
HIS108

Civilizations II

Belhaven University

Unit 6

Ideologies and Politics

Unit Topics

- Revolutionary Ideologies
 - Nationalism
 - Romanticism
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Unit Objectives

- Evaluate how the variety of liberal, radical, and nationalists uprisings constituted a *revolutionary* challenge to the European political order
 - Articulate how nationalism fundamentally altered the *power and authority structures* of Europe
 - Analyze how artistic and intellectual movements demonstrated a *cultural interaction* that reflected and fueled changes in Europe in the 1800s
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REVOLUTIONARY IDEOLOGIES

New Ideologies

| Ideology | Style of government | Members |
|---------------------|---|--|
| Conservative | Protect traditional monarchies | Wealthy property owners; nobility |
| Liberal | More power to elected parliaments; only educated, landowners vote | Middle-class business leaders; merchants |
| Radical | Democracy to all; ideals of French Revolution [Liberty, Equality, Fraternity] | Working class; some Middle class |

Nationalism

- Belief that people's greatest loyalty to be to a nation (people who share a common culture, history)
 - Nation-state: when a nation had its own, independent government
 - Defends nation's territory, way of life
 - Represents nation to world
 - In 1815: only France, England, Spain
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Nationalism, cont.

- Blurred lines of political ideology
 - Liberal nationalists:
 - Constitutional government as basis for nation-state
 - Radical nationalists:
 - Power of the people to form a nation
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Nationalist Challenges

■ Greece

- Part of Ottoman Empire for centuries
 - Memory of ancient history, culture
 - 1821: Rebel, declare independence
 - European governments tended to oppose revolution, but Greek cause popular with people
 - Russian: fellow Orthodox; other respect Greek culture
 - 1827: Battle of Navarino – British, French, Russians defeat Ottoman fleet
 - 1830: independent kingdom of Greece
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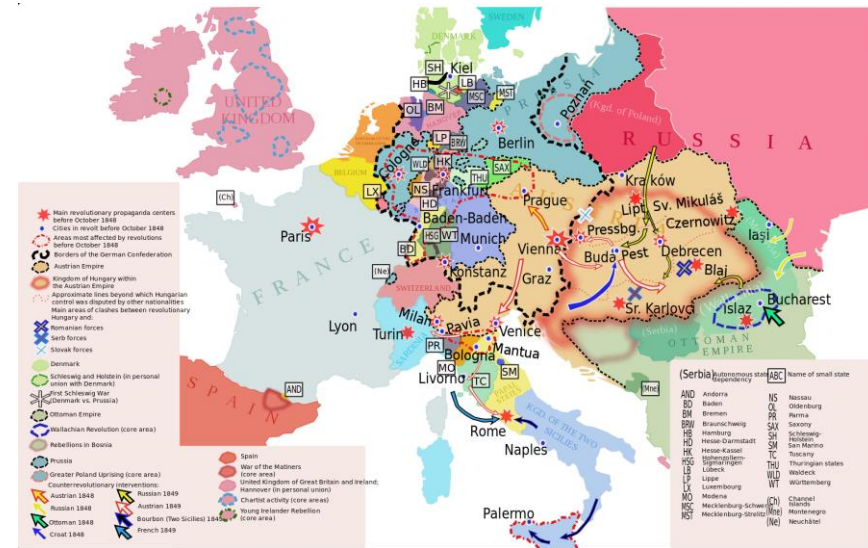
Nationalist Challenges, cont.

■ 1830s

- Revolutionary zeal challenges order
 - Liberals, nationalists revolt against conservatives
 - Oct 1830: Belgians declare independence
 - Italian nationalists work to unite peninsula
 - Austrian troops restore order, end effort
 - Poland revolts against Russia
 - Russians crush revolt by end of 1831
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Nationalist Challenges, cont.

- Revolutions of 1848
 - Ethnic uprisings throughout Europe
 - Revolt in Vienna forces Metternich's resignation
 - Liberal uprisings abound
 - Hungary declares self-government under Louis Kossuth
 - Czech liberals declare independence



Nationalist Challenges, cont.

- Revolutions of 1848
 - Revolutionaries fail to unite disparate causes
 - Conservatives regain nerve, power
 - 1849: conservatism triumphant in Austria



Radicals in France

- French Second Republic
 - 1830: liberals rioted against King Charles X
 - Replaced by cousin, Louis-Philippe, who supported liberal reforms
 - 1848: radicals riot against Louis-Philippe
 - Replaced by Third Republic
 - Radicals cannot agree to new form of government, forced to work with liberals



Radicals in France, cont.

