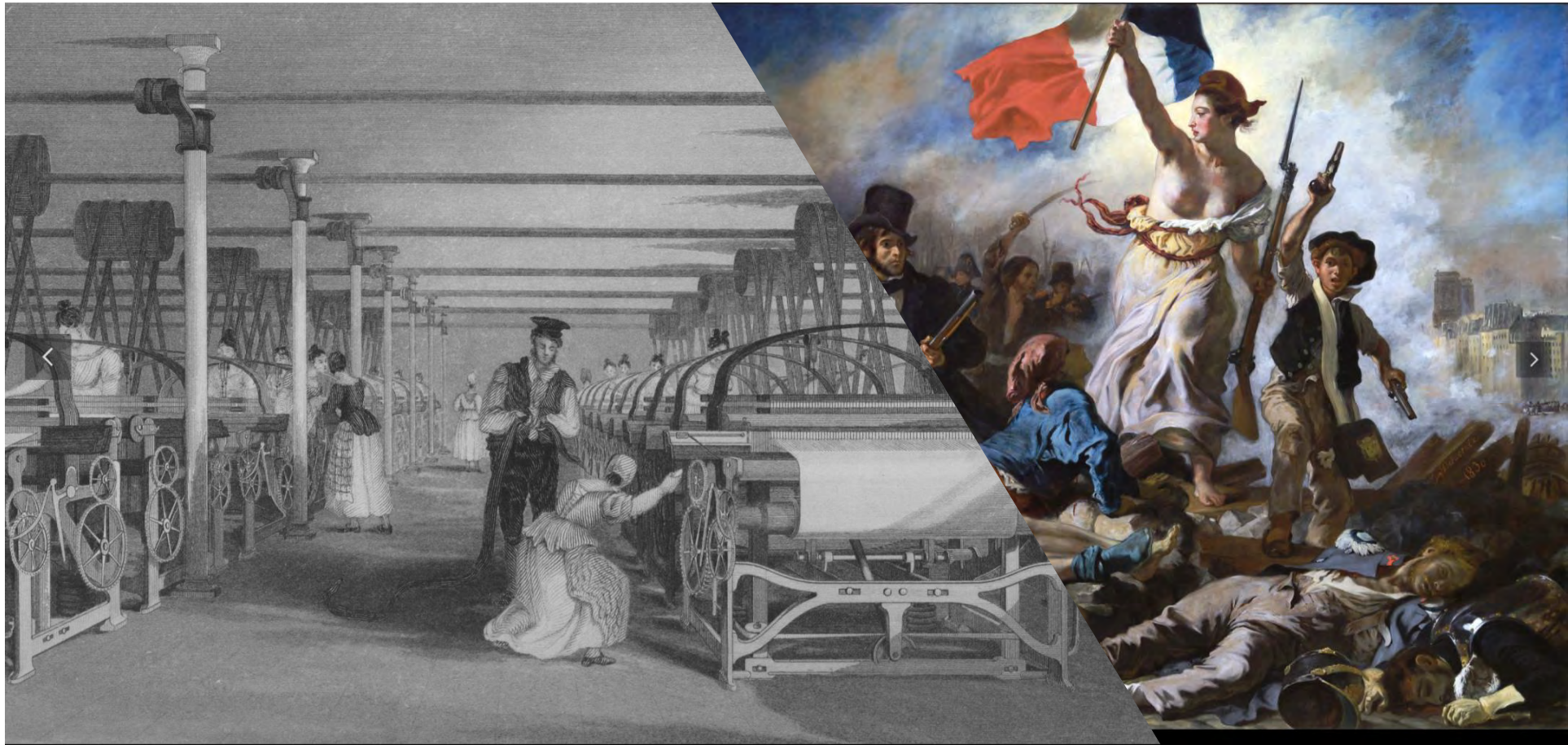# The Century of Peace
Class Two

Great Britain – No Revolution in 1848

Despite:

- Challenges in their *Irish Colony* (see drawing)

