure
 - Common land taken
- Cotton manufacturing = became mechanized
 - High demand for cotton clothing
 - Easily cleaned and less expensive
 - Raw cotton from colonies
 - 1/2 of exports
- Textile industry = 1st to be revolutionized
- Combination Acts repealed in 1824
 - Strikes legal
- **France**
 - World's 2nd largest economy
 - France was late to industrialize
 - Political revolution helped business
 - High transportation costs
 - Less raw materials
 - Slower population growth
 - Extremely high protective tariffs
 - Small family farms were common
 - People suspicious of big business
 - Mississippi Bubble
 - Investments made in land
 - Bank of France
 - Primarily loaned money to the state not the people
 - Nobody trusted it
 - Private banks
 - Loans to government as well
 - 90% of payment in specie
 - Smallest banknote = 500 francs
 - 1 year of work for a commoner
 - Limited number of "joint stock companies"
 - Difficult to raise capital
 - Textiles = catalyst of IR
 - Mining increased
 - "*articles of Paris*"
 - Clothing and household items

- Luxury goods
 - Workshop production
 - Barrels, pipes, watches
 - **July Monarchy**
 - 1830-1848
 - Louis Philippe
 - Helped businesses
 - Protected special interests
 - Government built many railroads
 - Government purchased land to build roads and bridges
 - Bankruptcy laws less harsh
 - Easier to invest and start businesses
 - ◆ "Anonymous societies"
 - 1864
 - Strikes legalized
- **Germanic States**
 - Industry lagging
 - Many tolls and customs barriers
 - Powerful guilds
 - Too spread out
 - Mostly rural
 - Textiles slowly developing
 - By mid 1830s on high rise
 - **Zollverein**
 - 1834
 - Customs union
 - Developed by Friedrich List
 - 4/5 of Germanic states
 - Krupp manufacturing company
 - Slow at first
 - Made steel goods
 - Became very large by 1878
 - Once Germany began to industrialize they went very fast
- **Eastern and Southern Europe**
 - Sparsely industrialized
 - *Spain*
 - Very poor transportation
 - Investments discouraged
 - State interfered too much with economy
 - Commercial code = stricter laws on businesses
 - After economic crisis GOV. forbade new businesses
 - *Russia*
 - Tiny middle class
 - Too many serfs

- Too big of a landmass for good transportation
- Too expensive to transport raw goods
- Church opposed progress
- First half of 18th century had strong industrial growth
- Volga River --> Black Sea
- The Baltic = trade, and exports coming out of St. Petersburg

Problems of Industrialism

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7 Sins of Industrialism:

1. *Low Wages*

- Workers paid very low wages
- Barely earned enough to survive
- Entire family had to work

2. *Long Hours*

- 15 - 16 hours a day in a factory
- No breaks
- Worked entire week 6 days

3. *Unsafe Conditions*

- No precautions... No ventilation
- Accidents meant no more work
- Crippling damage to people

4. *Child Labor*

- 6 - 7 years work
- Hard work... because they are small
- Less pay (for same or better work)

5. *Exploitation of Women*

- Same jobs
- Paid less
- Still had to do household jobs

6. *Insecure Employment*

- Could get fired because of accident
- Could have overproduction
- Can't count on steady income

7. *Slums*

- **Tenement**: multistory apartment building
- Cheaply made housing around factory
- Not a planned development... low sanitation

Ultimately ALL addressed

3 Approaches / Responses to Industrialism:

1. *Unions*

- Workers band together

- More power

2. *Socialism*

- Economic system
- Mix between unions and parliamentary

3. *Parliamentary System*

- Slow but reliable
- Government regulation

Start of Socialism

Tuesday, January 24, 2006

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- **Start of Socialism**
 - Europe
 - Economy underwent much change (1830,40)
 - New political forces
 - Equality for all social classes

- Utopian Socialists
 - Most were French
 - Dreamed of "perfect" societies
 - "The Social Question"
 - The rich will not help the poor
 - Children of the enlightenment

