

The dike: conservative reaction (immovable object), "restoration and preservation," "throne and altar"

The flood: liberal, republican, nationalistic, socialist demands, the irresistible force

	Leftist Agitation	Rightist reactions
France	<p>Upon napoleon's return from Elba, some rallied to bring him back</p> <p>Pre 1848 socialism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Politically minded french works had been republican since 1792 French workers developed a deep disdain for political discrimination and harsh obligations <p>Wanted freedom of the press and free election. Welcomed the revolutionaries back.</p> <p>Radical workman assassinated the king's nephew the duke of berry</p> <p>Stain-Simionian/feminist groups in the 1830s establish journals, publications, and sought higher education. Women wore more liberal clothing.</p> <p>Charles X abdicated fearing a fate similar to his brother Louis XVI</p>	<p>Counterrevolutionaries reacted to left want for amnesty to come back by the "white terror" in which many "Bonapartists" and other leftists were murdered</p> <p>After the assassination of the duke of berry the idea that radicals and those who still supported ideas of the revolutions were criminal extremists</p> <p>Charles X comes to power after Louis XVIII dies and he vows to outlaw all republicanism and revolutionary groups, strong believer in ADRM</p> <p>White terror when revolutionaries return</p> <p>Louis XVIII 1814-1824 Charles X 1824-1830</p>
England Devoted to old traditions v. social probs of industrial eco.	<p>Corn Law reaction → wages fell and people lost jobs → harsh conditions incited spread of political radicalism (ex: wanted reform of the House of Commons for radical program of social/eco legislation)</p>	<p>Tory governing class wanted to preserve old England</p> <p>Corn Law (eco crisis): Parliament raised protective tariffs to the point where importing grain became impossible</p> <p>Peterloo Massacre: (1819) Soldiers fired into public gathering in Manchester even</p>

	<p>Riot London 1816, prince attacked</p> <p>Peterloo massacre (1819): distressed working class in Manchester demanded universal male suffrage, HOC annual elections, repeal Corn</p> <p>Six Acts reaction → "Cato Street Conspiracy": revolutionaries plotted to assassinate whole cabinet</p> <p>AGITATION OF POOR</p>	<p>though it was orderly -- Parliament wanted to retain their old policies</p> <p>Six Acts (1819): outlawed "seditious and blasphemous" literature, added stamp taxes on newspapers, allowed searches of homes, restricted public meetings</p>
Austria	<p>Growing support for a unified Germany</p> <p>→ Supported a more radical <i>Volksgeist</i> (Unique spirit and culture) and <i>Deutschtum</i> (Germaness)</p> <p>Students in German universities created <i>Bursheschafts</i>: German youth movement that held congresses. Very nationalistic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Held nationwide congress at Wartburg ● Nationalistic speeches <p>Assassination of German writer Kotzebue (who was an informer for the tsar)</p> <p>→ The assassin was congratulated from across the German States</p> <p>The Tsar of Russia (Alexander I) was pretty liberal. He pushed for</p>	<p>Metternich heavily disliked the new nationistic movements going on in the German states and intervenes. Seen as a threat to Austria's aims and goals.</p> <p>→ Sent through the Carlsbad Decrees (1819)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Dissolved the Buschenschaft and nationalistic clubs ● Government officials to be placed in universities ● Censorship of books and the press <p>The assassination of the German writer (also an informer for the tsar) greatly angered Metternich and was one of the many parts of what drove him to do the above</p> <p>Metternich eventually succeeded in making the Tsar more conservative</p>
Russia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tsar was liberal, ● Wanted a constitutional Poland, instead of serfdom ● Wanted to bring Christianity into politics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Alexander = Tsar, ● Yet wanted control over Poland, keeping with Russia's past expansionist policies

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Secret nationalist societies are created (anti Alex)• Poland liked the freedoms promised from Napoleon, but they are crushed <p>There is only really an argument over liberal policies in Poland because Russia is in serfdom</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Serf rebellions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• He wanted to bring Christianity into Politics• Responds to the discovery of them with repression/violence <p>Russia = serfdom, all rights oppressed, sporadic rebellion and serfs alienated from Aristocracy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Harsher repression
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*Leftist Agitation
"The Flood"*