- The *"Bloody Laws"* – over two-hundred property crimes punishable by death

- Poverty, vice and ill-health from an effective but rapid *Industrial Revolution*
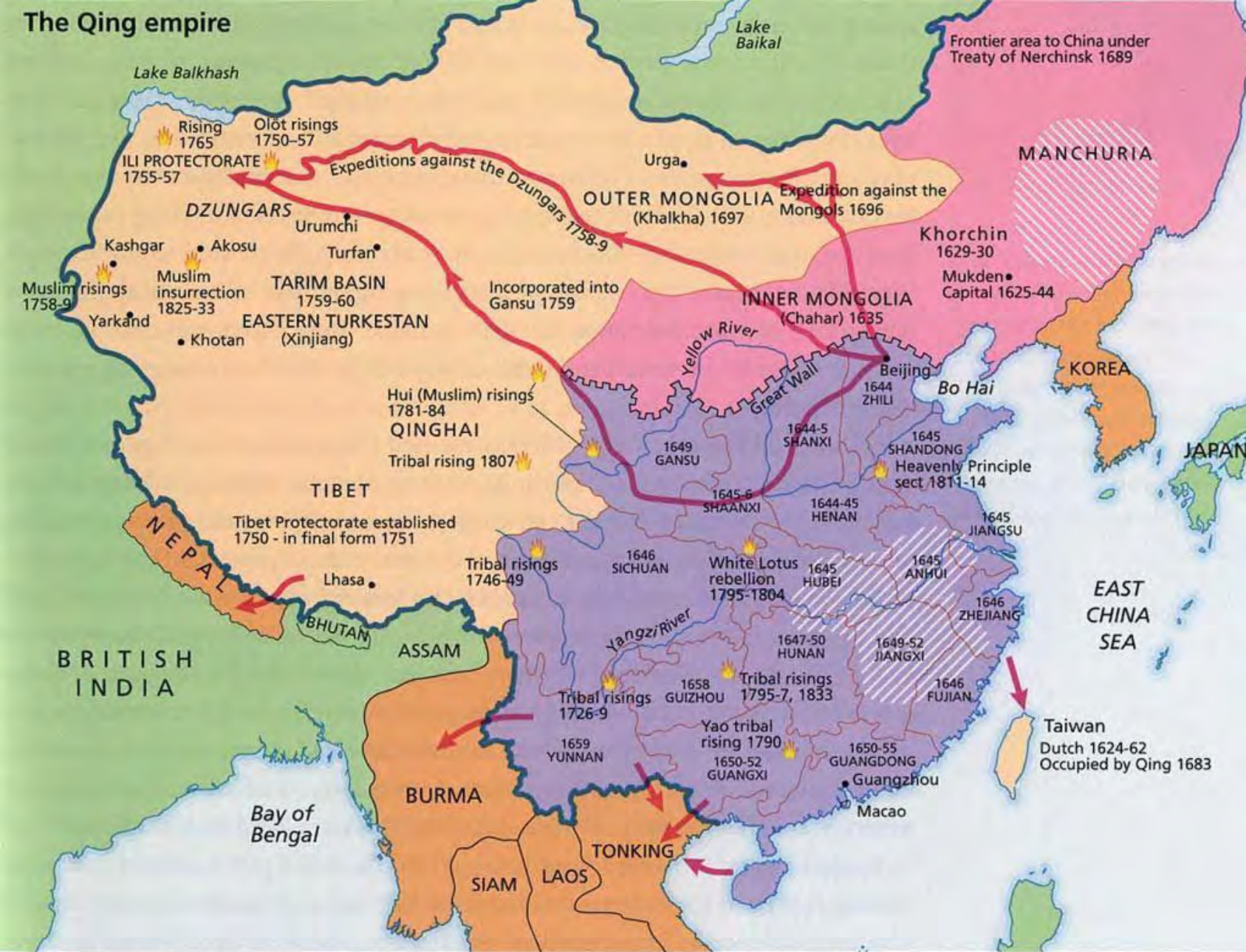

Romanticized version of an Irish Whiskey Still circa 1840

British Chartist Movement

- Mass working-class campaign from 1838-1848
- Response to 1832 Reform Act that expanded electorate, but not for most workers
- Women played major role, founding over 150 Women's Chartist organizations
- Initially unsuccessful, led to:
  - Union reforms
  - Franchise expansion
  - Political methods of petitions, grassroot mobilization adopted
  - Reduction of power of elites

Photo of Last Chartist Meeting

The Qing empire

Lake Balkhash

Lake Baikal

Frontier area to China under Treaty of Nerchinsk 1689

MANCHURIA

Rising 1765

Olöt risings 1750–57

ILI PROTECTORATE 1755–57

Expeditions against the Dzungars 1758-9

Urga•

OUTER MONGOLIA (Khalkha) 1697

Expedition against the Mongols 1696

Khorchin 1629-30

DZUNGARS

Urumchi

Kashgar • Akosu

Turfan•

Mukden• Capital 1625-44

Muslim risings 1758-9

Muslim insurrection 1825-33

TARIM BASIN 1759-60

Incorporated into Gansu 1759

INNER MONGOLIA (Chahar) 1635

Yarkand

EASTERN TURKESTAN (Xinjiang)