 - **Count Claude-Henri de Saint Simon**
 - Background
 - ◆ Fought in the War of American Independence
 - ◆ Accepted the French Revolution
 - Beliefs
 - ◆ **"religion of humanity"**
 - ◆ That religion should "direct society towards the great end of the most rapid amelioration possible of the lot of the poorest class"
 - ◆ In 1820 he published a provocative parable
 - ◇ In this he asked what would happen if all of France's royalty and nobility sank in a ship wreck. - he said it would be a tragic loss but not as much as a damage to society as if all of the bankers, artisans and farmers sank
 - ◆ Wanted hierarchy not on blood but based on productivity
 - ◆ Those who wanted to work could and they would be rewarded and paid according to what they did and what they produced
 - ◆ Thought workers could be assured that their needs were met
 - ◆ Called for public ownership of industrial equipment and other capital
 - ◆ Control would be in the hands of great captains of industry
 - ◇ They would plan great projects for man
 - Wrote **"The New Christianity"**
 - ◆ In which he said modern society and religion was based on the operation of the modern industrial economy
 - Followers
 - ◆ Called themselves the Saint-Simonians
 - ◆ Had the first exponents of a planned society

 - **Charles Fourier**
 - 1772-1837
 - Frenchman
 - Philanthropist

- Rival of Saint-Simon
- Art of selling = practice of lying and deception
- Started businesses that failed
- Wanted to free society from bourgeoisie individualism
- 810 personality types
- Goal
 - ◆ To create a community in which people work together for the good of all; self-sufficient
- Agricultural community
 - ◆ **Phalanx** = community
 - ◇ Self-sufficient
 - ◇ Farm and workshop
 - ◇ Had to be specific size (1620 people)
 - ▶ One man and one woman of each personality type
 - ◇ Channel "passions"
 - ◇ Do jobs that you are best at or work that you enjoyed
 - ▶ Example: criminals would be butchers
 - ◇ Rotate the jobs often
 - ◇ Kids will do the dirty work
 - ◇ Share all the profits
 - ◆ "Phalanstery" = place where utopians would live
 - ◆ None were ever created in France
 - ◆ A few were made in other countries
 - ◇ Not through Fourier himself
 - ◇ In United States
 - ◇ Brook Farm - in Massachusetts (1842-1847)
 - ◆ Fourier needed funding
 - ◆ Failed

Robert Owen

- British
- Owned a cotton factory
- 2 goals
 - Make a profit
 - Treat workers well
 - (thought possible to do both at same time)
- Actually did it
- *New Lanark, Scotland*
 - Experimental industrial community
 - Textile mill
 - Good working conditions
 - High wages
 - Decent housing
 - Schools
 - Stores (buy goods at fair prices)
- Successful for short time only
 - Later on it fell apart
 - Tried again
- New Harmony, Indiana
 - Experimental agricultural community
 - Good working conditions

- Failed
 - Workers didn't work as hard
 - Workers took advantage of it
 - Could not sell goods for as cheap
 - Equality for women
 - **Étienne Cabet**
 - Most popular
 - *Voyage to Icaria* - 1840 novel
 - "Communist" newspaper
 - Attracted even the bourgeoisie
 - Wanted societal and political harmony
 - **Saint-Simonians**
 - Scientific application of Saint-Simon's ideas
 - *Prosper Enfantin*
 - "Father"
 - Expedition to Egypt
 - *Michel Chevalier*
 - Idea of building canal
 - *Ferdinand de Lesseps*
 - Built Suez canal 1869
 - La Tribune des Femmes
 - Newspaper for and by women
- **Political Scientists**
 - **Flora Tristan**
 - Led to *socialism* by gender bias in society
 - Because her father's estate was taken by the French government upon his death
 - Separated from her abusive husband but French law would not grant her custody of her children
 - Fought for equality in marriage
 - Wanted to create unions to protect French factory workers
 - Linked socialism with feminism
 - **Louis Blanc**
 - Political scientist / utopian
 - Frenchman
 - Goal
 - Wanted to create social workshops run by workers
 - **"Right to Work"**
 - Guaranteed by the government
 - *The Organization of Work*
 - published
 - Use of competition to eliminate competition
 - Universal Suffrage
 - **Worker's Party**
 - *Social workshops*
 - State would help workers
 - **"From each according to his ability, to each according to his need"**
 - Talking about getting paid
 - Society needs all types of people... as long as all try as hard as they can,

but pay people according to need

- **Pierre-Joseph Proudhon**
 - To create a better world
 - Typesetter
 - Grew up in poorer region
 - Capitalism = exploitation
 - *"What is Property?"*
 - Abolition of state
 - The 1st **anarchist**