- Louis-Napoleon
 - New constitution
 - Strong president, Parliament
 - Louis-Napoleon, Bonaparte nephew, elected
 - 1852: seizes power, becomes Emperor Napoleon III
 - Popular, strong ruler
 - Modernizes: railroads, industry, public works → real prosperity



Russian Reform

- Openness to Change
 - Russia not industrialized, modern
 - Serfs work fields, bound to nobility (unlimited power)
 - Anti-serf movements in 1820s
 - Morally wrong
 - Prevent economic advance
 - Czars oppose change
 - Won't lose support of nobility
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Russian Reform, cont.

- Openness to Change
 - 1853-6: Crimean war
 - Czar Nicholas I tried to seize Ottoman territory
 - France, Britain, Sardinia support Ottomans
 - Russia's weak industry, transportation can't supply troops
 - Embarrassing demonstration of Russian backwardness



Russian Reform, cont.

■ Reform and Reaction

- Czar Alexander II convinced to modernize, reform
- 1861: freed serfs via decree
 - Communities, not individual peasants, received $\frac{1}{2}$ farmland in Russia
 - Nobles compensated for land by government
 - Peasant communities reimburse government over 49 years
 - Legally free, but indebted



Russian Reform, cont.

- Reform and Reaction
 - ❑ 1881: Alexander II assassinated by terrorists
 - ❑ Alexander III ends reform, launches reactionary crackdown
 - ❑ Continue to encourage industrialization
 - ❑ Promoted Russian nationalism (tied to czar)



NATIONALISM

Unity, Disunity

- Nationalism the most powerful idea of 1800s
 - Created new countries by merging states, breaking up bigger states
 - Upset Balance of Power by partitioning Great Powers
 - Could unite previously independent states, break up empires, or forge greater bonds by accepting a single culture
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Unity, Disunity, cont.

| Type | Characteristics | Examples |
|-----------------------|---|--|
| Unification | Mergers of politically divided by culturally similar lands | 19 th c Germany 19 th c Italy |
| Separation | Culturally distinct group resists being added to a state or tries to break away | Greeks in Ottoman Empire |
| State-building | Culturally distinct groups form into a new state by accepting a single culture | Russia Turkey |

Nationalism in Empires

■ Austrian Empire

- Composed of Germans, Hungarians, Slovenes, Czechs, Slovaks, Poles, Croats, Serbs, Italians

- 1866: loses Austro-Prussian War

- Emperor Francis Joseph

■ Austria-Hungary

- Hungary independent, but Francis Joseph as emperor



Nationalism in Empires, cont.

■ Russian Empire

- Ethnic Russians: also 22 million Ukrainians, 8 million Poles; Lithuanians, Latvians, Estonians, Finns, Jews, Romanians, Georgians, Armenians, Turks
 - Each with own distinct culture
 - Russification: attempt to force Russian culture on all groups
 - Backfired – strengthened ethnic nationalist feelings, leading to disunity
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Nationalism in Empires, cont.

- Ottoman Empire

- Turks: Greeks, Slavs, Arabs, Bulgarians, Armenians

- 1856: citizenship granted to all people

- Upset native, conservative Turks

- Leads to increased ethnic rivalries, hatreds



Italian Unification

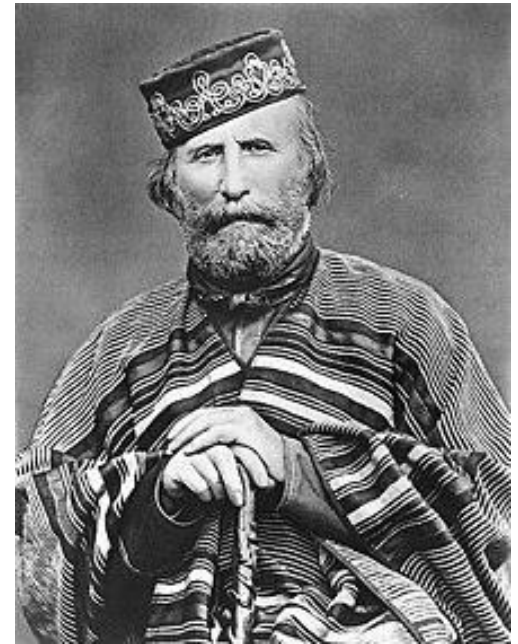
- Count Camillo di Cavour
 - Prime Minister 1852
 - Piedmont-Sardinia: liberal constitution in 1848
 - Skilled statesman, diplomat
 - 1858: agreement with Napoleon III
 - Austria chief obstacle
 - Franco-Sardinian alliance → war drives Austria out of northern Italy (except Venetia)



Italian Unification, cont.

