

# ***Chapter 11***

## **INDUSTRIES, IDEAS, AND THE STRUGGLE FOR REFORM, 1815–1848**

### 11.52 THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION IN BRITAIN

#### *Study Questions*

1. What was the Industrial Revolution? Why do some suggest that it was not a revolution at all?
2. What was the significance of the Agricultural Revolution for the Industrial Revolution in Great Britain? Why and how was the older system of cultivation superseded?
3. What were the results of the “enclosure acts” passed by the landowners who controlled Parliament?
4. What combination of circumstances helped to create a favorable environment for the emergence of machine industry in Britain?
5. Describe the changes that took place in Britain from about 1780 to 1840 (a) in the textile industry and (b) in other industries.
6. What does the chart on p. 462 suggest about the shift in sources of income in Britain during those years? What does the illustration on p. 456 tell us about the revolution in transportation?
7. What important population and urban changes accompanied the Industrial Revolution in Britain? Why was it difficult to deal with the problems of rapid urbanization?
8. How did the new factory system alter the lives of the working classes?
9. Explain the attitudes of (a) the new cotton lords and (b) the classical economists toward government regulation of business.

#### *Key Discussion Sentences*

1. In the years 1780 to 1815 political revolution on the Continent and economic revolution in England, went on somewhat independently of each other.
2. Without the transformation of farming by the English landowners, the Industrial Revolution probably could not have occurred.
3. Only a country like England, already wealthy from commerce and agriculture, could have been the first to initiate the machine age.
4. Political economy as taught in grim Manchester was not without reason called the “dismal science.”
5. For working people in England, the Industrial Revolution was a hard experience, but earlier conditions had been difficult also.
6. Britain after the fall of Napoleon became the workshop of the world.

### *Identifications*

Squirearchy	George Stephenson	Ricardo’s iron law of wages
Enclosure acts	Power loom	John Kay
Factory Act of 1802	Laissez-faire	Richard Arkwright
Adam Smith	Free trade	James Watt
Thomas R. Malthus	Spinning jenny	

### 11.53 THE ADVENT OF THE “ISMS”

#### *Study Questions*

1. How may an “ism” be defined? Which “isms” still important today made their appearance in the years immediately after 1815? Why did they first emerge in those years?
2. How did the attitudes of romanticism differ from those of the Enlightenment?
3. Explain love of the unclassifiable? Why was it possibly the most fundamental romantic attitude?
4. What beliefs in political and economic matters did nineteenth-century liberals generally share? What was classical liberalism?

5. What position did the English Radicals take toward (a) the political and social conditions of their day, (b) the republicans on the Continent, and (c) the early socialists?
6. Why was nationalism inherently revolutionary in this age? Comment on the preoccupation with nationalism in the early nineteenth century (a) in Germany and (b) in Eastern Europe.
7. How did nineteenth-century feminists continue the work of earlier advocates of women's rights? What major reforms did they seek and how successful were they? What do the illustrations on pp. 467 and 469 tell us about feminists in this age?
8. What positions did conservatives support in this age?

### *Key Discussion Sentences*

1. After 1815 the combined forces of industrialization and of the French Revolution led to the proliferation of new doctrines and movements.
2. Nineteenth-century liberals believed above all in rational self-government.
3. The early socialists regarded the existing economic system of private enterprise as aimless, chaotic, and outrageously unjust and they favored some degree of common ownership of productive assets.
4. The nationalists began with cultural nationalism and moved on to political nationalism.
5. Feminism resembled republicanism, radicalism, and socialism in its links to eighteenth-century predecessors and sought to expand the rights of women in both public and private life.
6. The most far-reaching of the East European movements was the Slavic Revival.
7. Deeper than other "isms" was the profound current of humanitarianism in the nineteenth century.
8. After 1815 romanticism, liberalism, radicalism republicanism, socialism, feminism, and nationalism were the political and cultural forces driving many of the new conflicts in Europe.

