**Question**

Analyze the extent to which conservatives in continental Europe were successful in achieving their goals in the years between 1815 and 1851. Draw examples from at least two states.

* The question is addressing the success of conservative governments in comparison to liberal uprisings in Europe during the time period of 1815-1851. To answer this question, we need to find out what triggered the conservative mindset of continental Europe, how conservatism overcame liberal uprisings, and in doing so, how it achieved its purpose.

**Timeline of Conservative Achievements**

* 1789-1799: French Revolution
	+ Led to unstable society (Committee of Public Safety and the Reign of Terror led by Robespierre). Resulted in the Thermidorian Reaction
* 1790: Edmund Burke publishes *Reforms on the Revolutions in France*
	+ Summed up England’s point of view of the French Revolution calling it an anarchist state with no stability. Advocated conservatism to restore order.
* 1804: Napoleon declares himself emperor of France
	+ Gave himself absolute power and cast away the First Republic of France.
* 1814: Congress of Vienna
	+ Saw the instability and chaos inflicted upon Europe by the French Revolution. Main goal was to balance powers of European states and to maintain that balance through conservative governments.
	+ Created the Concert of Europe (Great Britain, Russia, Prussia, and Austria) as a model of conservative states.
* 1819: Peterloo Massacre
	+ English army sent to St. Peter’s Field to disrupt protests for better working conditions among urban laborers, killing and injuring many in the process. Marks a conservative stand against a liberal uprising.
* 1819: Six Acts were passed
	+ Forbade unauthorized public meetings, sped up the trials of political agitators, and increased newspaper and stamp taxes.
* 1819: Metternich issues Carlsbad Decrees
	+ Broke up the liberal group of German students trying to unify the nation. Also censored press.
* 1825: Decembrist Revolt in Russia
	+ Russian citizens demanded a constitutional government and abolition of serfdom only to be put down by Nicholas I’s army.
* 1848: French Revolution
	+ Ends with former President Louis Napoleon declaring himself Emperor Napoleon III.
* 1848: Italian Revolution
	+ Failed liberal attempts to unify the country by Mazzini and Garibaldi leads to Cavour to unite the nation through realism and a conservative state under Victor Manuel.
* 1848: German Revolution
	+ Liberalism mixed with nationalism as citizens of the German Revolution wanted a unified state. The Frankfurt Parliament drafted a constitution for King Frederick William IV only for it to be rejected.

**Thesis Statements**

1. During the early 1800's, idealistic nationalism and liberalism threatened the conservative order. The conservative backlash from 1815 to 1851 was seen to be successful in Austria, where the strong conservative movement was lead by Metternich, but less successful in France, where Revolutions in 1830 and 1848 made it hard for conservatism to take hold.
2. From 1815 to 1851, Europe saw a backlash of conservative reform as a result of the nationalist movements of the late 1700's. The conservative movement is seen in Austria and Prussia dominating the Congress of Vienna.
* The goals of the Congress of Vienna were to establish legitimacy in the governing system of continental Europe and to maintain a balance of power; nationalism and liberalism threatened the success of both goals.
* The strongest surge of conservative idealism is seen in Austria, led by Prince Metternich.
* French government was fragile, and it could not maintain a conservative government as well as other European powerhouses.
* The cause of a conservative continent of Europe was due to liberalism failing to meet the standards of a stable government.
* The liberal idea of German unification was continuously held in check by the conservative backlash from the Congress of Vienna.
* The conservatives of Europe succeeded in creating an era between 1815 and 1851 without war.

**Evidence**

* Britain’s conservatives were not very somewhat successful. The Chartist movement was going on in Britain. The movement was largely supported by the people in Britain. The conservative Tory government tried to weaken liberals in Britain by outlawing unions and events like the Peterloo Massacre tried to stop the movement. Eventually, more people in Britain would support the movement and more people would be able to vote.
* France’s conservatives were successful for a short time. The rise of ultra royalists and the returned monarchy would rule France with conservative ideas, before the Second French Revolution. The second republic in France became conservative in response to the workers in France rebelling, which would lead to the June Days. France would later be ruled by Louis Napoleon which would dissolve the Second Republic and name himself president.
* German conservatives in Austria would be successful. Klemens von Metternich was a successful Conservative who was a very important leader in the Congress of Vienna and politician in Austria. The passing of the Carlsbad decree would stop nationalism in the German states for a period of time.
* The necessary steps to answer the question is researching Conservatism during 1815 to 1851, Finding countries in this period where conservatives were in power, research which countries where conservatives were successful, or not successful and finding specific examples from these countries.
* The conservatives initially triumphed in a reactionary manner during the century following 1815. There were no major wars for 100 years. In France, the Bourbon Kings were restored in the form of Louis XVIII who ruled 1814 – 1824. Louis issued a new constitutional charter in 1814 establishing a constitutional monarchy. The monarchy was in place for 10 years until Charles X became leader of France.
* When Germany wanted to unite, Metternich passed Carlsbad Decrees in September. In so doing, he dissolved nationalistic gymnastic clubs and censored free thought at the nation’s universities.
* Additionally, these decrees ordered press censorship. They were successful at repressing liberal and nationalist ideas in Germany until 1848.
* The conservatives of Europe succeeded in creating an era between 1815 and 1914 without war.

Valerie Gantert

Lybert-Grace Rafols

Miles Strong-Austin

**FRQ #2** Jackie Marie

Question

The question is asking us to find similarities **and** differences in Metternich and Bismarck’s political ideas and accomplishments.