• Khotan

Yellow River

KOREA

Beijing 1644 ZHILI

Bo Hai

JAPAN

Hui (Muslim) risings 1781-84

Great Wall

QINGHAI

1649 GANSU

1644-5 SHANXI

1645 SHANDONG

Heavenly Principle sect 1811-14

Tribal rising 1807

1645-6 SHAANXI

1644-45 HENAN

1645 JIANGSU

TIBET

Tibet Protectorate established 1750 - in final form 1751

1646 SICHUAN

White Lotus rebellion 1795-1804

1645 HUBEI

1645 ANHUI

NEPAL

Tribal risings 1746-49

1646 ZHEJIANG

EAST CHINA SEA

• Lhasa

BHUTAN

Yangzi River

1647-50 HUNAN

1649-52 JIANGXI

BRITISH INDIA

ASSAM

Tribal risings 1726-9

1658 GUIZHOU

Tribal risings 1795-7, 1833

1646 FUJIAN

Taiwan Dutch 1624-62 Occupied by Qing 1683

Yao tribal rising 1790

1650-55 GUANGDONG

BURMA

1659 YUNNAN

1650-52 GUANGXI

• Guangzhou

Bay of Bengal

Macao

TONKING

SIAM **LAOS**

Manchu homeland

Manchu expansion by end of 18th century

tributary states

Manchu expansion by 1644

1658 date of incorporation in empire

main area of Taiping occupation 1853-63

Manchu expansion by 1659

border of Manchu empire at greatest extent

rebellions

Imperialism by China and Foreign Powers

# Did Britain Maintain Prosperity and Stifle Revolution by Its Colonial Success?

MAP 2: GREAT BRITAIN'S THREE-COUNTRY TRADE, EARLY 19TH CENTURY

GREAT BRITAIN

CHINA

INDIA

Canton

●3

2●

●1

Tea, Silk, Porcelain

Opium

1. Bombay (Mumbai)
2. Calcutta (Kolkatta)
3. Patna

Source: Peter C. Perdue, "The First Opium War: The Anglo-Chinese War of 1839-1842," MIT Visualizing Cultures,
https://ocw.mit.edu/ans7870/21f/21f.027/opium_wars_01/ow1_essay01.html

Was British Success Due to The Norfolk System?

- New types of crops, such as turnips and clover, plus animal waste, to *replenish the soil* with *no land left fallow*
- Adopted in regions open to agricultural reform and where livestock-raising could be integrated AND:
- Replaced **Open Field System** used since the Middle Ages:
  - narrow strips of land spread over three or so separate areas, with a third of a peasant's land left fallow
  - This Medieval practice was ended by consolidation through forced enclosure by landlords or peasant purchases
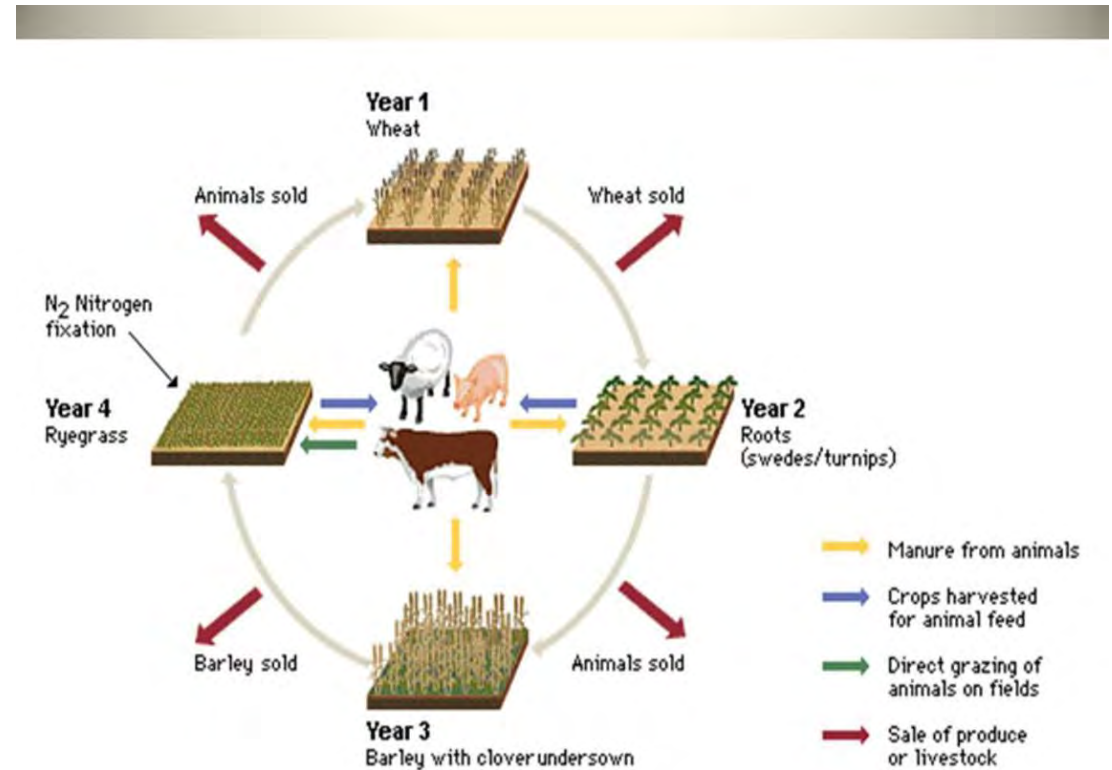
Gradual Labor Reform in Britain

