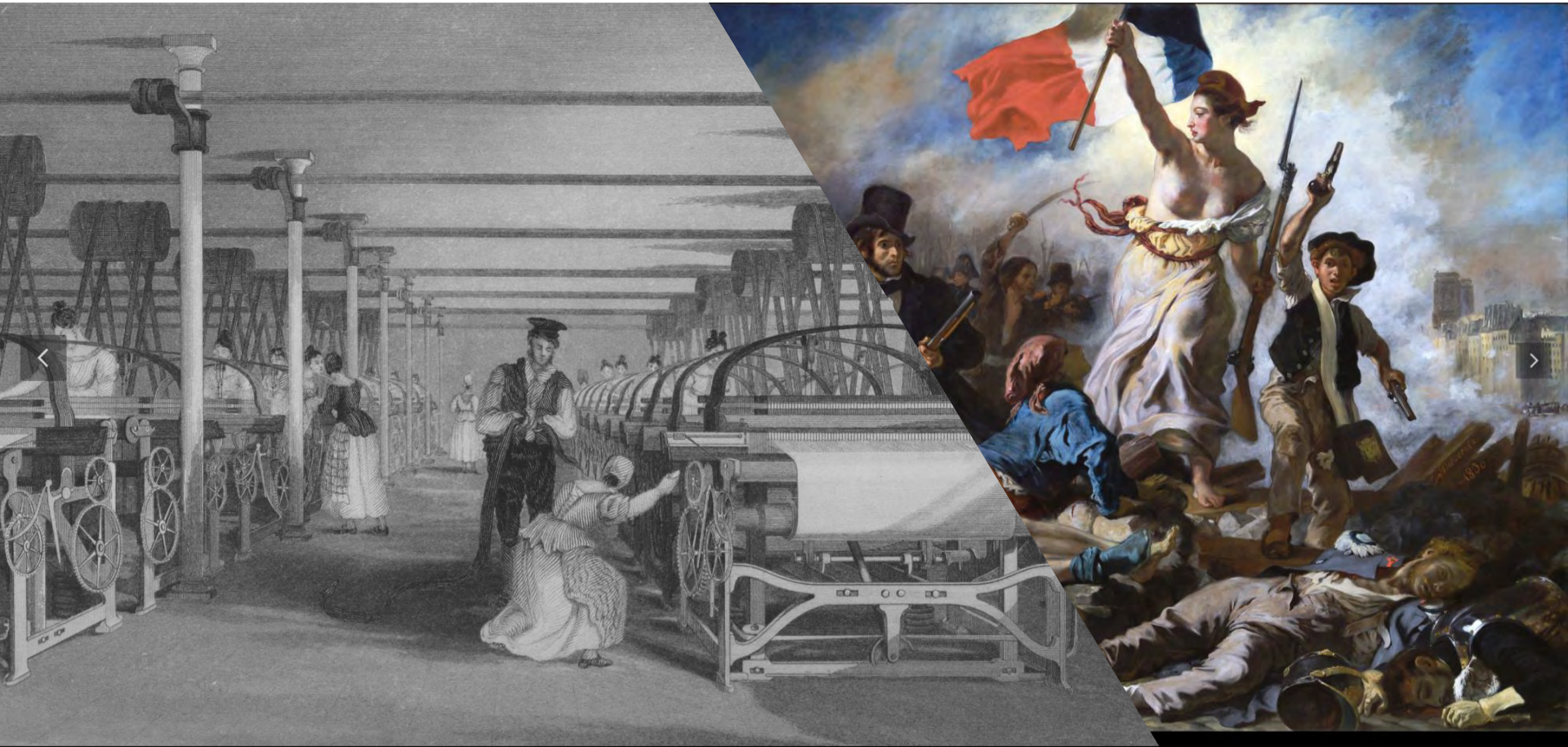


The Century of Peace

Class One



Post-Napoleonic Europe

“War’s horror ... Vienna’s fear”

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- Devastation after 25 years of war
 - Collapse of revolutionary empires
 - Desire for order, stability, legitimacy



Aftermath of Napoleon

“From empire ... to equilibrium”

- Setting the Stage for a Century of Peace
- 1815 and the Diplomatic Reordering of Europe at the Congress of Vienna



The Congress of Vienna (1814–1815)

“The men who remade Europe”

Immediate Goal: Restore pre-revolutionary order and avoid future French aggression

Underlying Principles: Legitimacy, Balance of Power, Containment, Compensation

The Men as Victors: (left to right) Metternich, Castlereagh, Hardenberg, Alexander I





Metternich Representing Austria

“A fragile empire, in need of a stable neighborhood”

- Metternich is a polished aristocrat and master manipulator.
- *Fear*: Revolution spreading into Austria’s polyglot empire.
- *Specific concern*: Keep Austria central in Europe; construct buffers against France and Russia



Baron Karl von Hardenberg of Prussia
“Chief minister of a small but ambitious
state...hungry for land”

- Older and weary, but determined
- Mindful of the weak Prussian King
- Regain territory to survive against larger neighbors