■ Giuseppe Garibaldi

- May 1860: Italian nationalists in southern Italy capture Sicily
 - Wore bright red = Red Shirts
- Crossed into southern Italy, conquered northward
- Meets with King Victor Emmanuel in Naples
 - Surrenders land to Sardinian King



Italian Unification, cont.

■ Victor Emmanuel II

- March 17, 1861: Cavour declares united Italian Kingdom
- 1866: Austria surrenders Venice to Italy
- 1870: Italians conquer Papal States, incl. Rome
 - Pope continues to rule Vatican City

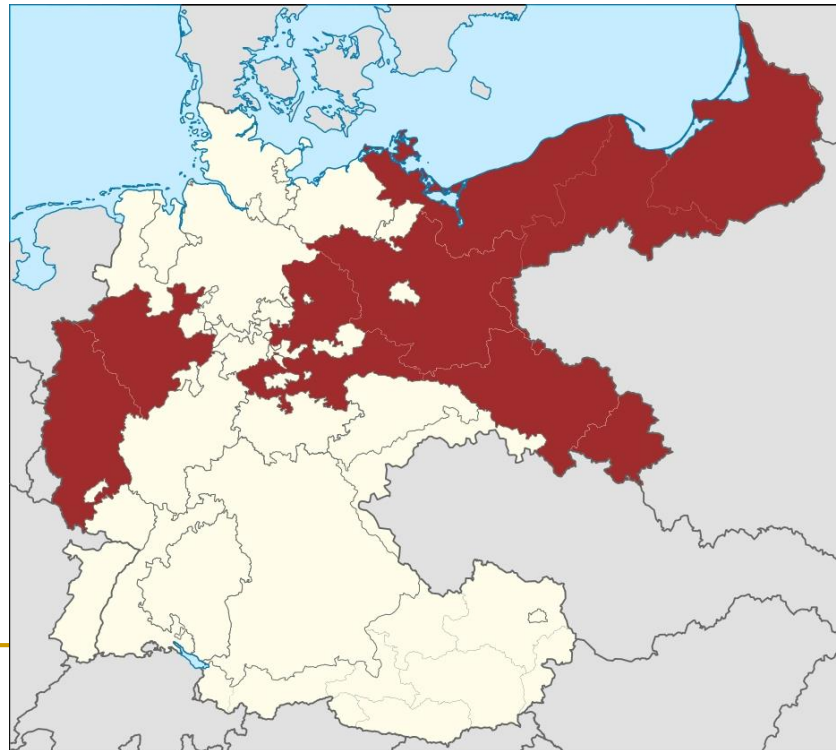


German Unification

- German Confederation (1815)
 - 39 German states in loose group
 - Dominated by Austria
 - Prussia looking to unite under its leadership
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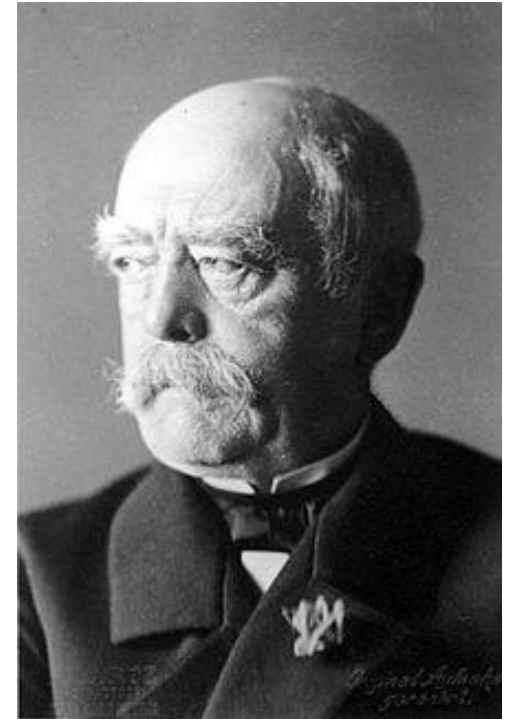
German Unification, cont.

- Prussian advantages for unification:
 - Mainly German population
 - Nationalism a unifying force
 - Powerful army
 - 1848 liberal constitution



German Unification, cont.