- **Karl Marx and "Scientific Socialism"**
 - 1818-1883
 - German (Rhineland)
 - Critical of utopians
 - Said utopians = naïve, unscientific
 - **Scientific Socialist**
 - Used historical and economical evidence
 - Expelled from France
 - **Friedrich Engels**
 - Partner
 - Capitalism = stage
 - **Class struggle**
 - 18th Century = Nobles vs. Bourgeoisie
 - 19th Century = Bourgeoisie vs. Proletariat
 - *Haves vs. Have-nots*
 - Winner = methods of production
 - Capitalism --> Proletariat overthrow Bourgeoisie --> Socialism --> Pure Communism

Karl Marx

Tuesday, January 24, 2006

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- MARXISM

- Government ownership of the means of production

- Karl Marx

- German
- Socialist
- Journalist of 19th century
- Lived in exile in Britain
- **Friedrich Engels**
 - partner
 - Wrote about industrialism
 - Lived off Engels' money
- "**Communist Manifesto**"
- Blamed capitalism for sins of the IR
- Advocated societal ownership of all businesses and properties
 - Everything owned in common
- Hated utopians
 - Dreamers
- Claimed he was scientific socialist
 - Ideas based on history and economics
- Man = economic animal
 - Main motivation of man
 - Everything done for economic reasons
- Society determined by economics
- **Class struggle**
 - Haves and have-nots
 - **Proletariat** v. bourgeoisie v. aristocracy
 - (working class) v. (middle class) v. (upper class)
 - Few rich people
- Revolution is inevitable
 - Things get worse and worse and worse for the proletariat
 - Religion won't help
 - Bourgeoisie control the church
 - Religion = **opiate of the masses**
 - Makes people not complain
 - Government won't help
 - Bourgeoisie control the government
 - Eventually workers revolt
 - "Workers of the world unite, you have nothing to lose but your chains"
 - Industrial society required for industrialization
- Workers will take over and create "**Dictatorship of the Proletariat**"
 - Very short
- Pure communism
- Revolutions would happen 1st in the most industrialized countries

- WRONG... happened in less industrialized
 - Would spread everywhere
- Nationalism wasn't important
 - Social class is most important
- THINGS DID NOT WORK
 - Things got better for workers in Capitalism

- Karl Marx Summary

- 1818-1883
- German (Rhineland)
- Critical of utopians
 - Said utopians = naïve, unscientific
- **Scientific Socialist**
 - Used historical and economical evidence
- Expelled from France
- Studied **Hegel**
 - Dialectic
 - "thesis + antithesis = synthesis"
 - Idea vs. Opposite = Merger = Next thesis
- **Friedrich Engels**
 - Partner
- Capitalism = stage
 - **Class struggle**
 - 18th Century = Nobles vs. Bourgeoisie
 - 19th Century = Bourgeoisie vs. Proletariat
 - *Haves vs. Have-nots*
 - Winner = methods of production
- Capitalism --> Proletariat overthrow Bourgeoisie --> Socialism --> Pure Communism

- Marx' Flaws

- Classless society not possible
- Government got bigger instead of disappear
- Underestimated nationalism
- Underestimated religion
- Industrial societies will be first to take up Marxism
- Human = economic animal
- Underestimated unions and capitalism

Communism

- More extreme socialism
 - In theory
- Pure communism
 - No classes

- Everybody equal
 - Classless society
- No government
- No religion
- No money
- Perfect person who works for the common goal
- Paradise for the working class

Classical Liberalism

Monday, January 23, 2006
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CLASSICAL LIBERALISM (19th C. LIBERALISM)

- **More than just a political theory**
 - o it was a way of viewing the world, an outlook or attitude not an agenda
- **Supported by the middle class**
 - o business and professional classes
 - o considered themselves modern, enlightened, fair
- **Social**
 - o Confident that human progress was inevitable
 - o Humanity could improve itself
 - o Faith in man's ability to rule himself and his capacity for self control
 - o Emphasized individual self-fulfillment
 - o Education important
 - o Faith in science
- **Politics**
 - o interested in legally defined political and social rights
(less concerned with vague values rights of man, liberty, justice)
 - o Favored **constitutional monarchy**
 - o Radicals favored a **republic**
 - o Wanted written constitutions
 - o Favored representative/parliamentary GOV
 - o Wanted orderly change through the legislative process
 - o Wanted to broaden franchise (vote)
 - opposed to ums (feared excesses of mob rule)
 - opposed to women's vote
 - o Interested in individual freedom
 - wanted to protect civil rights (speech, press, assembly, religion)
 - especially the right to property and equality before the law
 - o called for full publicity of all government actions
 - published voting records
 - o Utilitarianism: greatest good for the greatest number
 - o v. slavery
 - o wanted gov't to protect private property and maintain the peace
 - o interested in law and order
 - fear of revolt led to desire for police protection