- By the 1850s the law 'incorporated' the working classes
- Trade unions of skilled workers, such as the Engineers and the Carpenters, pressed not for drastic state intervention but for contractual equality
- **Skilled workers** acted; not through public demonstrations but through pressure on MPs of both parties
- Their procedures and iconography rejected the oaths and mysticism of the old conspiratorial societies for a legal approach, concerned with defending their **respectability at the top of the working class.**

~ The Rest of Europe ~
After the Revolutions of 1848

- Independence movements failed
- Governments had effectively used force AND appealed to:
  - peasants who OWNED their land
  - A growing middle class that favored incremental progress
- Radicals like Karl Marx lacked influence yet
- *A new breed of Political Realists appeared*
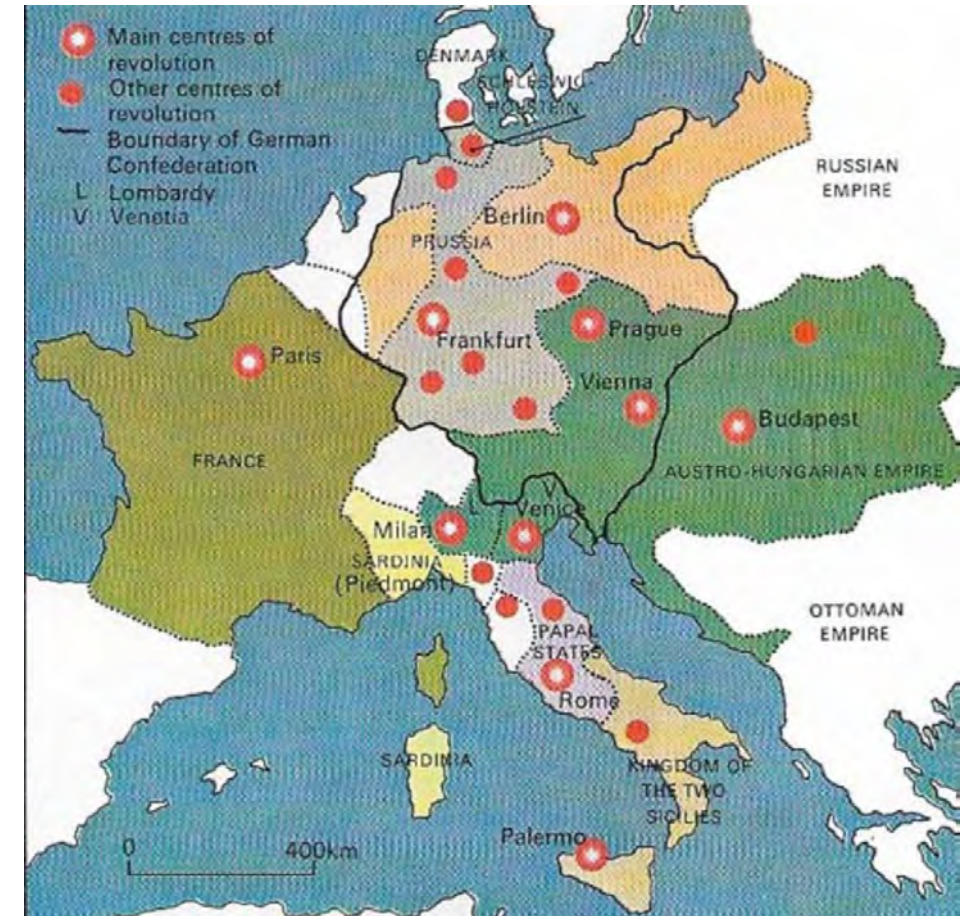
~ One Stumbling Block to Real Progress ~
Agriculture in Eastern Europe