Step 1: Understand who Metternich and Bismarck are, their positions in power, what they believe, and support.
Step 2: How did either deal with other countries in war and in peace [and in neutrality, if any time should it happen]?
Step 3: Did they establish anything between countries such as: an embargo, treaty, declared war, etc.?
Step 4: What happened after they did said thing to said country?
Step 5: How did Metternich and Bismarck’s actions affect Prussia/Germany and (if they managed to live through it or still maintain power) did they do anything to change their country’s situation?

Timeline

1620- 30 years war

1789- The French Revolution

1799- Napoleon comes to power

1806- Holy Roman Empire comes to an end

1809- Austrian War

1809- Metternich becomes prime minister of Prussia

1861- Austro-Prussian War: Bismarck is appointed prime minister

1870-Bismarck takes over Austria

1870- Franco-Prussian War

1872- Franco- Prussian War won by Bismarck

1879- The Dual Alliance was formed by Bismarck

Thesis

1. As leaders, Otto von Bismarck and Austrian Prince Metternich sought political goals and powerful ambitions. Both being conservative leaders, they took hold of the reigns in accomplishing their priorities. Yet, they differed as Metternich dealt with international affairs and Bismarck kept his focus on Germany’s unification.
	1. Focused on maintaining their place, both political figures were determined to keep conservatism alive.
	2. As both Bismark and Metternich centralized their goal nationally, one was more international than the other.
	3. Taking hold of their position, Bismarck and Metternich were set on going through with their goals, which some were in fact, successful.
2. Metternich sought to prevent any liberal actions such as revolutions. Bismarck, a realpolitik, led the German unification movement, a liberal movement. While both had different political beliefs and actions, both tried to maintain peace throughout Europe
	1. Metternich and Bismarck both believed in an equal power throughout Europe and had similar “real politick” ideas.
	2. Metternich was not for big changes in Europe, while Bismarck was pushing for new political reforms and big, fast changes like uniting

Evidence

1. Metternich was a devoted servant of the Hapsburg emperor along with Britain’s viscount Casttereagh, the chief of architecture of Vienna settlement. It was Metternich who seemed to experience chief control over the forces of European reaction.
2. For Metternich, the recognition of the political rights and aspirations of any of the various national groups wailed mean the probable dissolution of the empire.
3. The Congress of Vienna had created the German confederation to replace the defunct Holy Roman Empire. Austria was determined to prevent any movement toward constitutionalism.
4. Bismarck was against colonizing Africa and imperialism because he wanted to keep focus on problems in Europe. Metternich was also focused on European issues and did not partake in many global issues.
5. Metternich was against liberal movements and large changes. He tried to suppress any liberal movement in the Congress of Vienna. He was a major conservative. Bismarck, a real politick, took part in large change movements such as the unification of Germany.
6. While both Metternich and Bismarck had different political views and actions, they both tried to preserve peace through the balance of powers.
7. During Bismarck’s time in power he tries to increase nationalistic power in German states and Prussia to unite Germany. While Metternich was more focused on Europe as a whole, making sure outbreaks like the French Revolution do not happen again, or hostile takeovers like reign of Napoleon.
8. In the end, Metternich and Bismarck both manipulated other countries and people to get what they wanted and needed to push their bills, which made both leaders very successful.

FRQ Group Assignment #2

Ulyana, Angel, Danah, and Mabel

A.P. Euro

3rd period

**Question:**

Identify the social and economic factors in preindustrial England that explain why England was the first country to industrialize

**Necessary Steps:**

The question asks why England was the first country to industrialize. The necessary to steps to answer the question is to use some of your background knowledge that we learned in class like: they had natural resources like coal and iron and rivers, and England is an island and didn't have and as many wars as other countries. Then you would use the timeline to state that because of farming advances there was an abundance of food which led to population growth. You would have to back the statement up with examples. After that you would say that because of the population growth people were moving to the cities, and because people needed jobs and products had to be developed quicker and at big amounts, it led to the industrialization of England. You would have to space all those out into 3 body paragraphs and finish with a conclusion summarizing all the facts used.

**Timeline:**

1563 Rev. William Lee, born at Woodborough near Nottingham, invents the Stocking Frame, a mechanical device for knitting stockings.

1708 Jethro Tull's mechanical seed sower permits large-scale planting in rows, for easier cultivation between the rows.

1709 Abraham Darby uses coke to smelt iron ore, replacing wood and charcoal as fuel.

1712 Thomas Newcomen builds first commercially successful steam engine. Which is able to keep deep coal mines clear of water, becoming the first significant power source other than wind and water.

 1733 John Kay's flying shuttle is invented.

1758 First threshing machine.

1761 James Brindley's Bridgewater Canal opens. Barges carry coal from Worsley to Manchester.

 1765 James Hargreaves invents the spinning jenny, automating weaving the warp (in the weaving of cloth).

 1769 Arkwright's water powered frame automates the weft.

1772 Bridgewater Canal extended to the Mersey, thus connecting with Liverpool. Its success kicks off extensive canal construction ("canal mania").

1775 Watt builds the steam engine, much more efficient than the Newcomen’s version.

1777 Grand Trunk Canal establishes a cross-England route connecting the Mersey to the Trent and connecting the industrial Midlands to the ports of Bristol, Liverpool, and Hull.

1779 First steam powered mills. Crompton's "mule" combines Hargreaves' and Arkwright's machines, fully automating the weaving process.