Czar Alexander I of Russia

“Holy mission...restless borders”



- Self-styled savior of Europe
- Fear of Revolutionary contagion'
- A man of contradictions:
 - Preached legitimacy and Christian brotherhood but pushed Russian expansion into Poland
 - Actions were inciting fears among other powers and recriminations from the Poles
 - His role in Germany inspired Nationalists and alarmed Austria



**Foreign Minister of Britain,
Viscount Castlereagh**

*“No more entangling
wars...freedom of the seas”*

- A cool, hard-working pragmatist
- Championed a balance of power
- Mistrustful of allies, especially Metternich

Redrawing the Map

**“Hundreds are present...but
four decide”**

-
- Prussia gains Rhineland
 - Russia gains Poland
 - Austria controls Italy
 - Creation of German Confederation
 - Britain protects its coastline and commerce



“Tidy borders ... messy realities.”



The Role of Established Religions

- The Catholic Church's authority restored in France
- Restored Bourbon dynasty sought mutual support with church
- Catholic direction of education, financial support and leadership of senior clerics regained
- Papal States in Italy restored to Pope
- Other countries saw uneven effects of a Catholicism that was shifting from focus on wealthy benefactors to average parishioners



The Role of Established Religions

UK Charts a Different Path

- The Church of England had established authority securely after the last of the Stuart kings (1688)
- Long experience with bloody Protestant-Catholic BASIS of civil wars had sunk deeply into British society
- While the Great Revival flourished in USA, a parallel movement in UK encouraged:
 - Cooperation across Protestant sects
 - Civic improvement
- NO incitement to the NATIONALISM increasing in other parts of Europe



Evangelical Protestantism Different in UK from USA

- Charles Simeon (pictured) mentored young ministers
- Emphasized working within the Anglican Church, avoiding a split with dissenters
- Founded and supported major missionary and bible societies



Abolition of the Slave Trade

- William Wilberforce in and out of Parliament effected the expensive proposition
- China Trade changes made that possible

Legacy of the Congress of Vienna

- France reintegrated without humiliation
- ***The Concert of Europe*** established
- No ***general war*** for nearly a century
- BUT?

What ordinary citizens did NOT care about:



The Metternich System

- Suppression of liberalism and nationalism
- Censorship, surveillance, repression
- Austrian dominance in German Confederation



Revolts in Spain and Naples (1820–1823)

“Revolts rise ... Holy Alliance strikes”

- Spain (1820–23): Officers forced King Ferdinand VII to accept the 1812 constitution; France intervened with 'Hundred Thousand Sons of St. Louis' to restore absolutism
- Two Sicilies (1820–21): Carbonari-led revolt; constitution granted then revoked. Austrian troops crushed uprisings in Naples and Piedmont
- Lesson: The Holy Alliance would use armed force to uphold order and legitimacy



Britain Benefits from Spanish Discord

- Britain worked with USA's Monroe Doctrine to bar Europe taking over former Spanish Colonies
- With collapse of Spanish mercantile policies, bought raw materials such as silver, hides, wool, sugar and coffee in exchange for Britain's manufactured goods
- Britain sent consuls to facilitate relations
- British banks provided investment capital for commercial ties and infrastructure projects
- British shipping dominated these trade links which were patrolled by the Royal Navy
- This influence would continue through the beginnings of the information trade when UK had most of the undersea cable networks

Industrialization after the Napoleonic Wars

- Slow across most of Europe
- Great Britain remaining the clear leader
- Devastation, inefficient agriculture, lack of capital and transportation links
- Middle class roles



Social Tensions and Rebellions

- Wealth gap between middle classes and working poor
- Rural areas suffered from lingering feudal obligations
- Waves of bad harvests as in 1817 and especially “hungry years of 1840s” with increasing prices and starvation



April 1815 Tambora Eruption: The year Without a Summer



- Largest known in history; noise of the explosion was heard 1,250 miles away from Indonesia
- Eruption aggravated conditions from:
 - a major Columbia explosion in 1808
 - Especially cold weather that begun in 1811, caused by changes in the sun's output and the circulation of weather systems around the earth
 - Mini-Ice Age that lasted from late-Medieval until circa 1850-1860