- Otto von Bismarck
 - 1862 Prime Minister of Prussia
 - Realpolitik master
 - Politics of reality
 - Tough power politics with no idealism
 - Ruled without parliament consent, approved budget
 - Direct violation of constitution
 - Supported by King Wilhelm I



German Unification, cont.

■ Expansion

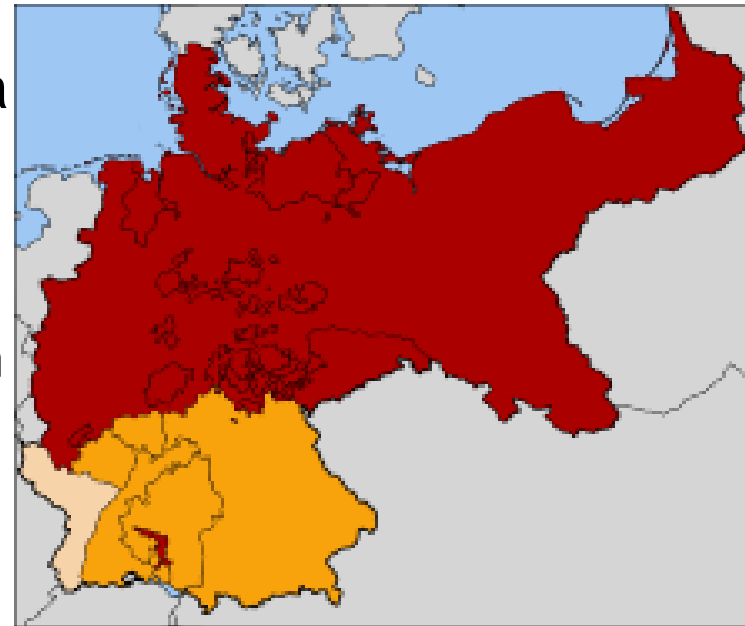
- 1864: alliance with Austria
- Attack Denmark
 - Conquer border provinces, Schleswig & Holstein
 - Divided between Austria, Prussia
- National pride in Prussia
 - Respect, support as German leader



German Unification, cont.

■ Seven Weeks' War

- 1866: Bismarck stirs border controversies over Holstein
 - Austria declares war on Prussia
- Prussia humiliates Austria
 - Austria loses Venetia
 - Prussia annexes North German states → North German Confederation



German Unification, cont.

- Franco-Prussian War
 - Independent south German states Catholic, opposed to Protestant Prussia
 - Bismarck: south German states would support Prussia if external threat
 - Manufactured incident with France that made it appear the French insulted Germans
 - French declare war, July 19, 1870
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German Unification, cont.

■ Franco-Prussian War

- Sept 1870: Battle of Sedan – Prussians surround and defeat French
 - 83,000 French POWs, incl. Napoleon III
- Paris besieged into surrender
- Nationalism grips south German States
 - Jan 18, 1871: Wilhelm I crowned Kaiser (emperor) at Versailles
 - “Second Reich”



A New Europe

- 1815, Congress of Berlin
 - 5 Great Powers of equal strength
 - Britain, France, Austria, Russia, Prussia
 - Now Prussia → Germany
 - British industrialization = power
 - Austria, Russia lagging behind
 - Balance of Power broken down by 1871
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ROMANTICISM

Romanticism

■ Ideas

- ❑ Enlightenment ideal of reason giving way
 - ❑ Deep interest in nature, thought/feelings artist
 - ❑ Reject rigidly ordered middle class world for romantic imagination
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Romanticism, cont.

■ Ideas

- ❑ Emphasized inner feelings, emotions, and imagination
 - ❑ Focused on the mysterious, the supernatural, and the exotic, grotesque, or horrifying
 - ❑ Lived the beauties of untamed nature
 - ❑ Idealized the past as a simpler and nobler time
 - ❑ Glorified heroes and heroic actions
 - ❑ Cherished folk traditions, music, and stories
 - ❑ Valued the common people and the individual
 - ❑ Promoted radical change and democracy
-

Romanticism, cont.

■ Literature

□ Poetry: capture emotion

- William Wordsworth, Samuel Taylor Coleridge – nature as source of truth, beauty
- Lord Byron, Percy Bysshe Shelley, John Keats – celebrate Romantic heroes, passionate love, mystery of nature

□ Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, *The Sorrows of Young Werther* (1774)

- Novel – sensitive young man hopelessly in love with virtuous married woman → suicide
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Romanticism, cont.