1786 Arkwright puts a Watt engine in the Albion cotton mill, Blackfriars Bridge, London.

1787 Cartwright builds a power loom.

1789 Thames-Severn Canal links the Thames to the Bristol Channel.

1792 William Murdock (James Watt's assistant) lights his home with coal gas.

1793 Eli Whitney develops his cotton gin (a device to clean raw cotton).

1801 Robert Trevithick demonstrates a steam locomotive.

1807 Robert Fulton's Clermont first successful steamboat is launched.

1811-15 Luddite riots: laborers attack factories and break up the machines they fear will replace them.

 1821 Faraday demonstrates electro-magnetic rotation, the principle of the electric motor.

1825 Marc Brunel invents a tunneling shield, making subaqueous tunneling possible.

1826-42 Brunel builds the first subaqueous tunnel, under the Thames.

1827 Berkeley Ship Canal connects Sharpness (on the Severn) to Gloucester.

1830 The Liverpool and Manchester Railway begins first regular commercial rail service.

1831 Faraday discovers electro-magnetic current, making possible generators and electric engines.

1834 Charles Babbage develops his analytic engine—the forerunner of the computer. Fox Talbot produces photographs.

1837 Morse develops the telegraph and Morse Code. Great Western is the first ocean-going steamship.

1838 Daguerre perfects the Daguerreotype.

1839 Fox Talbot introduces photographic paper.

 1843 Great Britain launches first large, iron, screw-propelled steamship.

1846 Pneumatic tire patented First telegraph cable laid under the Channel.

1849 Monier develops reinforced concrete.

 1850 Petrol (gasoline) refined is first used.

1851 Singer invents first practical sewing machine. 1853 Elisha Otis invents the elevator safety brake making skyscrapers possible

1854 Bessemer invents steel converter.

1855 Regius Chair of Technology founded at Edinburgh.

1856 W.H. Perkin produces aniline dyes, permitting brightly colored cottons.

 1857 Pasteur begins his experiments with fermentation.

1858 First Trans-Atlantic Cable completed Cathode rays discovered.

1859 Charles Darwin publishes his book, *The Origin of Species*. Etienne Lenoir demonstrates the first successful gasoline engine.

1863 Siemens-Martin open hearth process (along with the Bessemer converter) makes steel available in bulk. Steel begins to replace iron in building: steel framing and reinforced concrete make possible "curtain-wall" architecture—i.e., the skyscraper.

1867 Alfred Nobel produces dynamite, the first high explosive which can be safely handled.

1873 Christopher Sholes invents the Remington typewriter. James Clerk Maxwell states the laws of electro-magnetic radiation.

1876 Bell invents the telephone.

1877 Edison invents the phonograph.

1878 Microphone invented.

1879 Edison invents the incandescent lamp.

1884 Maxim invents the machine gun, making possible mass slaughter and beginning the mechanization of warfare.

1885 Benz develops first automobile to run on internal- combustion engine.

1888 Hertz produces radio waves.

1892 Rudolf Diesel invents his namesake.

1895 The Lumière brothers develop Cinematograph. Roentgen discovers X-rays.

1896 Marconi patents wireless telegraph.

1897 Joseph Thomson discovers particles smaller than atoms.

1899 Aspirin invented.

1900 The first Zeppelin built.

**Eight Pieces of Evidence:**

* England is an island which was rich in natural resources to supply the need for coal and steam power, as well as water travel.
* Due to its isolation during the revolutions that spread across Europe, England gained political stability.
* Since it had a more stabilized government then other European countries, economic stability followed, allowing a flourishing community to thrive.
* Agricultural revolution of the eighteenth century, which brought new methods of farming and stock breeding that led to a significant increase in food production, which in turn fed more people at lower prices with less labor, which allowed people did have the potential to buy manufactured goods.
* England had a high concentration in urban population versus the rural, allowing factories to exploit a possible work force.
* Many of the inventors and such of the time would go to England because of the social and intellectual freedom, allowing it to gain access to technology much earlier on.
* England had enough consumers that were rich enough to afford the mass-produced goods that were being produced or imported, due to a rising middle class.
* High numbers of unemployed people looking for jobs, which coincided with many factories springing up during the time, allowing a lot of people to actually work and help mass produce.

**Thesis:**

England has been at the forefront of technology and in the world’s view, despite it isolative qualities. There are many reasons why England was the first to become industrialized before the rest of Europe. One is the fact that, because it was an island, and thus away from the mainland of Europe, it wasn’t affected by the revolutions of the French and 1848, giving it a more stable lead over the rest of Europe. Another was because its large urban communities, which helped supply a need for workers in their factories. Add the fact that England was abundant in all the natural resources needed to help power an industrialized nation, then it becomes clear why they took the lead.

* England was isolated during the turbulent years of revolution, eliciting a stability that the rest of Europe did not have.
* Its large urban community gave the country a huge supply of workers in need of a job to the factories, which in turn, needed cheap labor.
* England was rich in coal, water, and other natural resources, a complete must to sustain industrialization.

England has always been a nation of progress, which helped it become the first country to become industrialized before the rest of Europe. An agriculture revolution that helped strengthen their urban community and the nation as a whole, their intellectual freedom that allowed them to get breakthrough technology first, and of course, a huge onset of the rising middle class, who could actually afford the goods that they were mass producing. In combination, England would become a powerhouse to be reckoned with.

* The agricultural revolution of the 18th century helped feed an entire nation, and strengthen the urban comminutes, which would be needed to produce workers for cheap labor.
* Intellectual freedom and encouragement helped England get technology way before most of Europe.
* A rising middle class that could actually afford the goods they were being massed produced help the economical stability.