- Common designs (above right) were made mostly of wood; repairable locally
- The **Rotherham Plow** design, invented in 1730 was adapted to industrial-scale production, including replaceable spare parts; *used in Western Europe*
- Rotherham plow was managed with one person and two horses, rather than double the usual force
- Modern designs widely available elsewhere; *cheap American and Canadian grain arriving in Europe* after 1870s *brought economic pain*, increasing ethnic rivalries and causing millions to emigrate to the New World
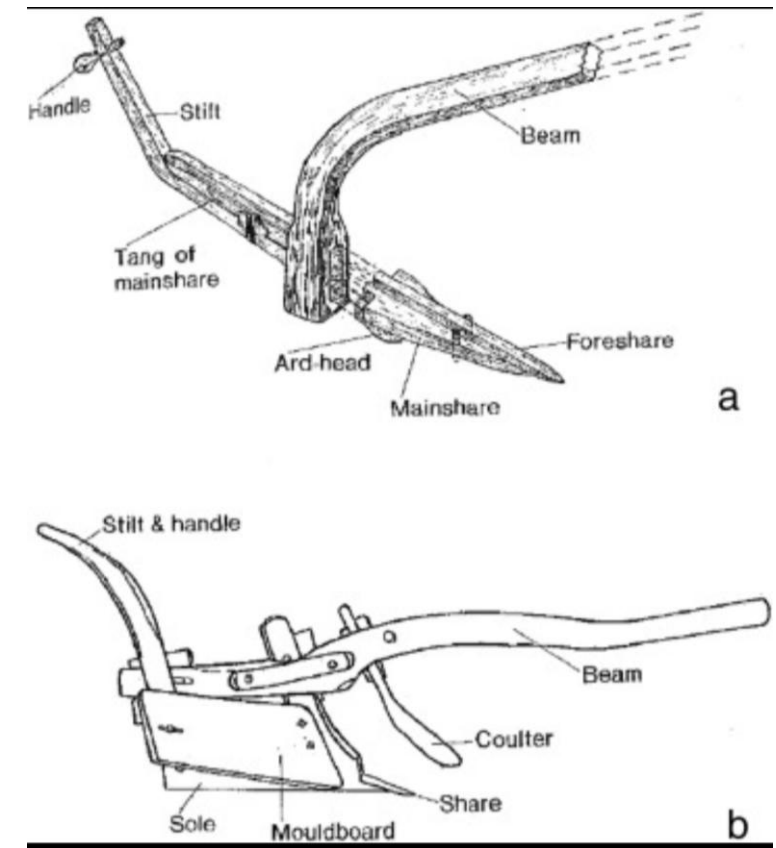
Serfdom in 19th Century
"A Medieval holdover… of reciprocal obligations"

Peasants owed obligations to noble landlords
- Unpaid labor, known as Corvee in France and Robot in Austrian lands
- Portions of their crops (as much as 70%) to landlords, the state and the church
- Landlords controlled peasant movement, marriage rights and the judicial process, BUT IDEALLY, also protected peasants and supported the local community

Status in Regions of Europe
- France ended all Feudal Customs in 1789
- Territories controlled by Napoleon began a similar process
- Most of Russia's citizens were serfs; many were still in Austrian Empire

ICELAND
1894

NORWAY SWEDEN

1816 Estonia

1819 Livonia

NORTH SEA

1788

BALTIC SEA

Courland 1817

RUSSIAN EMPIRE

UNITED KINGDOM

1804
SCHLESWIG-
HOLSTEIN
OLDENBURG

MECKLENBURG

(1807)

1819

1849 HANOVER

K OF PRUSSIA

1798 NETHERLANDS

1831

B. 1832

1807

KDM. OF POLAND
(1807)
1864

1861

1849 LIPPE

ANHALT
1848/49

BELGIUM

WALDECK 1814

N. H. 1812

KDM

E. 1831

T.S.

