

Unit 7 Review (For Semester Exam)

1. Unit Objectives: Students Will be Able To:

1. trace the rise of industrial society within the capitalist system
2. evaluate the innovations in agriculture, industry, and transportation that led to the Industrial Revolution that took place in Britain
3. assess the social consequences of the Industrial Revolution
4. describe the proliferation of doctrines and movements after 1815, including laissez-faire political economy, Romanticism, and feminism
5. trace the emergence of cultural nationalism as a program for political action, especially where people of the same nationality were subject to foreign rule
6. describe the fear of revolution after Napoleon's defeat, which led to the entrenchment of reactionary policies
7. describe, compare and evaluate the congresses of the Great Powers, which were the initial experiments with a system of international regulation by the European countries
8. note the seeming containment of the revolutionary forces unleashed by the French Revolution, some ten years after the defeat of Napoleon
9. account for the successful resurgence of nationalism and revolution in France, Belgium, and Poland after 1830
10. assess the ambiguous impact of the reform movement in Britain
11. describe the golden age of the bourgeoisie and their influence upon Europe, especially Britain
12. evaluate the estrangement of labor during the bourgeoisie age, and the rapid spread of socialism among the working classes
13. describe the growing divide between western Europe's liberalism and eastern Europe's autocratic monarchies

2. Outline:

Section A: The Industrial Revolution in Britain

2 basic revolutions taking place:

1. French and Napoleonic Revolutions: main issues:
 - a. government organization
 - b. public power and authority
 - c. public finance, taxation, administration, laws and rights
 - d. legal position of social classes
2. Economic Revolution: main issues:
 - a. production of wealth
 - b. manufacturing techniques
 - c. exploitation of natural resources
 - d. formation of capital and the distribution of products

These two revolutions were independent of each other until about 1815: However, by 1815, it was not possible to separate the economic and political ideas of both revolutions in the study of **modern times**:

The Industrial revolution occurred first in England, first evident around 1780, because of:

- a. certain **political** characteristics of English society
- b. access to world markets which was a function of both political and economic trends
- c. the rewards present in English society for risk-taking and innovation

Basic clash of ideas on the Continent:

conservatism moves to the forefront with the defeat of Napoleon, yet, the acceleration processes of industrialization will work against the ideas of political conservatism:

- a. business and wage earning classes will grow
- b. it will become more difficult for monarchs and landed aristocrats to maintain control over public power
- c. industrialization and development will lead to other concepts of progress

industrial society arose with the system of **CAPITALISM** in the 19th century; by the 20th century certain industrial societies would come to reject capitalism.

Yet, all industrial societies use **Capital** (wealth that is used to produce more wealth)

What distinguishes a capitalist society from a non-capitalist one is the kinds of people who Control the **capital**: considerations:

- a. private ownership of capital and private property **or** state control
- b. though ownership is widespread, most capital is owned by relatively few responding to market forces **or** a society where, in principle, capital production belongs to the public and is, in effect, controlled by the state

In Europe- the development of 19th century industrialism was based on capitalist ideas which had been developing from the middle ages:

- a. property was the basis of personal independence and political liberty
- b. expectation of future profits inspired some to commit their capital to new ventures and made possible the entrepreneurial spirit
- c. concepts of commercial capitalism had been present since the 16th century
- d. thus there is a relationship between economic development and the liberal and modernizing principles of the French Revolution which will in turn, lead to European domination over other parts of the world, which in turn, will cause a great deal of resentment in other parts of the world who will industrialize without the liberal and capitalist ideas of the west.