Nasir Naleye
Manny Ledezma
Michael Cisneros
Destinee Cambium

**Question: In February 1848, the middle classes and workers in France joined to overthrow the government of Louis Philippe. By June the two groups were at odds in their political, economic, and social thinking. Analyze what transpired to divide the groups and describe the consequences for French politics**

**How to approach the question.**
What the question is asking here is what ended the unity between the two groups of in France, including the middle classes and the workers in 1848.
The steps to answering this question and how the FRQ is going to be grouped is by first separating the paragraphs. One paragraph should include all the details pertaining to why the two groups decided to revolt in 1848 in the first place. Then it is necessary to why those two groups were joined forces in the first place, then explain what caused them to split. In the last paragraph what should be discussed is how France was effected by it. Explain how the revolution ended the constitutional monarchy reign of Louis Phillipe. And how Louis Napolean came and set up the French second republic. the consequence to that was that he later ended the republic by proclaiming himself as emperor.

**TIMELINE**

1814- Louis XVIII ruled France while it was a constitutional monarchy

1814-1815: Congress of Vienna formed

1820: Louis XVIII's nephew (the Duke de Berry) assassinated

1824: Louis XVIII dies, Charles X becomes French king

July 1830: Charles X passes "Four Ordinances" in France

July 1830: July Revolution in France. Charles X abdicates, Louis Philippe becomes

French king

1845-47: Bad harvests took place throughout Europe, and the rise of food prices was bad

for the economy.

• January 1848: Marx and Engels publish Communist Manifesto

February 1848: February Revolution in Paris, barricades in the streets

1848: Louis Napoleon Bonaparte becomes President of France.

**THESIS STATEMENTS**

1. The year of 1848 was one of the most significant years in the 19th century in terms of politics. There was national unrest of how Louis Phillipe was running his country through his constitutional monarchy. The working men and the men of the middle class were both groups tired of having a king and wanted a republic to be set up. After having over thrown Louis Phillipe, Louis Napoleon took his place with the creation of the second republic. however this turned out badly due to the fact that quickly after this Louis Napoleon declared himself the emperor of France and the consequences to that were that the men lost their rights gain from the republic of France.

2. "The enemy of my enemy is my ally." During the revolutions of 1848 the middle class and the workers joined forces in effort to overthrow the government of Louis Philippe. However by June they were not on such terms. The two groups were divided by politics, economic need, and social class. The workers were social republicans and wanted a social government whereas the middle class were political republicans who supported universal suffrage however this was the most radical step they were willing to take in terms of equality. The workers wanted money to simply be distributed more equally while the middle class solely wanted more to themselves. A republic would offer the workers workshops in which the workers could become more skilled and move up in society whereas the middle class didn't care about the workshops because they were already skilled and just wanted more power for themselves. The workers were the lowest on the totem pole so they wanted the betterment of everyone because no matter what they would be pulled up as well whereas the middle class was looking out for themselves in order to compete with the aristocracy and this was the last straw in which division was inevitable.

**EVIDENCE**
Suffrage: The lower bourgeoisie (middle class) and workers both wanted the right to vote. Louis-Philippe unfortunately was opposed to electoral reform, and made achieving universal suffrage impossible.  The lower bourgeoisie and the workers proceeded and joined together and had reform banquets to talk about there need for reforms. Louis-Philippe did not like these banquets and cancelled them whenever possible.

Economy: There were bad harvests all over Europe around this time. In France Louis-Philippe was doing nothing to help the starving poor. The drought caused food prices to rocket and while workers wages were low or non-existent. This cause food riots to take place.

Rural areas: In the 1840s France was mostly rural country, with 76% of its population living in the countryside. The people in the countryside could barely support themselves, meaning a surplus was going to be expensive to those in the cities, which didn’t have much money to begin with. This will lead to riots and even more riots when Louis Philippe does nothing to help.

Policies (foreign): There was not enough military victories and people were frustrated with Louis-Philippe’s lack of power over international things and uprisings were breaking out all over France because of it.

Policies (domestic): The problem was that Louis-Philippe wasn’t doing anything to compromise with the peoples needs and were hardly and reforms taking place in France.

Socialism: Writers like Louis Blanc, Proudhon and Marx’s were all publishing their writings around this time. The main factor of Socialism was the rise of workers issues, things like low wages, long hours and poor working and living conditions. Because of the exposure of socialism ideas there were uprising in Lyons in 1831 and 1834.

*Compare and Contrast political liberalism with political conservatism in the first half of the 19th century in Europe*

**What You Should Ask Yourself?**

* **What is liberalism?**
* **What is conservatism?**
* **What was going on during this time period?**
* **Who was involved?**

**Timeline**

\***1793**-Execution of Louis XVI: The execution of Louis XVI at the hands of radical democrats convinced most monarchs they could trust only aristocratic governments or governments of aristocrats in alliance with the wealthiest middle-class and professional people.

**1814**- Bourbon rule in France (monarchy restoration in France). The new king was a brother of Louis XVI.

**1815**-Concert of Europe (Congress of Vienna): The great powers (Russia, Austria, Prussia, and Great Britain) sought to maintain conservative domestic governments and regulate their international relations.

**1815**-War of Liberation: Fredrick William III promised form of constitutional government but went back on promise and created diets and exercised advisory functions

**1819**- England: Six Acts Attempted to prevent radical leaders from agitating and to give the authorities new powers.

**1819**-Germany: Carlsbad Decrees- It was a set of reactionary restrictions that provided for university inspectors and press censors of the student Burschenschaften after they killed Sand

**1819-**England: The Peterloo Massacre where cavalry charged into a crowd of about 80,000 that demanded reform of parliamentary representation.