### *Identifications*

Gothic Revival	<i>Grimm's Fairy Tales</i>	<i>The Subjection of Women</i>
Liberal	Hegelian dialectic	Elizabeth Cady Stanton
Liberalism	Leopold von Ranke	Slavic Revival
John Stuart Mill	Friedrich List	<i>History of the Czech People</i>
Philosophical Radicals	Charles Fourier	Slavophilism
Jeremy Bentham	Louis Blanc	Adam Mickiewicz
Robert Owen	Mary Wollstonecraft	Edmund Burke
Count de Saint-Simon	George Sand	Carbonari
Joseph Mazzini	Harriet Taylor	Communism

## 11.54 THE LEAKING DAM AND THE FLOOD: DOMESTIC

### *Study Questions*

1. Explain the principal objectives after 1815 of the governments that had defeated Napoleon. Why was it difficult to maintain political stability?
2. Why did the statesmen meet every sign of agitation with attempts at repression?
3. What political developments took place in France under Louis XVIII and his successor?
4. Why did the regime established for Poland by the Vienna peace settlement fail to work?
5. Describe nationalist activities in the German states in the years after 1815. How did Metternich intervene?
6. Describe the cycle of popular unrest and government repression in Great Britain after 1815. How did economic factors contribute to the spread of political radicalism?
7. How would you summarize the domestic policies followed by most European countries immediately after 1815?
8. How did the concept of dike and flood apply in the cases of (a) France, (b) Poland, (c) the German states, and (d) Great Britain?

### *Key Discussion Sentences*

1. In the years after 1815, the forces of the political right denounced all signs of liberalism as dangerous concessions to revolution.

2. National ideas in Germany carried a kind of liberal-democratic opposition to aristocrats, princes, and kings.
3. The Poles themselves played into the hands of their Russian enemies, in part because the Poles were among the first central European peoples to develop strong nationalist aspirations.
4. The reaction after 1815 was due in part to memories of the French Revolution, but even more to the fear of revolution in the present.

### *Identifications*

Metternich	Corn Laws	Alexander I
“Congress” Poland	Peterloo massacre	Duke de Berry
<i>Burschenschaft</i>	Six Acts	Charles X
Congress at Wartburg	Cato Street Conspiracy	White terror
Carlsbad Decrees		

## 11.55 THE LEAKING DAM AND THE FLOOD: INTERNATIONAL

### *Study Questions*

1. Why were so many congresses held by the Great Powers in the years after 1815? What was their long-range significance?
2. What did the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle decide with respect to France? What happened to Alexander’s proposals for international action?
3. Why did revolutionary agitation come to a crisis in Northern Europe when the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle had just disbanded?
4. What events led to the summoning of the Congress of Troppau? Why did Metternich win over Alexander yet fail to persuade Castlereagh and the British? How was the revolution in Naples handled?
5. Describe the events that led to the Congress of Verona. What happened to the Greek effort at revolution? How was the revolution in Spain handled? With what results?
6. Explain the background and nature of the movement for independence in Latin America. What position did the British and the United States take? What was the outcome by about

1825? What does the illustration on p. 485 suggest about the leading figure of the independence movement?

7. Explain the nature and results of the revolt in Russia after Alexander's death.
8. Why did the congress system fail to make progress toward an international order? What were the consequences for liberalism in Europe?

### *Key Discussion Sentences*

1. The British reserved the right of independent judgment in foreign policy.
2. It was a fact that revolutionary agitation was international, easily leaping across frontiers, because of the operations of secret societies and of political exiles and because in any case the same ideas had spread in all countries after the French Revolution.
3. Over 300 years of European colonial empires in the Americas came to an end, with only a few exceptions, in the half-century following the independence of the United States.
4. At its inception, the Monroe Doctrine was a counterblast to the Metternich doctrine of intervention against revolution.
5. 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 prevailed everywhere in Europe.