1832 SAXONY

1820

BAVARIA

FRANCE

1817 WÜRT.

1808

1789

BADEN 1783

(1781) 1848

AUSTRIAN EMPIRE

1798 SWITZERLAND

HUNGARY (1785) 1848

(1785) 1848 TRANSYLVANIA

Savoy 1771

KDM. OF SARDINIA

(1785) 1848

ROMANIA 1864

Military Frontier

PAPAL ST

ADRIATI

Bosnia-Herzegovina

SERBIA

BLACK SEA

1880

Legend:
- Serfs freed by 1815, or no serfdom during C18
- Freed by 1820
- Freed by 1848
- Freed later
- Various, 1831–52
- Frontiers, 1860
- Frontier of the German Confederation, 1860

B. = Brunswick
E. = Electoral Hesse
H. = Grand Duchy of Hesse
N. = Nassau
T.S. = Thuringian states
WÜRT. = Württemberg

Territorial extents are at 1860, not at time of abolition. (Dates) are those of reversed initial abolition. **Dates** are those of legal abolition.

Austrian Empire Abolished Serfdom in 1848

- Polish nobles in Galicia had attempted a revolution in 1846; their serfs killed many of them
- The propaganda painting at right falsely depicts Austrian officials bribing the peasants with salt
- During the brief existence of the Austrian Reichstag, Austrians contemplated their own serfs attacking THEM them
- To erased serfdom, government paid landlords 1/3 of land value to landlords, with serfs paying another third, over forty years
- Only 19% of peasants were able to buy their land

Bohemia, one of the Most Productive Regions of the Austrian Empire

- **In Bohemia, redemption payments** for the ninety-three biggest estates totalled nearly 16 million florins.
- Such payments enabled landowners, and others like them elsewhere, to buy up a lot of the land that poorer estate owners were forced to sell to make ends meet.
- Thus between 1867 and 1914, estates of over 14,300 acres increased from 8.5 per cent to 19.4 per cent of the area occupied by landed estates in Hungary.
- In general, therefore, except in the special case of Poland, the landowners did reasonably well out of the emancipation of the serfs.

The Attempt to forge a United Germany

- *Frederick William IV*, (see political cartoon at right) acceded to throne of Prussia in 1840 as a progressive
- During Berlin Riots of 1848, he briefly allowed a short-lived Frankfort Parliament to move towards uniting all 29 German States
- His refusal to accept the crown of a united Germany delayed the unification movement another 20 years

France Initiates the SECOND Republic
~ *For how long?* ~

- Louis Philippe I the relatively moderate "Citizen King" since 1830, abdicated in the February 1848, initiating a parliament and elections for a democratic leadership with ***universal male voting franchise***
- Repression of continuing rebellions had by June 1848 raised fears of radicals assuming power
- ***Louis Napoleon Bonapart*** defeated more progressive candidates

1848 FRENCH PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION — dodi maps

74,3% Louis-Napoléon BONAPARTE
19,6% Louis-Eugéne CAVAIGNAC
5% Alexandre LEDRU-ROLLIN