**1820**: Spanish Revolution

**1825**-Russia: Decembrist Revolt: Liberals wanted a constitutional government and abolition of serfdom

**1827**-France: Liberals gained seats in the Chamber of Deputies: This was part of the Charter in France which guaranteed most of the rights of Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizens and promised not to challenged property rights

**1829**-Great Britain: Catholic Emancipation Act- Granted full political rights to Roman Catholics- Liberal measure for the conservative purpose of preserving order in Ireland

**1830**-Belgium: Authorities and propertied class try to set up government and then failed, and then British Prime Minister persuaded representatives of London to declare independence

**1832**- England: Reform Act of Parliament that introduced changed to electoral system of England and Wales

**1848-**Revolutions of 1848: Some were liberal because they demanded the protection of rights such as property and called for constitutions, representative governments, and economic structure.

**1848**-Realpolitik: triumph of nationalist goals by means of conservatism

**Thesis 1:**

During the first half of nineteenth century, two major conflicting ideologies were liberalism and conservatism. These ideologies are polar opposites but do have one thing in common which is the drive for what they believe is a better way; liberalism supports a representative government that protects the people who are deemed equal by law and has minimal interference in the economy, Conservatism on the other hand, supports legitimate monarchies, landed aristocracies, and established churches and accepted gradual change.

1. Liberalism had challenged the conservative order established by the Congress of Vienna’s attempt to settle territorial disputes and French Revolution turmoil. Liberalist sought moderate political reform and a freer marker
2. Despite the challenges of liberalism , Conservatism(Conservatives) managed to remain in power due to their support in legitimate monarchies landed aristocracies, and established churches…etc
3. Conservatism and Liberalism, although very different, do have at least one similarity which is the drive to push for the way each believes government and society should be operated.

**Thesis 2:**

The Congress of Vienna established a dominant conservative political order in Europe. Conservatism supported monarchies, aristocracies, established churches, and favored gradual change. It was challenged by liberalism which, unlike conservatism, favored the middle class and more radical change. Both however were strongly concerned over the good and wellbeing of a country.

1. Conservatives supported the monarchy, aristocracy, church and the old ways of Europe.
2. Liberalists challenged conservatives and sought to reform Europe by supporting radical change with a representative government and minimal government interference.
3. Although they had their differences, conservatism and liberalism both wanted what they believed was best for their country.

**Information**

**Benjamin Constant (Liberal)**

* Swiss born French politician and writer
* Wrote on politics and religion and on psychological novels
* Although criticized the French revolution, works still tried to find a middle ground for monarchy and liberty.
* Created many theories, such as a constitutional theory, which intended for royal power to be a neutral power to protect, balance, and restrain other excess powers.
* Writings mostly portrayed self-sacrifice and warmth of human emotions for social living.
* While pleading for individual liberty, he felt that egoism and self-interest were deficient as part of a true definition of individual liberty.

**Policy Principles**

* Work of Benjamin Constant
* Written in 1806, published in 1815
* Writing consists of principles that should guide institutions and politics into a liberal democracy
* Highlights risks of despotism and defends the opposite power would be strictly limited in its function.
* "The error of those who, in good faith in their love of freedom, gave the sovereignty of the people unlimited power comes from the way in which ideas are formed in politics. They saw in history a small number of men, or even one in possession of immense power, which was very hard, but their wrath is directed against the possessors of power, and not against the power itself. Instead of destroying it, they have thought that move." In the policy principles he sees in the idea of absolute sovereignty of the people developed by Rousseau "the most terrible of all auxiliary kinds of despotism."

**Liberal Revolution of 1820**

* A Portuguese political revolutions that lasted from 1820 to 1826
* After French defeat in 1814, Portugal experienced political turmoil
* Porto, place of strong, dynamic bourgeoisie and liberal tradition was a great place for Liberal Revolution to being
* Demanded
	+ Immediate return of royal court to continental Portugal to restored “metropolitan dignity.”
	+ A constitutional monarchy to be set up in Portugal
	+ Restore trade with Brazil
* Prince Miguel managed to close parliament
* Trigger 6 years of civil wars, which pitted him against his brother, Pedro IV of Portugal, head of liberal faction.

**Reform Act 1832**

* Act of Parliament that introduced changed to electoral system of England and Wales.
* Proposed by Whigs, led by Lord Grey
* Act granted seats in the House of Commons to large cities that sprung up during the Industrial Revolutions
* Took away seats from the “rotten boroughs”, those of the smaller populations
* Increased number of people entitled to vote, increasing the size of electorate, allowing 1 out of 6 males to vote in a population of about 14 million

**Klemens Von Metternich**

* a German politician and statesman of Rhenish extraction
* one of the most important diplomats of his era, serving as the Foreign Minister of the Holy Roman Empire and the Austrian Empire
* led the Austrian delegation at the Congress of Vienna which divided post-Napoleonic Europe between the major powers
* According to Metternich, the liberal revolutions of the 1820s and '30s in Spain and parts of Italy and Germany were “unhistorical” and unrealistic
* a major influence in Austria and in Europe generally, devoted his energies to erecting an antirevolutionary chain of international alliances throughout Europe