### *Identifications*

Holy Alliance	creoles	Joseph Bonaparte
Congress system	Peninsulars	Monroe Doctrine
Protocol of Troppau	Simón Bolívar	Decembrist revolt
Ypsilanti	José de San Martín	

## 11.56 THE BREAKTHROUGH OF LIBERALISM IN THE WEST: REVOLUTIONS OF 1830–1832

### *Study Questions*

1. Explain the nature and outcome of the Greek independence movement. What were the consequences of the Middle Eastern crisis of the late 1820s?

2. What accounted for the July Revolution in France? Explain the division of opinion in the groups that had favored the revolution. How was the conflict resolved?
3. Discuss the constitutional and political changes that took place under Louis Philippe's regime. Which classes were the beneficiaries? Which groups remained dissatisfied?
4. What were the immediate effects of the revolution of 1830 in France throughout Europe? How did the 1830 Revolution undo various arrangements made at the Congress of Vienna?
5. How did the Dutch-Belgium union perform economically and politically?
6. Explain the effect upon England of the Revolution of 1830 in France. Describe the events that led to the passage of the Reform Bill of 1832 and the major accomplishments of the act. How close to revolution was Britain?
7. Summarize the reforms introduced in Britain after 1832. How did the repeal of the Corn Laws impact the British economy?

### *Key Discussion Sentences*

1. The reactionary dam broke in 1830, and thereafter the stream of liberalism could not be stopped in western Europe.
2. Charles X, in no mood to be made captive by a revolution like his long-dead brother Louis XVI, precipitately abdicated and headed for England.
3. To the beneficiaries of the Revolution of 1830, the July monarchy was the consummation and stopping place of political progress.
4. Never in the five hundred years of its history had the House of Commons been so unrepresentative as in the years before the Reform Bill of 1832.
5. The Reform Bill of 1832 was in its way a revolution.
6. After 1846 free trade was the rule for Britain.

### *Identifications*

July Ordinances

Duke of Wellington

Ten Hours Act of 1847

Louis Philippe  
*pays légal*  
Factory Act of 1833

Municipal Corporations Act  
Lord Ashley  
Catholic Emancipation

Anti-Corn Law League  
Robert Peel  
Mines Act of 1842

## 11.57 TRIUMPH OF THE WEST EUROPEAN BOURGEOISIE

### *Study Questions*

1. How did the meaning of the term *bourgeois* differ over the decades?
2. Why were the decades immediately following 1830 thought of as a kind of golden age of the west-European bourgeoisie? How did the stake in society theory apply to France and Great Britain in these years?
3. What were the major economic developments of the decades after 1830?
4. How did attitudes among working people in France and in Britain change in the period after 1830? What avenues were open to them for the improvement of their position?
5. What general observations may be made about Europe in the years between 1815 and 1848? What do the works of art by Delacroix and Daumier on pp. 490 and 497 reveal about (a) mid-nineteenth-century conceptions of revolution and (b) the triumph of the bourgeoisie?
6. Describe the objectives, nature, and results of the Chartist movement. What change took place in British labor after the 1840s? How did British police methods of coping with mass demonstrations change in the nineteenth century? Consider the illustration on p. 500 in your response.

### *Key Discussion Sentences*

1. The reigning liberal doctrine of the years 1830–1848 was the theory that those should govern who have something to lose.
2. The dominant economic doctrine emphasized the conception of a free labor market.
3. The bourgeoisie, formerly identified in contrast to the nobility, was now identified in contrast to the working class.
4. In France, socialism after 1830 blended with radical republicanism.



5. The Reform Bill of 1832 was a very English measure which adapted the English or medieval system rather than following the new ideas of the French Revolution.
6. The bourgeois age had the effect of estranging the world of labor.
7. From 1815 to 1848, the forces set free by the French and Industrial Revolutions—liberalism, conservatism, nationalism, republicanism, democracy, feminism, and socialism—were all at work, and no stabilization had yet been achieved.