The Industrial Revolution in Britain:

The process of shifting from hand tools to power machinery cannot be dated but Britain was profoundly affected by this development in the 50 years after 1780. Britain had the necessary pre-conditions:

- a. social mobility as a result of historical developments
- b. economic and political ascendancy of well to do property owners
- c. major transformation in farming
 1. desire to increase money incomes leads to experimentation in cultivation and stock raising
 2. landlords need control of the land to have full investment of capital- this is not possible with the old village system as provided by English common law
 3. therefore- Parliament must pass the **enclosure acts** which forms basis for private ownership and management of land- results:
 - a. greater concentration of land in fewer hands
 - b. increased productivity of land and farm labor
 - c. food supply increased needing less people to cultivate it
 - d. labor was released for other pursuits
 - e. this increased the number of wage earners
 - f. working people were more mobile and better able to follow jobs and wages
- d. Britain already possessed a colonial empire, global markets, a strong navy and merchant force

Thus: England always had a ready market- they could sell more and more if only more and more could be produced = the profit motive prompted the search for more rapid methods of production. Only a country already wealthy from commerce and agriculture could initiate the machine age (cotton production as the great example)

Specific Inventions related to British Industrialism

flying shuttle- John Kay 1733

spinning jenny- 1760s

water frame- Richard Arkwright 1769

steam engine applied to cotton mills

steam engine for locomotion- Robert Fulton 1807: railroad era - 1830s to 1840s

Social Consequences of Industrialism

growing population

10 million in 1750 ---> 30 million in 1850

3 cities with more than 50,000 in 1785 ---> 31 cities with more than 50,000 in 1855

Manchester as the model industrial city

25,000 in 1772 ---> 455,000 in 1851

no procedures for incorporating cities

no proper services such as fire, police, tax collection, water, sewers, etc

difficult living conditions

skilled workers degraded in status- early factories only really needed unskilled labor

low wages, long hours, bad conditions, no labor organizations

gives rise to new economic / social theories: **Classical Economics: Laissez-Faire**

- a. no regulation or interference from government
- b. Adam Smith- Wealth of Nations 1776- natural laws of production and exchange
- c. Thomas **Malthus** / David **Ricardo**- economics is autonomous from government and politics
- d. economy will be self-regulated within itself by natural laws
 1. supply and demand
 2. diminishing returns
 3. self interests
 4. **iron law of wages:** if you raise wages above the minimum living standard, the workers will have more children, more children will devour the excess food supply, this in turn, will bring the workers back down to the bare minimum level

Section B: The Advent of the "Isms"

Industrialism and the ideas of the French revolution lead to a proliferation of doctrines and movements which culminate in a series of revolutions in 1848.

Yet, many of the words we use to describe these ideas do actually come into use in the language until very late:

liberalism- 1819

radicalism- 1820

socialism- 1832

conservatism- 1835

individualism

constitutionalism

humanitarianism

feminism

monarchism

nationalism- 1840s

communism- late 1840s

capitalism- 1850s

romanticism- 1840s

What this shows is that while the words were new, the ideas had been around for a long time. People were now being able to apply labels to the ideas and to understand them in a more concrete and systematic way.

"Ism" defined as a conscious espousal of a doctrine in competition with other doctrines.

ROMANTICISM:

first used in the English language in the 1840s

primarily a theory of literature and art: focused on:

1. the relationship between thought and feeling
2. the meaning of the past and the nature of time itself
3. rejected the enlightened emphasis on classical rules and rational order
4. the modern image is of the defiant artist; the artist as a rebel
 - a. love of the unclassifiable
 - b. immersed in moods and impressions
 - c. feeling has as much, if not more, value as reason
 - d. understanding that the subconscious is important
 - e. revival of Gothic style in the arts- an interest in the mysterious and unknown qualities of life
 - f. appreciation of the creative genius who was unbound by rules
5. embraced by the nationalists who used this dynamic force to push for unity, national culture

LIBERALISM:

the first "liberals" were the Spanish who opposed the Napoleonic occupation of their nation. Eventually, this word passed to France where it came to be associated with anti-royalism. Eventually, moved to England.

each nation had their own version of "liberal" thought, but there were some common elements:

1. emphasis on rights and liberties of individuals
2. belief in what was modern, enlightened, reasonable and fair
3. generally made up of members of the business and professional classes
4. believed in the human capacity for self-government and self-control
5. valued parliamentary government, representation, freedom of speech, press, and assembly
6. generally favored a constitutional, limited monarch
7. did NOT automatically favor universal suffrage
8. believed in property rights, and laissez-faire economics, free trade

RADICALISM, REPUBLICANISM, SOCIALISM:

Radicalism, as a word, originated in England in the 1820s. Group known as the Philosophic Radicals:

1. made up of working class leaders
2. but also made up, in part, of some of the industrials who were still unrepresented in Parliament
3. spiritual leader was Jeremy Bentham:
 - a. the right form of institution could be deduced from an understanding of human nature
 - b. history and custom served no purpose- instead, radicals liked to get to the root of things
 - c. desired a total reconstruction of laws, courts, prisons, city organizations, etc.
 - d. demanded a reform of Parliament and detested the Church of England
 - e. very democratic- favored universal adult suffrage
 - f. utilitarian- the emphasis on those things which benefit most of society most of the time

Radicalism on the Continent represented by militant Republicanism (those who favored the first French Republic) Most republicans came from the intelligentsia: students and writers: General ideas:

1. joined in secret societies because of their advocacy of further revolutionary upheaval
2. strong democrats- believed in universal male suffrage
3. favored parliamentary government- without a monarch
4. bitterly anti-Church
5. opposed to ALL forms of monarchy and aristocratic power
6. NOT opposed to the use of force to get their way (heirs of the French Revolution)

Socialists- generally favored the views of the republicans, but added a few of their own:

1. believed that the existing economic systems was aimless, chaotic and unjust
2. questioned the value of private enterprise and private property
3. disliked competition as a governing economic principle
4. very much against laissez-faire perspectives

Examples of Socialist activity: Utopian Socialists:

- a. Robert Owen created a model community- utopian community in New Harmony, Ind.
- b. Saint-Simon (French) proponent of planned societies- advocated public ownership
- c. Charles Fourier- condemned all known human institutions- society should instead be arranged in small units known as phalansteries

Politically- the most significant form of socialism (pre 1848) was the movement among the French working classes who combined the ideas of republicanism and socialism.

Louis Blanc- leader: proposed a system of social workshops in which the state would support workers who worked by and for themselves

(some of these ideas adopted by a small group of German revolutionaries who were in France- they began using the term "communism" as a synonym for socialism: Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels)

FEMINISM:

the term is not used until 1830s: Most feminists shared ideas with liberals, radicals and socialists:

1. they sought to expand the rights of women in both the public and private spheres
2. they drew upon the enlightened ideals of the French Revolution
3. some (Mary Wollstonecraft) tried to get voting and civil rights
4. others tried to work for reforms in family life and education- changing legislation

Various branches of Feminism:

1. Egalitarian feminists: stressed how men and women shared the same powers of reason and universal human rights
2. English feminists: traced the inferior status of women to flaws in the economic system
 - a. Anne Wheeler and William Thompson- Appeal on Behalf of Women (1825)
 - b. Harriet Taylor and John Stuart Mill- focused on social, political and legal inequalities. Utilitarian argument- society itself would benefit from equal participation of women.

This influenced the great women's conference in America at Seneca Falls- Elizabeth Cady Stanton

3. French feminism: influenced by Saint-Simon and Fourier and their socialist views on family life. They advocated better education and reforms of property and divorce laws. French feminists also stressed certain distinctions of womanhood such as the responsibilities associated with childbirth and motherhood. Only a well educated women could raise well educated children. Role of George Sand- symbol of French feminism (p. 444)

NATIONALISM- WESTERN EUROPE

Nationalism was the LEAST clear of all the "isms" because it usually overlapped with various forms of romanticism, republicanism, or liberalism.