**François Pierre Guillaume Guizot**

* was a French historian, orator, and statesman
* a dominant figure in French politics prior to the Revolution of 1848, a conservative liberal who opposed the attempt by King Charles X to usurp legislative power
* worked to sustain a constitutional monarchy following the July Revolution of 1830
* famous as the originator of the quote "Not to be a republican at 20 is proof of want of heart; to be one at 30 is proof of want of head"
* as a leader of the "Doctrinaires", committed to supporting the policies of Louis Phillipe and limitations on further expansion of the political franchise
* earned the hatred of more left-leaning liberals and republicans through his unswerving support for restricting suffrage to propertied men

**Edmund Burke**

* British statesman, parliamentary orator, and political thinker prominent in public life from 1765 to about 1795 and important in the history of political theory
* He championed conservatism in opposition to Jacobinism in Reflections on the Revolution in France (1790)
* In his own day, Burke's writings on France were an important inspiration to German and French counterrevolutionary thought
* The central claim of the book was that not only must revolutionary France be defeated militarily but, in a break with other British politicians who did not support the revolution, that the ancien regime must be reinstated as well
* The tract has been used as a defining piece of modern conservatism as well as an important contribution to international theory

**Joseph de Maistre**

* French polemical author, moralist, and diplomat who, after being uprooted by the French Revolution in 1789, became a great exponent of the conservative tradition
* He defended hierarchical societies and a monarchical State in the period immediately following the French Revolution
* According to Maistre, any attempt to justify government on rational grounds will only lead to irresolvable arguments about the legitimacy and expediency of any existing government, and that this, in turn, will lead to violence and chaos

# Discuss the extent to which 19th century Romanticism was or was not a conservative cultural and intellectual movement.

## Necessary steps to answer the question:

1. Define Romanticism
2. Decide on a position: choose between conservative, non-conservative, or a qualified (conservative or non-conservative with an exception)
3. Identify what 19th century Romanticism is
4. Discuss Romanticism in a cultural and intellectual realm

## Thesis 1:

Economically, many romantics criticized industrialism believing it rivaled and threatened the existence of nature. Religiously, an emphasis on feeling and emotions lead to a religious revival in Europe. Artistically, the age of romanticism birthed many new outlets for self-expression in music and art. It is in the intellectual and cultural movements in economics and religion that the conservative aspects of romanticism can located, however in the cultural movements in the arts romantics maintained a liberal approach,

1. Economically, many romantics criticized industrialism believing it rivaled and threatened the existence of nature.
2. Religiously, an emphasis on feeling and emotions lead to a religious revival in Europe.
3. Artistically, the age of romanticism birthed many new outlets for self-expression in music and art.

## Thesis 2:

In many ways, Romanticism was a more liberal movement through its advancements in social reform, political ideology, and artistic endeavors which all demonstrated a greater capacity for intellectual growth.

1. Because of the superiority of emotion over thought, Romanticism pushed for social rights.
2. Political reform was in many ways forced by the Romantic Movement in a way to bring fair rights to the working class.
3. Artists of the movement emphasized the beauty of nature, and pushed for a limit to the increasingly rapid growth of industry.

## Timeline

1762- Rousseau wrote Emile – in which he argued that parents and children are different and children should be given freedom to experience reality

1776-1837- John Constable portrays his conservative views through his paintings.

1770-1831- Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel comes up with a set of ideas; thesis, antithesis, and synthesis. These ideas later formed the belief that all periods of history have been of almost equal value because each was, by definition, necessary to the achievements of those that came later.

1778- Johann Gottfried Herder wrote an essay, “On the Knowing and Feelings of the Human Soul”, in which he rejected the mechanical explanation of nature that was extremely popular with Enlightenment thinkers.

1781-The critique of Pure Reason was written by Immanuel Kant who tried to reconcile rationalism with romantic ideals such as human freedom, immorality, and Gods existence. The categorical Imperative.

1788- The critique of Practical Reason by Immanuel Kant. (SEE Pure Reason)

1798- William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge wrote *Lyrical Ballads* as a manifesto of a new poetry that rejected the rules of 18th century criticism.

1799- Friedrich Schlegel wrote *Lucinde* which attacked the prejudices against women as capable of being a little more than lovers and domestics.

1802- Viscount Francois Rene de Chateaubriand wrote *The Genius of Christianity* in which he argues that the essence of religion is “passion”.

1802-1885 – Victor Hugo authored Les Miserables and The Hunchback of Notre Dame which depicted the romantic view of human nature and human rights.

1812- Lord Byron, an English romantic poet, wrote The Childe Herald Pilgrimage which depicted the ultimate romantic poet

1814- Lord Byron wrote Don Juan which acknowledged the cruelty of nature as well as its beauty

1808-Johann Wolfgang von Goethe wrote Faust which was about a man who made a deal with the devil for greater knowledge than any human being, which left him with a longer lifespan than other beings causing him great pain when the love of his life dies and goes to heaven.

1825- Sir Walter Scott wrote *Tales of the Crusaders* which was about the medieval crusades against Islam. Although they presented heroic images of Muslim warriors, these paintings and novels ignored the havoc that the crusaders had visited on the people of the Middle East.

1831-John Constable Paints Salisbury Cathedral from the meadows- depicted a small church being swallowed by the majestic meadows

Neo-Gothic architecture – which was a revival of medieval architecture with a modern twist

1844- Joseph Mallard William Tume wrote Rain, Steam, and Speed-The Great Railroad, in which he argued that technology was strong enough to dominate society

## Evidence

In 1832, after continuous pressure from the ever-growing presence of the Middle Class, a Reform Bill was issued, allowing for 20% of the male population to vote. The bill was an act of Parliament that transferred voting privileges from small regions controlled by nobility and gentry to large industrial towns controlled by middle class

The year of 1844, a new Factory Act was established, placing limits on child labor, and the amount of hours children and women could work per day. During the Industrial Revolution, factory working conditions were horrible and workers had to work twelve to fourteen hours a day. The Factory Acts were in response to uprisings about the poor conditions of the factories.

