

# Nationalism

---

- **nationalism** – people are brought together by common bonds of language, customs, culture, and history
- developed in Europe in late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries

# Vienna Settlement Opponents

---

- nationalists felt nations should be based on ethnicity, not monarchies and dynasties (Congress of Vienna) as basis for national unity
- nations based on qualities of people not rulers
- confusion though because of minority groups

# National Languages

---

- nations created based on unifying languages
- national languages replaced local dialects

# Meaning of Nationhood

---

- some people argued nationalism was based on eliminating dynastic states and having administrative and economic efficiency
- others argued nations created and kept on the basis of the divine order of things
- not all ethnic groups ended up becoming nation, as you needed to be large enough to establish an economy

# Nationalistic Pressure

---

- nationalists challenged political status quo in six different European areas
  - ◆ England brought Ireland under British rule in 1800 causing problems for two centuries
  - ◆ Germany pitted Austria and Prussia against on another
  - ◆ Italy sought to take over Italian peninsula from Austria
  - ◆ Poland struggled with Russia over independence
  - ◆ Eastern Europe – Hungarians, Czechs, and Slovenes sought independence from Austria
  - ◆ Serbs, Greeks, Albanians, Romanians, and Bulgarians sought independence from the Ottomans and Russians
- In each area, nationalistic feelings ebbed and flowed

# Early 19<sup>th</sup> Century Liberals

---

- Political Goals – **liberals** were usually; educators or wealthy excluded from the political process/ looked for;
  - ◆ legal equality
  - ◆ religious toleration
  - ◆ freedom of the press
  - ◆ written constitutions
- Economic Goals
  - ◆ wanted free trade
  - ◆ less government regulation
- Relationship of Nationalism to Liberalism
  - ◆ opposition
    - nationalists wanted to dominate particular national or ethnic groups within a particular region
  - ◆ compatible
    - nationalists could gain liberal support by espousing their ideals (e.g. – Greece)

# Conservative Outlooks

---

- **conservative** pillars were legitimate monarchies, aristocracies, and established churches
- did not want written constitutions
- disliked Enlightenment

# Hapsburg Empire

---

- Hapsburg nationalism in Austria felt threatened by a large amount of different ethnic groups
- Austrian **Prince Klemens von Metternich**
  - felt Austria had to dominate the German Confederation to keep it from developing its own constitution

# Defeat of Prussian Reform

---

- **Frederick William III** – Prussian leader who created Council of State, which established eight provincial diets
- Junkers dominated the diets keeping the bond between the monarchy and the landholders

# Burschenschaften and the Carlsbad Decrees

---

- **Burschenschaften** – student association of German nationalists
  - ◆ often Anti-Semitic
  - ◆ one member **Karl Sand** murdered dramatist August von Kotzebue and was summarily executed for the crime
- **Carlsbad Decrees** – ordered by Metternich – dissolved the Burschenschaften

# Postwar Repression in Great Britain

---

- **Lord Liverpool** – sought to protect the interests of the wealthy
  - ◆ Corn Law – raised prices on corn
  - ◆ excise and income tax – both wealthy and poor paid
- discontent from masses
  - ◆ leaders of the low social orders called for changes
  - ◆ had unruly mass meeting at Spa Fields near London
  - ◆ Liverpool in response passes Coercion Acts of 1817, which suspended habeas corpus and outlawed seditious gathering

# Continued Repression in Great Britain

---

- **Peterloo Massacre** – eleven radical protesters killed by militia at meeting in Manchester, England
- **Six Acts** passed
  - ◆ forbade large, unauthorized meetings
  - ◆ raised fines for seditious libel
  - ◆ trials speeded up for political agitators
  - ◆ increased newspaper taxes
  - ◆ prohibited training of armed groups
  - ◆ allowed local officials to search homes
- **Cato Street Conspiracy** – plot by Radicals to blow up Cabinet failed

# The Bourbon Restoration

---

- **Louis XVIII** – becomes monarch in 1814 and agrees to be constitutional monarch
- **The Charter** – provided for a hereditary monarchy and a bicameral legislature
  - ◆ guaranteed most of the Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen
  - ◆ religious toleration – but Roman Catholicism official language
- ultraroyalism – as revenge for the Revolution, royalists in the south and west of France practically drive the liberals out of politics and into a near illegal status

# The Conservative International Order

---

- the **Concert of Europe** – nations from the Congress of Vienna agree that one nation cannot take major action in international affairs without working with the others
- the congress system – the Congress of Vienna removes troops from France after they had paid their war reparations
  - ◆ **Tsar Alexander I** of Russia wants to keep Quadruple Alliance and uphold existing borders
  - ◆ **Castlereagh**, representing Britain feels Alliance was only to stop French aggression