Nationalism became a deliberate and conscious program for political action in those places where there was no unity and where people were subject to foreign rule against their will:

Italy, Germany, Poland, areas in Austria, Turkey

National unity = success as a people: led to various nationalist movements:

1. Italy- Risorgimento
2. Germany- Volksgeist
3. Eastern Europe- Slavic Revival

The nationalist movements were usually led by intellectuals who took it as their task to educate and instill within their people the idea of nationality and the concept of cultural unity:

1. this cultural unity was based on language, history, world view, culture, and political institutions
2. believed that the creation of a sovereign nation would preserve the culture and ensure the liberty of the people- seen as a sense of justice

Thus: this would require the overthrow of most governments and in this sense, nationalism was inherently revolutionary and radical:

Joseph Mazzini- Young Italy 1831. Believed that revolution and nationalism were "holy" causes. wrote The Duties of Man- duty to nation, family and God.

Germany- nationalism becomes an obsession:

- a. Grimm's Fairy Tales- stories to bring out the ancient native "spirit" of Germany
- b. Hegel- philosopher of history- the independent state was necessary for a people to enjoy freedom, order and dignity. The state was the embodiment of reason and liberty.

Concept of the dialectic: Everything contains, within itself, its opposite:

- a. reality is a process of endless change
 - b. creation of opposites across time: thesis ---> antithesis ---> synthesis
 - c. thus, the very disunity of German, by producing the opposite idea of unity will ultimately lead to the creation of the German state
- c. Leopold von Ranke- Germans had a mission from God to develop a culture and political system different from France. Germany was destined to "create the pure German state corresponding to the genius of the nation."

NATIONALISM- EASTERN EUROPE

Poland: undo the partitions of the past and reestablish their state
Magyars (Hungarians) : insisted on autonomy within the Austrian Empire
Czechs, Slovaks, Serbs, all want to develop their cultural nationalism (p. 449)
Slavic Revival: Russians, Poles, Ukrainians

OTHER "ISMS"

Conservatism- uphold the institutions of absolute monarchy, aristocracy, and church
leading conservative was Edmund Burke- "gradualism"
concept of "Throne and Altar"

Humanitarianism- elimination of torture

Section C: The Dike and the Flood: Domestic

Basic idea following Congress of Vienna- prevent a renewal of the disturbances of the last 25 years in the form of the restoration of aristocratic concepts, traditional ruling families and dynasties, and some concept of the balance of power which favored the stronger nations.

What we get will be a clash of the "isms" in the form of a vicious cycle:
agitation by liberals (and others) ---> repression ---> agitation ---> repression

Reaction after 1815 in France

Louis XVIII

the White Terror

Charles X - actually tries to impose the idea of reality of Absolute Divine Right Monarchy and stamps out not only revolutionary republicanism but also liberalism and constitutionalism

Reaction after 1815 in Poland

emerges as a constitutional kingdom (elected diet, wide suffrage, Napoleonic Code, etc.)

Alexander, overseer of Poland, moves to squash Polish liberalism

Reaction after 1815 in the German States

nationalists stirrings by German students and professors (anti-aristocratic)- formation of a liberal student union: **Burschenschaft**.

Metternich intervenes- German nationalism as a threat to Austria and the European BOP: this leads to the **Carlsbad Decrees** (1819)

- a. dissolves the Burschenschaft
- b. government officials placed as observers in German universities- spy network
- c. censorship

Reaction after 1815 in Britain

Corn Laws cause unrest- high tariffs and low wages ---> spread of political radicalism / repression:

riots ---> suspension of habeas corpus and government spies

demonstrations ---> Peterloo Massacre and the passage of the Six Acts which:

outlawed "blasphemous" literature
authorized searches of private homes
restricted the rights of public meetings

Section D: The Dike and the Flood: International

The original Holy Alliance gradually became an alliance for the suppression of revolutionary and even liberal activity throughout Europe- agreement to hold meetings in the future:

1. Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle (1818)
proposals by Alexander for some kind of permanent European union and an international military force to safeguard the status quo
2. Congress of Troppau (1820)
dealt with revolutionary fervor and demonstrations in Spain and Naples- pushed by Metternich: fear of revolution in general and protection for Austria's "right" to control Italy
England and France object; Russia and Prussia agree ---> Austria intervenes in Naples
3. Congress of Verona (1822)
focus on stopping revolutionary activity in Spain and Greece (a revolutionary Spain was not good for a recently restored Bourbon king in France)

Despite these efforts, the Congress system was given up:

no more formal attempts to regulate European affairs:

1. the system never really attempted to deal with the issues- instead, its only focus was on repression and reaction
2. in any event, the Congresses could never replace each nation's separate interests

Two results (mutually exclusive) of the collapse of the Congress system:

1. the cause of liberalism was advanced, but so too was...
2. each nation's perpetuation of uncontrolled nationalism

evidence- **Decembrist Revolt** in Russia following Alexander's death in 1825- army officers rebel, emboldened as they were with liberal ideas from the west. the new Czar, Nicholas responded with repression and an unconditional and despotic autocracy.

Section E: The Breakthrough of Liberalism in the West: Revolutions of 1830 - 1832

The breakthrough had already begun:

- a. by 1825 Spanish America had become independent
- b. the British and French had pulled away from the Congress system
- c. the Greek nationalist movement had broken out ---> Greek independence in 1829

The "wall of reaction" collapses in France in 1830

Charles X- conservative moves

- a. emigres return and are paid indemnities
- b. Catholic clergy take over classrooms
- c. new law- death penalty for sacrilege in Church buildings

these moves lead to a vote of "no confidence" in the government- King simply dissolves the government with the **July Ordinances**:

- a. dissolves the newly elected Chamber of deputies
- b. puts full censorship of the press
- c. reduced the voting rights of the middle class

all this leads to a revolution July 27-29 led by republicans- the police and the military refuse to fire on the demonstrators thus forcing the King to abdicate- replaced by the Duke of Orleans-

Louis Philippe- big problems:

for the conservatives, he was too radical (why did they feel this way?)

for the radical democrats, he was too conservative (why did they feel this way?)

for the bourgeoisie, things were just about right:

- a. the landed gentry were weekend by the revolution
- b. the Constitution could not be abrogated by the monarch
- c. the middle class continued to accumulate wealth

Ripple effect throughout all of Europe- revolutionary explosions set off as inspired by the affairs in France. It appeared that the 1815 peace settlement was coming apart at the seams:

- a. problems in Belgium
- b. Polish nationalists rebel- crushed by Nicholas I

Reforms in Britain: radicals begin to get ready to rebel but the government, led by **George Canning** and **Robert Peel**, had already begun to move in a more moderate direction:

1. reduced tariffs and liberalized navigation acts to encourage free trade
2. undercut position and some authority of Church of England
 - a. dissenting Protestants could now hold public office
 - b. allowed Test Act of 17163 to be repealed and Catholic emancipation to be adopted
 - c. capital punishment abolished for almost 100 crimes
 - d. professional police force established

However- there was no reform of the House of Commons and no questioning of the Corn Laws:

see p. 466 for description of representation issues- really unfair, no kidding!!

Yet, after much fear of violent revolution ---> **Reform Bill of 1832**: combined liberal and conservative ideas;

liberal concepts

voters increased from 500,000 to 800,000
56 of smallest Parl. districts abolished
30 of the smaller districts only 1 rep.
143 new Parl. seats given to industrial areas
middle class gained the right to vote

conservative concepts

no real reform of House of Commons
boroughs, NOT PEOPLE, were represented
no attempt to create equal electoral districts
vote was still determined by economic status
no consideration for repealing Corn Laws

Overall, too liberal for the conservatives, and too conservative for the democrats... in other words, the "center" as represented by the bourgeoisie, held firm, Parliament handled the problems, there was hope for each side for future benefits ---> thus, no real revolution.