■ Literature

- Jakob, Wilhelm Grimm - collect German fairy tales, create German dictionary/grammar
 - Victor Hugo – French fascination with history, the individual
 - *Les Miserables, Notre Dame* – struggles of individuals against hostile society
-

Romanticism, cont.

■ Gothic Novel

- Horror stories popular
- Often in medieval Gothic castles
- Mary Shelley – *Frankenstein*
 - One of the earliest, most successful Gothic horror stories



Romanticism, cont.

■ Music

- ❑ Move away from tightly controlled formal compositions
 - ❑ Powerful expression – celebrate heroism, national pride
 - ❑ Franz Liszt – popularity earned him great wealth
 - ❑ Ludwig von Beethoven: work evolved from classical Enlightenment into Romantic
 - ❑ Robert Schumann, Felix Mendelssohn, Frederic Chopin, Giuseppe Verdi
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Realism

- With industrialization, realpolitik – grim lives make romantic dreams seem pointless
 - Shift to showing life as it was, not as it should be
 - Demonstrate increasing political importance of working class in 1850s
 - Describe suffering of workers
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Realism, cont.

■ Photography

- Record instant in time with scientific precision
- Daguerreotypes (Louis Daguerre)
- William Talbot – light-sensitive paper to produce negatives (multiple prints)
 - In books, newspapers
 - Mass distribution



Realism, cont.

■ Literature

□ Honore de Balzac

- *The Human Comedy* – nearly 100 novels
- Describe brutal struggle for wealth, power in all French society

□ Emile Zola

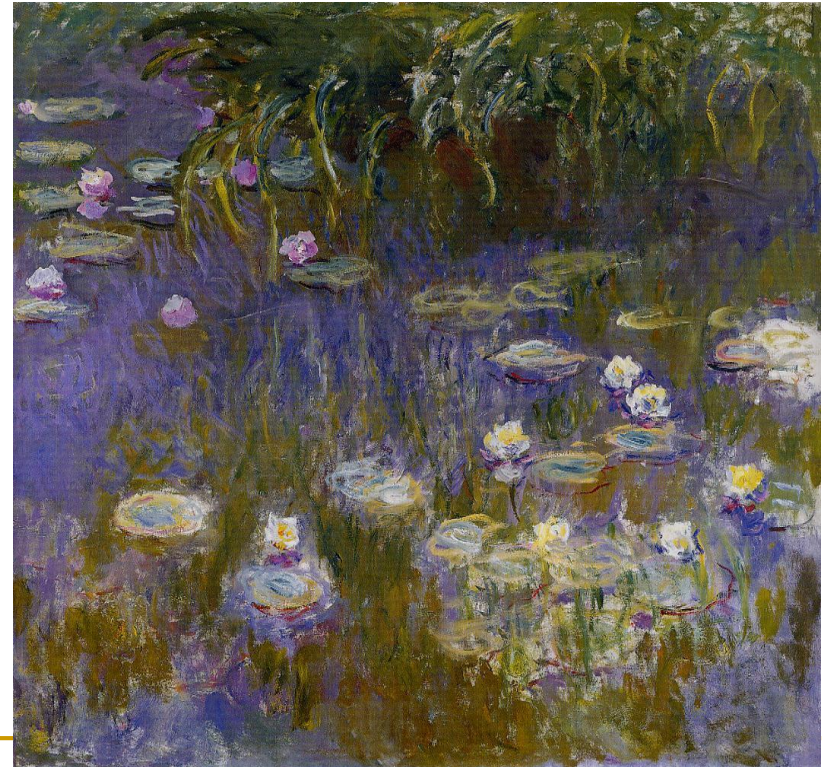
- Miseries of French workers in shops, factories, mines
- Shock country into passing reform legislation

□ Charles Dickens

- Describes working-class life: monotony, gloom
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Impressionism

- 1860s reaction against realism
- Show impression of moment in time, subject
 - Fascinated by light
 - Use shimmering colors to capture momentary glances



Impressionism, cont.

- More positive view of new urban society
 - Shop clerks, dock workers enjoying selves
 - Dance halls, cafes, theaters, circuses
 - Glorified delights of rising middle class
- Claude Monet, Edgar Degas, Pierre-Auguste Renoir



Impressionism, cont.

■ Composers

- Impressions of mood, atmosphere
 - Different combinations of instruments, tones, music structures to create mental pictures
 - Flashing lights, feel of summer day, sight of sea
 - Maurice Ravel, Claude Debussy
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What's next?

- Complete reading assignments
 - Complete writing assignments
 - Answer discussion questions
 - Complete unit quiz
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References

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