Poet and Painter William Blake of the Romantic era described industry as a form of human evil, which corrupted the purity and perfection of nature.



Victor Hugo believed in Republicanism and was for social reforms including banning the death penalty. He already had an influential position in France, being the son of a Napoleonic general, and he used this to popularize some of his novels, the most famous of which was "Hunchback of Notre Dame" which most definitely invokes the emotion was a necessity for all Romantic works of art from paintings to novels.

Rousseau believed that people could govern themselves and advocated freedom. He is known as the Father of Romanticism. He wrote *Emile*  in which he explained that our goal should be to encourage natural abilities of each child instead of making everyone the same (individualism). He also wrote *New Heloise* in which he compares and contrasts the beautiful world of nature to the corrupt artificial life of the city.

Artists such as, Eugene Delacroix, John Constable, and Walter Scott, supported social change within their countries portraying their views through their art.

John Wesley began Methodism which encouraged Christians to follow the original gospels. It was a revolt against deism and rationalism in the Church of England. Methodism stressed inward, heartfelt religion and the possibility of Christian perfection in this life.

Romantics were against industry because they believed that industry was bad for nature and for humans.

Friedrich Schlegel wrote *Lucinde* which attacked the prejudices against women as capable of being a little more than lovers and domestics. He described Lucinde as equal to the male hero which shocked contemporary morals.

John Constable, and English landscape painter, was politically conservative. In *Salisbury Cathedral, from the Meadows,* he portrayed a stable world in which neither political turmoil nor industrial development challenged the traditional dominance of the church and the landed classes.

Johann Gottfried Herder wrote an essay, “On the Knowing and Feelings of the Human Soul”. He saw human beings and societies as developing organically, like plants, over time. Human beings were different at different times and places. He was also the reason for the revival of German folk culture.

Viscount Francois Rene de Chateaubriand wrote *The Genius of Christianity.* He believed that the foundation of faith in the church was the emotion that its teachings and sacraments inspired in the heart of the Christian. This book was known as the “bible of Romanticism”. This was the most important book to express the disapproval of both the religious policy of the revolution and the anticlericalism of the Enlightenment.

Pieces of Evidence

* Losing the Crimean War in 1855 weakened Russia as they lost territory by the black sea and ended the Concert of Europe that maintained the balance of power. Also forcing Russia to rethink their domestic policies.
* Serfdom still existed in 19th Century Russia. Despite Emancipation by Tsar Alexander II the serfs were not truly free. They received no free title to their land and paid for the land to the government over the course of years, often the land would not be enough to support them.
* In 1864 Zemstvos, local councils, were organized and were administered largely by the nobility. They were ineffective due to poor funding.
* When Tsar Alexander I took the lead in suppressing Liberalism and Nationalism.
* The Decembrist Revolt of 1825 led by army officers for reform while there was no ruler in Russia after the death of Tsar Alexander I. Forcing Nicholas I to take the throne. The revolt still took place, calling for a constitution and for Constantine to replace Nicholas I. The first revolt in modern Russia with clear political goals.
* No reform from Nicholas I who acknowledged the need for it to improve economic growth and social improvement. Government censorship with barely any attempt at an efficient government.
* Russia used the open field system late into the Industrial Revolution.
* Russia remained an absolute monarchy with no republic being established at anytime from the 18th-19th century.

Thesis

Thesis#1:

Russia's slow economic develop during the 18th and 19th century was due in part by poor leadership and unequal distribution of land and wealth.

Thesis#2:

The inability to create reforms and political systems prevented Russia during a period of European economic growth for other nations.

# Discuss three developments that enabled Great Britain to achieve a dominant economic position between 1700 and 1830.

## Thesis 1:

Militarily, Britain won key naval victory’s that were instrumental to their dominance. Scientifically the rises of new inventions lead to advancements in industry. Agriculturally new farming and agrarian business practices produce conditions for a favorable economy. It is developments in these three realms that Great Britain achieved a dominant economic standing in Europe.

1. Britain’s superior navy led them to many victories which eventually strengthened their economy.
2. New scientific inventions in the 18th century played a major factor in the rise of Great Britain as an economic super power.
3. New farming methods and practices led to industrial innovation which was key to Britain’s becoming a dominant economy in Europe.

## Thesis 2:

Britain expanded influence and power through colonization which was significant to their economic superiority. The impacts of the industrial revolution on Britain lead to new innovation and a prosperous economy. Along with colonization and the industrial revolution, Great Britain’s location played an important role in it’s becoming a dominant economic position.

1. British colonies in the Americas and Asia opened up new trade routes for Britain which eventually only helped their growing economy.
2. Great Britain’s geographical location meant that the country was unaffected by the instability that took place in other parts of Europe,
3. New innovation in the Agricultural and Industrial revolutions paved way for a growing British economy.

## Timeline

1688-Britian built its reputation of tolerance and political stability. Hobbes and Locke become the pinnacle leaders on government and human nature.

1705-Newcomen Engine- 1st steam engine, inefficient

1713-The treaty of Utrecht: established the boundaries in the empire in the first half of the eighteenth century.