ALGERIA   CORSICA
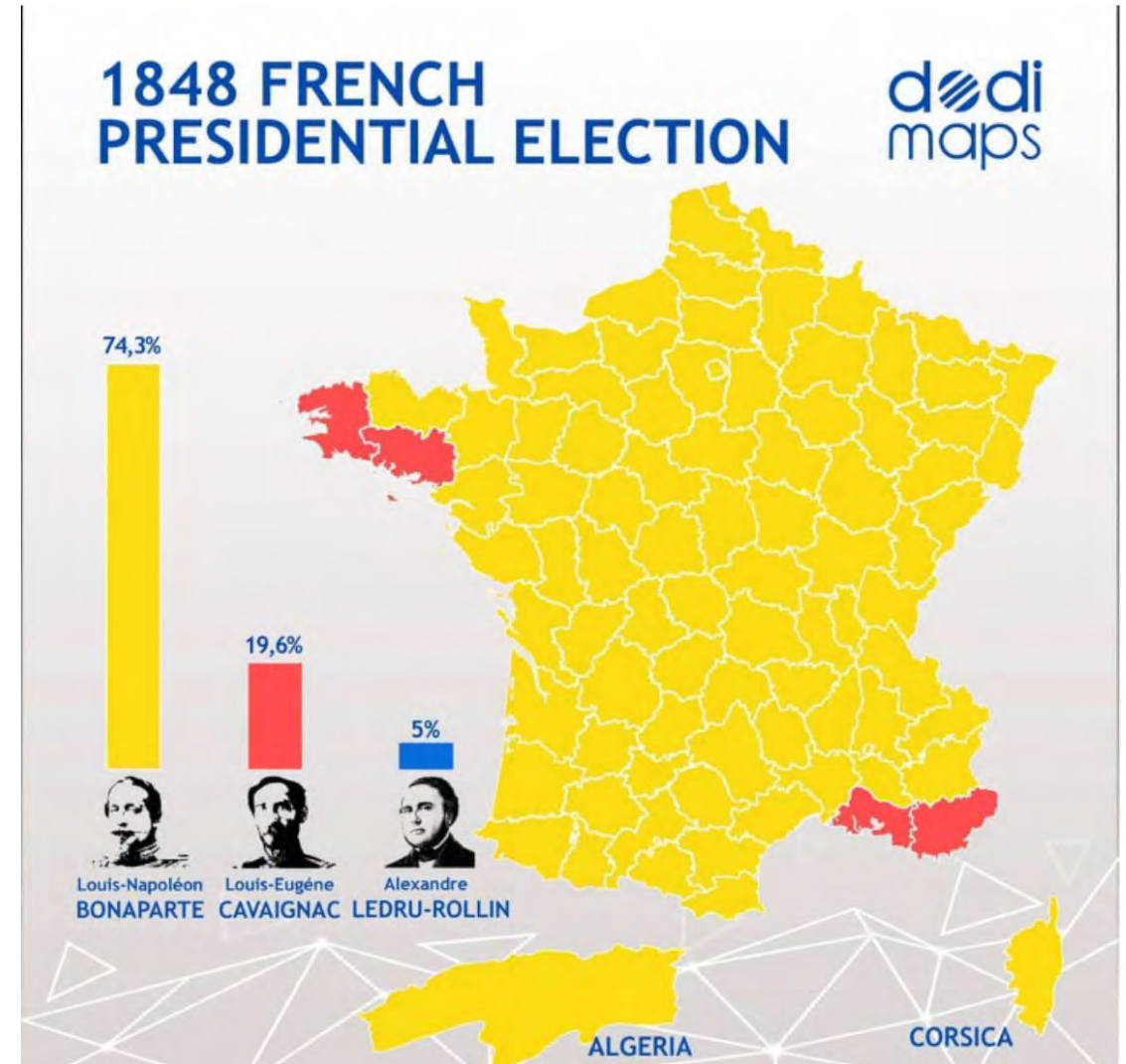
Another Napoleon

Frustrated by term limits, **_Louis-Napoleon, aka Napoleon III,_** got help from military officers and advisors:

- Dissolved the legislature and suppressed the opposition
- Engineered a plebiscite December 1851 to garner new Presidential powers
- Enjoying great popularity, again received wide approval with second plebiscite
- Became Emperor in 1852