Britain after 1832: yet, in a sense, the Reform Bill of 1832 did represent a kind of revolution:

- a. new business interests were now side by side with the old aristocracy
- b. aristocratic Whigs, radical industrialists, and liberal Tories formed the **Liberal Party**
- c. old Tories and some old Whigs gradually became the **Conservative Party**

other steps:

- a. slavery abolished in British Empire 1833
- b. New Poor Law 1834
- c. Municipal Corporations Act 1835
- d. public reporting of MOP voting 1836
- e. Factory Act 1833
- f. finally- **repeal of the Corn Laws 1846**- great symbol of change in Britain- why?

Section F: Triumph of the West European Bourgeoisie

Golden Age of the upper Middle Classes- see basic definition of "bourgeoisie" on page 469

connection between middle class and liberalism
(liberal being in the "middle" between radicalism and conservatism)

Liberal doctrine = "**stake in society**" theory: those who have something to lose should govern
Overall, bourgeoisie age leaves its mark on Europe:

1. continuation of accumulation of capital and the building of the industrial plant
2. national income rising- small share to workers, large share to owners
3. less spent on consumer goods and more spent on reinvestment- capitalists
4. formation of new stock companies
5. factory system spread across geographic regions and industrial sectors
6. British investment in American companies

YET: Frustration of Labor (another mark of the bourgeoisie age)

General attitudes of labor:

1. some had lost interest in representative government
2. some turned to revolutionary and utopian concepts
3. social and economic reforms, for some, became more important than government innovations
4. some began to believe that the system cant be reformed; must be replaced

based on "**Concept of the Labor Market**"

worker sells the labor---employer buys the labor

subject to the laws of supply and demand = fluctuation

Poor Law of 1834- disliked by the British working class- had a major negative social and psychological impact (p. 472)

workers disliked the idea that labor could be bought and sold like any other commodity
instead, two directions for labor:

1. formation of labor unions- improve the position of labor in the overall market by giving labor the control over the supply of the labor commodity and the power to collective bargaining
2. repudiation of the whole idea of a market economy and capitalism and a turn toward socialism

Socialism and Chartism- spreads rapidly after 1830 in England and France

in France- socialism blended with revolutionary republicanism- Robespierre as a hero to labor

in England- socialism blended with the movement pushing for Parliamentary reform

Chartism- 1838: anti-capitalist (maybe not quite fully socialist) 6 Main Points:

1. annual elections for House of Commons
2. universal suffrage for all adult males
3. secret ballot
4. equal electoral districts
5. abolition of property requirements for membership in the House of Commons
6. payment of salaries for elected members of Parliament

petition rejected in 1839 and again in 1842

3. Overall Themes

economic concepts

- definitions of industrialism and capitalism and their relationship
- the relationship between agricultural revolution and industrial revolution
- preconditions for industrialism in Britain
- profit motive and increased production
- the relationship between economic issues and political acts

political concepts

- the relationship of industrialism and liberalism and progressive ideas
- the relationship of the "isms" to political acts, programs, movements, and actions
- nationalism as an emotional concept and as a physical reality
- contradictions to the "isms" the "isms" in competition
- government laws- Enclosure Acts
- colonialism
- classical economists- laissez-faire
- eventual laws to help the working class and urban poor

social and cultural concepts

- changing demographics
- living and working conditions
- new inventions and the spirit of entrepreneurship
- the relationship of the "isms" to lifestyles, class issues, demographics, and the arts
- challenges to the prevailing capitalist system

4. Direct Quotes

"... the economic and the political, the Industrial Revolution (or industrialization) and the other institutions of a society, cannot long be kept apart in the historical study of modern times." (p. 427)

"In the short run, ... the Industrial Revolution in Western Europe favored the liberal and modernizing principles proclaimed in the French Revolution. In the middle run, ... it made Europe overwhelmingly more powerful than other parts of the world, leading to a worldwide European ascendancy in the form of imperialism. In the still longer run, by the twentieth century, it provoked a retaliation, in which other countries tried hastily to industrialize in self-protection, or to improve the condition of their peoples, desperately hoping to catch up with the West while loudly denouncing it as imperialist and capitalist." (p. 429)