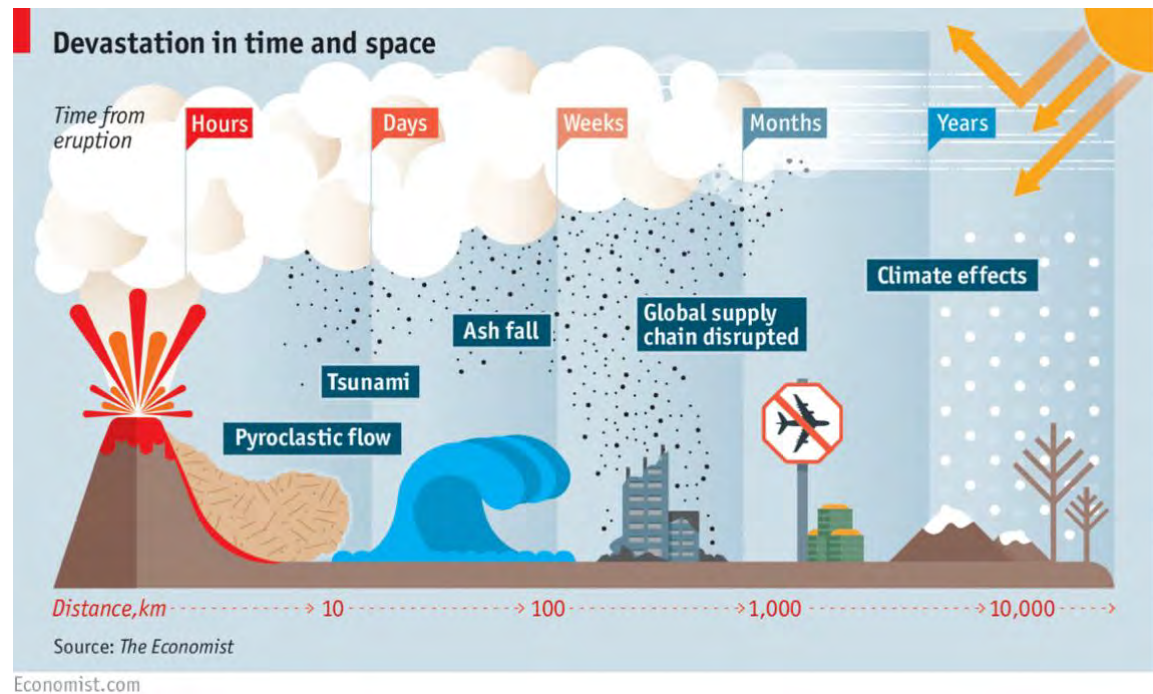


Painting of Norwich England
1816 by John Crome

By 1816, crop yields in many areas of Europe and America were about ¼ of the normal

Huge Masses of Sulphur were Ejected into the Stratosphere Along with a dust cloud of up to twenty-seven miles high minute particles lingered for more than two years

- “Morn came and went,” wrote George Gordon, (Lord Byron) – “and came, and brought no day”
- In Hungary brown-colored snow fell in January 1816
- Whole houses were said to have disappeared beneath snowdrifts.



Nationalism

“The aspiration of a people for a state”

French Revolution: the whole community should be represented in government

Multi-ethnic Empires: Members of an ethnic group often embraced nationalism as a movement for independence from the larger empire



Revolutions of 1830

- Louis-Philippe I became "King of the French" with the overthrow of the Bourbon King, Charles, reinstated after the fall of the French Empire
- Charles' cousin Louis-Philippe, Duke of Orléans was crowned as the first "King of the French"
- It marked the substitution of the principle of hereditary right for popular sovereignty. Supporters of the Bourbons would be called Legitimist, and supporters of Louis Philippe Orléanists
- The French July Monarchy would last until the revolution of 1848.



Belgian Revolution 1830

Belgium part of the Netherlands in 1815

- Patriot movement campaigning for
- written constitution
- limit the powers of the Dutch absolute monarchy
- enshrine fundamental civil rights; the earlier French July Revolution appeared to them to be an equivalent struggle
- A nationalistic opera (*La muette de Portici*) in Brussels led to a minor insurrection among the capital's bourgeoisie, who sang patriotic songs and captured some public buildings in the city. This early revolutionary group was swelled by a large number of urban workers. The following day, the revolutionaries began flying their own flag
- Leopold I became "King of the Belgians", on 21 July 1831.

Belgian Revolution 1830





Polish Rebellion
Russian Forces seen
here in Warsaw



The Ustertag meets near Zurich on 22 November 1830

- The Ustertag of 1830 and other assemblies of 1830–31 had a significant impact on the former Swiss Confederation
- The political reforms that came after these assemblies ended the period known as the Restoration and led to the Regeneration period which led to the Constitution of 1848 and the creation of the Swiss federal state
- The Ustertag day is still celebrated by keynote speeches in the Swiss Reformed Church.

Reform Movements

“Group tension...missed opportunities?”

- Middle Class versus working poor and Democrats vs. Constitutionalists
- Threat of radical solutions, such as from Karl Marx (pictured left below) and Giuseppe Mazzini
- Nationalism – help or hurt?





Greek War of Independence

“Greece: A multi-ethnic portion of a sprawling old empire”

- Initially opposed by the victors of 1815
- Horrific killings created publicity spread by new media
- Lord Byron an example of popular sentiment affecting revolutions
- Typical Downside: some Greek patriots wanted a “Pure” Greece,

Europe in Revolt, 1848

*“Revolution without
borders.”*

- Paris riots and end of monarchy
- Rapid echoes in Berlin, Milan, Vienna, Budapest



Why 1848 Failed (But Mattered)

“Dreams defeated ... seeds planted”

- Coalitions fractured (liberals vs. workers, nationalists vs. monarchists)
- Armies held firm → revolutions crushed
- *But* 1848 left legacies: abolition of serfdom in Austria, new awareness of mass politics, and groundwork for later unifications.



End of Main Presentation