### *Identifications*

Bourgeoisie

Manchester School

Chartism

July Monarchy

Poor Law of 1834

### GENERAL ESSAY QUESTIONS FOR CHAPTER 11

1. Why is the period 1815–1848 summarized as years of struggle between reaction and progress? How did conservative forces in these years oppose liberal change (a) domestically and (b) in international affairs? What was the status of the struggle by 1832? By 1848?
2. Analyze the doctrines and movements stimulated by industrialization and the French Revolution, and explain the continuing importance of each of these doctrines and movements in our own time.
3. How did the Industrial Revolution build upon and carry forward the commercial capitalism of the early modern centuries? What were the social consequences of the new industrialism for the working classes?
4. Discuss the growing division between western and eastern Europe during the years 1815–1848. By 1848 what major problems did each face?
5. Explain the changes that occurred in Britain after 1832.

### GENERAL DISCUSSION PASSAGES FOR CHAPTER 11

1. It may be (the matter is arguable) that the Industrial Revolution was more important than the French Revolution or any other change in the social and political history of human societies. (p. 449)

2. In a telescopic view of world history the two biggest changes experienced by the human race in the past 10,000 years may have been the agricultural or Neolithic revolution, which, beginning about 8000 B.C.E., ushered in the first civilizations, and the Industrial Revolution, which ushered in the modern global civilization of the last two centuries. (p. 449-450)
3. The Industrial Revolution is still going on, for in some countries industrialization has only recently begun, and even in the most highly developed countries it is always making advances. (p. 451)
4. The new industrialists wanted to be left alone to manage their factories and workers without government interventions. 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. 458)
5. For working people in England the Industrial Revolution was a hard experience. Yet the concentration of working people in city and factory eventually opened the way to improvement in their condition. Mingling and talking together, they developed a sense of solidarity, class interest, and common political aims. (pp. 460)
6. Possibly the most fundamental romantic attitude was a love of the unclassifiable—of moods or impressions, scenes or stories, sights or sounds or things concretely experienced, personal idiosyncrasies or peculiar customs that the intellect could never classify, box up, explain away, or reduce to an abstract generalization. The romantics were aware of the importance of the subconscious. The idea of original or creative genius was another of the most fundamental romantic beliefs. Genius, it was thought, made its own rules and laws. (p. 461-462)
7. Despite the obvious connection to themes of the French Revolution, the campaign for women's political rights developed more rapidly in early nineteenth-century England and America. (p. 468)
8. As a political philosophy, conservatism built upon the ideas of Edmund Burke. Burke held that every people must change its institutions by gradual evolution of its traditions and that no people could suddenly realize in the present any freedoms not already well prepared for in the past. This doctrine lacked appeal for those to whom the past had been a series of misfortunes. (p. 475)
9. Humanitarianism consisted in a heightened concern about the cruelty inflicted upon others.

To degrade human beings, use them as work animals, torture them, confine them unjustly, hold them as hostages for others, abuse their bodies, tear apart their families, and punish their relatives were increasingly regarded by Europeans as foreign to modern, enlightened civilizations. (p. 475)

10. The congresses of the Great Powers after 1815 resembled, in a tentative and partial way, the League of Nations that arose after the First World War of 1914–1918, or the United Nations that followed after the war of 1939–1945, or the regular meetings of political leaders as the European Union evolved in the early twenty-first century. (p. 480)
11. The dissensions that long continued to afflict Spanish America were all present within the independence movement itself. (p. 484)
12. The countries of northwestern Europe were growing collectively richer, more industrialized, more liberal, more bourgeois. But the industrializing societies in northwestern Europe had not solved their social problem; their whole material civilization rested upon a restless and sorely tried working class. (p. 500)
13. Everywhere there was repression everywhere, in varying degree, and apprehension; but there was also confidence in the progress of an industrial and scientific society, and political faith in the unfinished liberal program of the rights of individuals. (p. 500)