"The new urban agglomerations were drab places, blackened with the heavy soot of the early coal age, settling alike on the mills and the workers' quarters, which were dark at best... Housing for workers was hastily built, closely packed, and always in short supply... Entire families lived in single rooms, and family life tended to disintegrate." (p. 433)

"The new industrialists wanted to be left alone. They considered it unnatural to interfere with business and believed that, if allowed to follow their own judgment, they would assure the future prosperity and progress of the country." (p. 435)

"The combined forces of industrialism and of the French Revolution led after 1815 to the proliferation of doctrines and movements of many sorts. These broke out in a general European revolution in 1848." (p. 436)

"To the philosophy of the Enlightenment were now added an intense activism and partisanship

generated during the French Revolution. People were obliged to reconsider and analyze society as a whole." (p. 437)

"As a theory of art it (romanticism) raised basic questions on the significance of truth, on the importance of various human faculties, on the relation of thought and feeling, on the meaning of the past and of time itself." (p. 438)

Nationalism was the most pervasive and the least crystallized of the new 'isms,' in part because it usually overlapped with various forms of romanticism, republicanism, or liberalism." (p. 445)

"To the Germans, divided and frustrated, nationality became almost an obsession. It affected everything from folklore to metaphysics." (p. 447)

"Statesmen were jittery on the subject of revolution, so that they met every sign of agitation with attempts at repression, which though they might drive agitation temporarily underground really only made it worse by creating additional grievances. A vicious circle was set endlessly revolving." (p. 451)

"In summary, reactionary policies entrenched themselves everywhere in the years following the peace. The reaction was due in part to memories of the French Revolution. It was due even more to the living fear of revolution in the present. This fear, though exaggerated, was no mere hallucination. Sensing the rising flood, the established interests desperately built dikes against it in every country." (p. 454)

"After the Congress of Verona, no more such meetings were held. The attempt at a formal international regulation of European affairs was given up. In the broadest retrospect, the congresses failed to make progress toward an international order because, especially after Alexander's conversion to Metternich's conservatism, they came to stand for nothing except preservation of the status quo. They made no attempt at accommodation with the new forces that were shaping Europe." (p. 460)

"Ten years after the defeat of Napoleon the new forces issuing from the French Revolution seemed to be routed, and reaction, repression, and political immobility seemed to prevail everywhere in Europe. The dike - a massive dike - seemed to be containing the flood.... The dike broke in 1830, and in western Europe the stream thereafter never stopped." (461)

"In general, the decades following 1830 may be thought of as a kind of golden age of the West-European bourgeoisie, or what in English would be called the upper middle class.... In any case, the bourgeoisie and the aristocracy tended to become more alike in the nineteenth century in their daily pursuits and style of life, and to draw income from the possession of income-producing property or capital. The bourgeoisie, formerly identified in contrast to the nobility, was now identified in contrast to the working class...." (p. 469)

"The bourgeoisie age had the effect also of estranging the world of labor.... Excluded from government, they were tempted to seek political ends through extragovernmental, which is to say revolutionary or utopian, channels.... They were tempted, therefore, to destroy the system, to replace it utterly with some new system conceived mainly in the minds of thinkers." (p. 471)

"It is not easy to summarize the history of Europe between 1815 and 1848. Among the forces set free by the French and Industrial revolutions- liberalism, conservatism, nationalism, republicanism, socialism, feminism, democracy- no stabilization had been achieved. No international system had been created; Europe had instead fallen increasingly into two political camps, composed of a West in which liberal conceptions moved forward and an East in which three autocratic monarchies held sway.... Everywhere there was repression, in varying degrees, and everywhere apprehension... but there was also hope, confidence in the progress of an industrial and scientific society, and faith in the unfinished program of the rights of individuals. The result was the general Revolution of 1848." (p. 473-74)