*Rightist Reaction
"The Dike"*

France

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 Days - Napoleon comes back, all anti royalists support napoleon → Banished to St.Helena • Duke De Berry gets killed • Rebellion against Charles X as he only rules for 6 years... gets overthrown by a mob 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restoration of the Bourbons → Louis XVIII reinstated on throne • White Terror - catholic mobs killing protestant, upper-class youths murdered Bonapartists and republicans, • Chamber of Deputies by the tiny electorate → more reactionary and royalists than the king • Charles X on the throne (1824-1830)
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Austria

<p>Nationalist sentiment in germany</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Burschenschaft - clubs promoting nationalism made up of students and teachers - Assassination of Kotzebue - A unified Germany would threaten Austria's preserve as Prussia (or other German leaders) can gain control of the unified Germany. - People were rebelling against the local government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Metternich calls Confederation of German states, dissolves Burschenschaft - kotzebue was spying for tzar - Carlsbad Decree dissolves nationalistic people from meeting and the Burschenschaf <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - prevents these ideas from spreading
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England

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invention of the steam engine and factory system in urban centers. • Rise of individual enterprising businessmen as the leaders of industrialization. • Robert Owen: cotton lord turned socialist, advocates for better education and living conditions for workers. • Peterloo, 1819, 60-80,000 stand at St. Peter's field to protest the corn laws, demand universal male suffrage, and parliamentary reform • In 1820 revolutionaries planned to assassinate the cabinet but were caught and five were executed. "Cato Street 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of a veritable squirearchy with landed gentry and moneyed interests controlling parliament. • Rise of cotton lords as leaders of "big agriculture" • The enclosure act is passed, with peasant's farming land redistributed to cotton lords in a weaponization of private property laws • Liberal wing of the Tory party ban capital punishment for many crimes, lead the way for religious toleration, and secularize the government • The Corn Laws put a protective tariff on corn, raising incomes for cotton lords but
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Leftist Agitation

<p>Conspiracy”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Reform Bill of 1832 passed with the fear of popular revolution used by industrialists to extort the King and Whig party to reform parliament● Riots in London and the Prince Regent attacked● Slavery abolished in 1833 in the British Empire● 1835 Municipal Corporations Act allowed the local government to modernize.● 1836 - government becomes more public with the House of Commons showing how members voted● Anti-Corn Law League: first modern political party, with industrials financing populist, anti-Tory propaganda● Chartism and Charter of 1838, unions demanding political gains
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Rightist Reaction

<ul style="list-style-type: none">● extorting the working class● Peterloo protesters shot upon by soldiers during the Peterloo massacre; 11 killed and 400 wounded.● Six Acts: stamp tax on newspapers, sedition act, search and seizure without trial, and restricted the rights of public meetings● Robert Peel creates “bobbies” to abuse protesting workers● Tory Counteroffensive (Factory Act, Ten Hours Act) liberal measures passed to suppress rapid industrialization● Poor Law of 1834, makes relief more tedious than employment

Russia

<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Polish state given autonomy and democratic privileges by Congress● Alexander I has liberal ideas● Tsar’s insistence on written constitutions in Russia and Poland● Polish extremely nationalistic after paritions<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Polish people dream of united Kingdom Of Poland with the poles in Russia, Austria, and Prussia reunited - Like old Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth● Secret societies in the University Of Vilna● Left is relatively less powerful/vocal than it is in many of the Western Countries including France and England.
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<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Holy Alliance seen as Alliance of Reactionary monarchies designed to stamp out liberal ideas.● Russia annexed Poland in Congress of Vienna (1815)● Alexander, as newly crowned King of Poland, takes authoritarian control and doesn’t let Polish use their Democratic processes.● Alexander is Tsar, has absolute power.● Aristocracy in Russia against democratic ideas in Congress Poland● In Poland, though the tsar favored an elected diet and some liberal ideas, he did not like when the people’s thoughts differed from his.● Secret societies in Universities cracked down on<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Adam Mickiewicz arrested at University Of Vilna● Nicholas I very conservative unlike his father
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