Crimean War Origins

- Decline of Ottoman Empire
- Tensions in southeastern Europe between European powers
- Napoleon III's desire for military glory
- Protection of Christian subjects in Ottoman territory the fuse
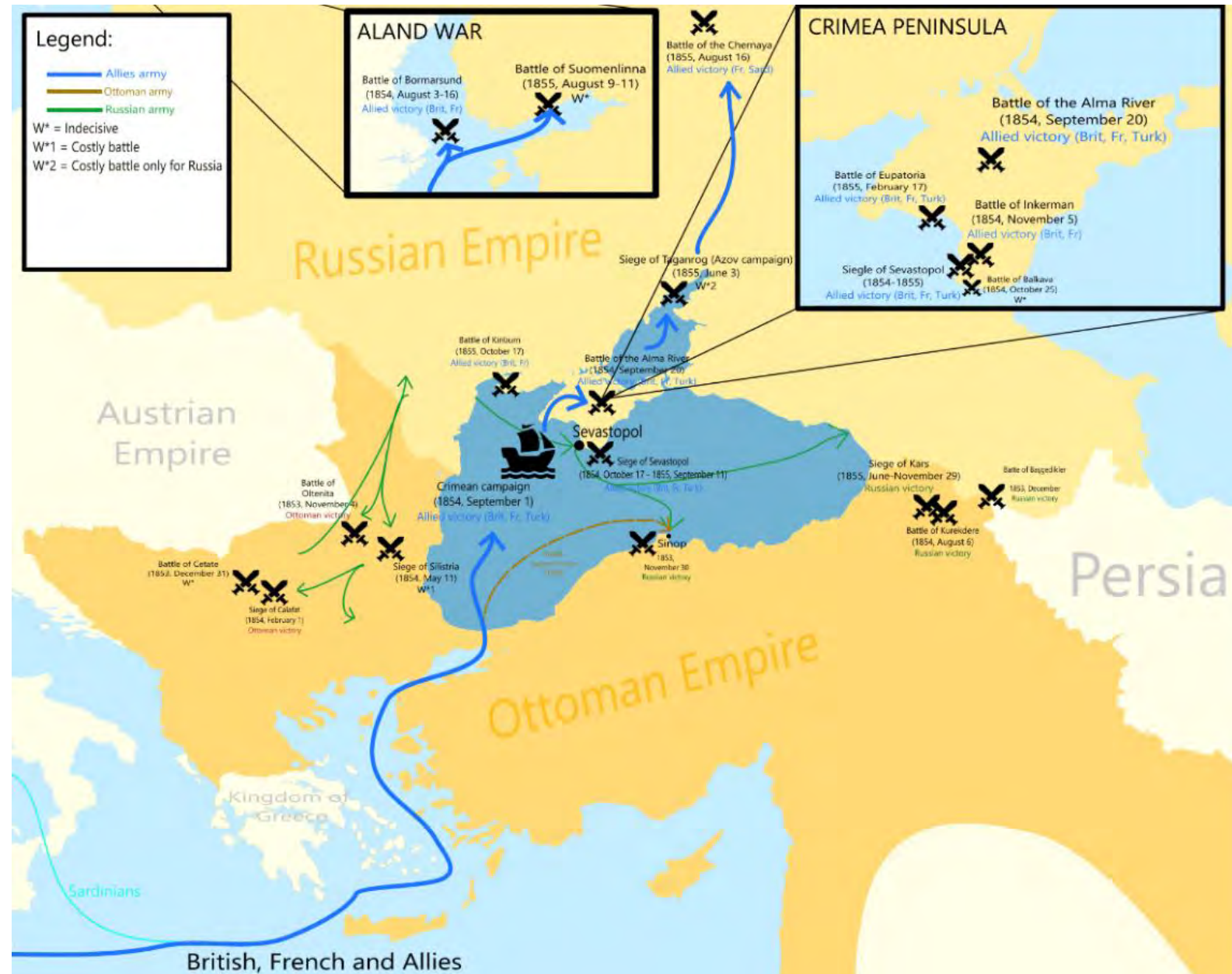
Count Cavour, Napoleon III and Italian Unification

- Prime Minister of Piedmont-Sardinia
- Promoted economic modernization, strong army and territorial expansion
- In 1855 Cavour sent 15,000 troops to join Britain and France in the Crimean War against Russia, gaining his country a seat at peace conference
- At this Congress of Vienna, he denounced Austrian control of northern Italy, gaining support of Britain and especially Napoleon III
- A French alliance and Austrian isolation paved the way for his ally Garibaldi's military successes

France Helps Sardinia

- The Austrian Army was suffering from near bankruptcy following expenses of the Crimean War
- Napoleon III's army crossed the Ticino River and outflanked the Austrian right forcing the Austrian army to retreat
- The confined nature of the country, precluded elaborate maneuver
- Austrians turned every house into a miniature fortress
- The brunt of the fighting was borne by 5,000 grenadiers of the French Imperial Guard

Battle of Magenta

Results of the War Against Austria in 1859

- France and Piedmont-Sardinia expelled Austria from northern Italy
- After the Battles of Magenta and Solferino, (at right), Austria was forced to cede Lombardy
- France initially received Lombardy from Austria by treaty, but immediately transferred it to Piedmont-Sardinia; France got parts of the "Cote d'Azur" in return from Sardinia

Garibaldi and Cavour

- Garibaldi's 1860 Expedition of the Thousand overthrew Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, inspiring Italians in other regions
- Meanwhile, Cavour ensured that any eventual unification would occur under Piedmonts' constitutional monarchy
- Cavour also sent Piedmont troops to block Garibaldi from entering Rome, which could have antagonized France
- Although the ardent republican Garibaldi distrusted Cavour, he accepted the accession of Victor Emmanuel II of Piedmont to be king of a unified Italy

A United Italy

Map legend:
- Kingdom of Sardinia in 1859
- Annexed to North Italian Kingdom 1859
- Incorporated into Kingdom of Italy 1860
- Transferred to Kingdom of Italy 1866
- Acquired by Kingdom of Italy 1870

End of Part Two – (a)