Economics

- o Believed in private enterprise and private property
 - **laissez-faire** and freedom to work
 - opposed to tariffs
 - opposed to unions and strikes
- o followers of **A. Smith** and **Manchester School of economics**

- **Iron Law of Wages** (market forces will result in subsistence wage)
 - **David Ricardo**
 - Workers only just get by
- favored improved transportation
- disliked **war** and **military expenditures**
- did not object to the rich becoming richer but did worry that the poor were becoming too poor. Some compromisers favored government intervention to help the poor.

1. In what sense were 19th century liberals similar to 18th century liberals (philosophes and supporters of the revolution)?

- Middle class
- Constitutional government
 - Written constitution
- Faith in science
- Broaden franchise
- Civil liberties
- Education
- Social and political issues
- Possible to change the world
 - Optimistic

2. In what sense were 19th century liberals different from 18th century liberals (philosophes and supporters of the revolution)?

- 18th = revolution; 19th = law and order
- 18th = more private GOV; 19th = more public/open
- 18th = fighting for rights, spread idea; 19th = no war
- 18th = more abstract; 19th = concrete
- Motives
 - 18th: gain rights
 - 19th: make money

3. In what sense are 19th century liberals similar to 20th century liberals?

- Utilitarianism
- Against slavery
- Protection of individual freedoms
- Limitations of war

4. In what sense are 19th century liberals similar to 20th century conservatives?

- Voting rights
- Government and economy

5. Use Merriman, Palmer, & Viault to identify the contributions of each of the following and relate to liberalism.

Adam Smith

- *Jeremy Bentham*

- English philosopher
- Utilitarianism

- *David Ricardo*

- Purchased a seat in Parliament
- Against Corn Laws
- Free trade
 - Especially in agriculture
- Not protectionist
 - Protectionists = supported protective tariffs
- Very similar to Adam Smith
- Comparative advantage

- *John Stuart Mill*

- Improve living and working conditions
- Make working class part of politics
- More liberal
- Not laissez-faire
- Against classical economics
- Individual freedom
- Women rights
- Universal suffrage (for women too)
- Protect women and children workers
- Education by the state

- *Edmund Burke*

- Irish
- Quaker boarding school
- Served in House of Commons
- Against abuse and misgovernment
- Opposed natural rights
- Social contract and divine sanction
- *Reflections of the Revolutions of France*
 - Encourages rulers to resist

- Set up a debating club
- Whig party
- Supported American colonies against George III
- Opposed to the pro-revolutionary "New Whigs" led by Fox
- "Father of Modern Conservatism"

- **Herder**
 - Concerning the Origins of Speech
 - Cultural organization
 - Ethnic origin
 - **Volkgeist**
 - People's spirit
 - Every nation has its own Volkgeist
 - Helped spread German nationalism

- **Fichte**
 - Philosopher
 - German
 - Formation of Natural rights
 - Approved of French Revolution + Terror
 - "German Idealism"
 - Picked up and took over **Volkgeist**
 - German people were always different

- **Father Jahn**
 - German
 - Youth movement
 - Political gymnastics
 - Nationalist
 - Suspicious of foreigners
 - Maintain purity of German Volkgeist

19th Century Art

Wednesday, January 25, 2006

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- Neoclassicism

- 18th century
- Smooth brushwork
- Serious
- Looks like a photograph
- Like sculpture - pops out
- Greek and Roman
- Architectural
- Morally uplifting
- Favored by the government
- **Jacques-Louis David**
 - "Oath to the Horatii"
 - "Death of Marat"
 - (masterpiece)
- **Jean Auguste Dominique Ingres (pronounced: ang)**
 - "Princesse de Broglie"
 - ""La Grande Odalisque"

- Goya

- Spanish artist
- Very subjective
- "Family of Charles IV"

- Romanticism

- Strong emotion
- Interested in exotic subjects
- Vivid colors
- Fascination with storms / death
- pictured Turks massacring Greeks, hearts of Europeans went out to Greek cause, emotion stirred
- **Eugene Delacroix**
 - Massacre at Chios
 - Liberty Leading the People
- Raft of the Medusa