# The Spanish Revolution of 1820

---

- Spain revolts against its monarch Bourbon Ferdinand VII
- France with permission from Austria, Prussia, and Russia, but not Britain, **Congress of Verona** moves in to restore order and keep **Bourbon Ferdinand VII** in power
- France gains land
- English foreign minister, **George Manning**, attempts to stop further European colonization in Latin America by abiding by the Monroe Doctrine

# Revolt Against Ottoman Rule

---

- The Greek Revolution of 1821 – Greece revolts against Ottoman rule in 1821
  - ◆ Britain , France, and Russia conclude that an independent Greece would benefit strategic interests
  - ◆ **Otto I** is declared first king of the new Greek kingdom
- Serbian Independence of 1830 – granted by the Ottoman sultan after years of revolts and fighting
  - ◆ Serbia comes under the protection of Russia in 1820's
  - ◆ 1856 – officially under the protection of the great powers, but still has special relationship with Russia

# Revolution in Haiti

---

- **Francois-Dominique Toussaint L'Ouverture** – former slave leads slave revolt against white Frenchman and freed mulattos (1791)
- 1793 – France abolishes slavery in Haiti
- 1800 – L'Ouverture makes himself Governor-General for life and continues ties to France
- 1802 – Napoleon tries to keep Haiti for France
- 1804 – Napoleon, busy at war with Britain gives Haiti its independence

# Creole Discontent

---

- **Creoles** – persons of Spanish descent born in the South American colonies
- creoles – resented the **peninsulares** – white people who were born in Spain, who seemed to get all the political advantages
- when Latin American countries won their independence, creoles received equal right

# Two South American Independence Leaders

---

- **Jose de San Martin** – led independence movements in Chile and Peru, later becoming Protector of Peru
- **Simon Bolivar** – independence leader of Venezuela / later leads fight at Battle of Ayacucho which ends Spain's control in Latin America

# New Spain

---

- Area from what is now Southwest United States to Mexico
- Battle of philosophies between conservative Spanish and Creole groups and
- and liberal monarchy of Spain
- **Augustin de Iturbide** declares Mexico independent from Spain in 1821 and is declared emperor

# Brazilian Independence

---

- **Dom Pedro** becomes emperor of an independent Brazil in 1822
- peaceful revolution makes Brazil independent from Portugal
  - ◆ political and social elites in Brazil wanted to avoid destructive wars
  - ◆ slavery preserved

# Suppression and Revolt in Russia

---

- unrest in the Army
  - ◆ **Southern Society** – led by **Pestel**, called for the end of serfdom, a representative government and independence for Poland
  - ◆ **Northern Society** – favored constitutional monarchy and the end of serfdom
- **Decembrist Revolt** – when **Nicholas** becomes tsar after Alexander I, some army officers refuse to swear allegiance to him / the revolt is put down violently
- **Rule of Nicholas I** – very little reform, still had serfdom, presence of secret police
- **Official Nationality**
  - ◆ Russian Orthodox Church provides basis for morality, education, and intellectual life
  - ◆ unrestrained power of the tsar
- Polish Uprising – Poland's independence movement is in 1832 by Nicholas I who issues **Organic Statute** – declaring Poland an integral part of Russian empire

# More Revolution in France

---

- **Charles X**
  - ◆ paid sums of money to aristocrats who lost land in Revolution
  - ◆ restored rule of primogeniture
  - ◆ sacrilege punishable by death
  - ◆ put in ultraroyalist cabinet in 1829 in response to liberals
- in response to military victories in North Africa Charles X issues **The Four Ordinances** –
  - ◆ restricted freedom of the press
  - ◆ dissolved liberal Chamber of Deputies
  - ◆ limited franchise to wealthiest members
  - ◆ called for new elections
- **Revolution of 1830** – Charles X abdicates throne, ending Bourbon Dynasty and putting more liberal government in charge

# Louis Philippe

---

- The monarchy under **Louis Philippe** was politically liberal
  - ◆ freedom of religion
  - ◆ freedom of press
- but socially conservative
  - ◆ little regard for lower classes
  - ◆ revolts of working class put down violently
- and expanded territories in North Africa

# Independence for Belgium

---

- Belgium becomes independent from Holland in 1830
- British make sure Belgium's independence is accepted as long as the new nation remains neutral in European affairs

# Reform in Britain

---

- Lord Liverpool, although conservative allows some reform such as greater economic freedom and permission for their to be labor organizations
- **Catholic Emancipation Act** – allowed for Catholics to be in Parliament / passed to keep order in Ireland
- **Great Reform Bill** – expanded size of England's electorate, but did not eliminate property qualifications for voting or grant suffrage for women