1739-The War of Jenkins ear- part of the struggle between Spain and England that led to the War of the Austrian Succession. Robert Jenkins, master of the ship Rebecca, had his ear cut off by Spanish coast guards. Jenkins showed his carefully preserved ear in the British House of commons in 1738, and England, already resentful at its exclusion from the Spanish colonial trade, declared war.

1739-1763-Seven years’ war- leads to the decline of France as a superpower, they become bankrupt

Enclosure method- fencing of lands into block fields by British landlords to increase production + achieve greater commercial profits, intro to capitalistic attitude

1750- Britain starts industrializing

1760-James watts engine- more efficient, improves upon Newcomen’s steam engine.

1763- Acquisition of India affected Britain’s economy in a positive way.

1764-water frame- produce more durable cotton fabric, led to shift in production of cotton textiles form households to factories

1765- James Hargreaves’s Spinning Jenny- mechanizes the spinning wheel. Mass produce thread to meet needs of weavers.

1775-1783- American Revolution

1780s-William Pitt the Younger- destruction of British rights, unsuccessfully supported

1789-1793- French Revolution

1790-Edmund Burkes Reflection on the Revolution in France

1804-1814-Napoleon’s Empire

1805-Napolean loses the battle of Trafalgar, Napoleon loses to Lord Nelson. The British lost no ships and this battle ended all French hope of invading Britain and guaranteed British control of the sea for the rest of the war.

1807-Milan Decree: stopped other nations from trading with Great Britain-Continental System: embargo on British trade, the British economy survived because of trade with North and South America and the eastern Mediterranean, other European economies were badly hurt.

1814-Congress of Vienna- formed to prevent a recurrence of the Napoleonic nightmare. They resolved that one country could not be dominant over Europe.

1819- Peterloo and the Six Acts: a series of laws which attempted to prevent radical leaders from agitating and to give the authorities new powers.

1829- Catholic Emancipation Act passed in Great Britain: Roman Catholics could now become members of Parliament; ended the Anglican monopoly on British political life.

## Evidence

The cabinet system helped England to politically organize and stabilize the economy. It is a system of government, as in Britain, in which the cabinet (rather than the prime minister) exercises responsibility for formulating policy and directing both the government and the executive branch. In the UK, cabinet government has been undermined as a check on the power of the prime minister.

The seven years’ war gave England more land in America and established them as an all-around super power, while France went bankrupt and started declining as a European power.

Inventions in industry such as spinning Jenny and the flying shuttle helped England expand their economy by allowing them to produce more goods at a cheaper cost. The Jenny mechanizes spinning, making it quicker than having it done by hand.

Railroads allowed for goods and raw materials to be sent from place to place quicker. Goods were sold to a wider market; they can get to further distances in a faster amount of time. Raw materials were sent from rural areas to urban factories faster

New farming methods such as crop rotation and fencing helped to increase the amount of crops grown.
They helped to maximize production. The enclosure movement meant that more food was grown because there wasn’t a patch of land that was not used.

England beat Napoleon which gave them more power and it got rid of the continental system so England can trade again. It also helped in the long run because the continental system didn't hurt them but the trading with other countries still helps.

Napoleon loses the battle of Trafalgar, Napoleon loses to Lord Nelson. The British lost no ships and this battle ended all French hope of invading Britain and guaranteed British control of the sea for the rest of the war.

Britain was first to industrialize and benefit from new innovation because of the country’s abundance of water, natural resources, stable laissez-faire government, abundance of food, abundant labor force, and the fact that they were not decimated by the Napoleonic wars.

Britain gained more land in the Americas and Asia, even during the 7 years’ war, which opened up more trade routes, expanding their influence.

Since Great Britain was an island, this came to their advantage, so they weren’t affected by the Napoleonic wars, or any other turmoil that went on in Europe at the time. They could just focus on industrialization and new innovation.

FRQ Group Assignment

Ulyana, Angel, Danah, and Mabel
3rd period

Necessary Steps to Answer the Question:
- Formulate a Thesis
- State in the intro what will be introduced in the body paragraphs (brief description of evidence).
- Write the body paragraphs using the knowledge you have of the people associated with each revolution and compare and contrast in each paragraph
- Write the body paragraphs with specific groupings
- Restate the hypothesis in the conclusion and give your final thought

Timeline:

1633: Galileo comes before the Inquisition for his ideas on heliocentricism.

1637: Descartes’ *Discourse on Method* emphasizes reason.

1690: John Lock introduces the concept of “table rasa” via *Essay Concerning Human Understanding*.

1721: Montesquieu’s *Persian Letters* and *The Spirit of the Laws* discuss social and political methodology, criticism of the Church and French government, and opposes prejudice.

1733: Diderot’s Encyclopedia is written. Voltaire’s most significant philosophe works *include Concerning the English, Candide,* and *Treatise on Toleration.*

1750’s: Classical music begins.

1762: Rousseau’s *The Social Contract* introduces democratic ideals, including general will of the people, equality, and freedom.

1800: Beethoven begins to compose, changing the era of music. Volta creates the first battery. Chopin composes. Enlightenment era dies out.

1803: France occupies Hanover, Germany.

1804: Napoleon declares himself Emperor of France.

1807: Thomas Moore publishes *Irish Melodies*.

1812: Lordy Byron publishes *Childe Harold’s Pilgrimage*, helping the Romanticism era’s tropes.

1813: The Waltz becomes huge in London, bringing in a new era of music style. Jane Austen publishes *Pride and Prejudice*.

1814: George Stevenson produces the first steam locomotive. Napoleon is banished to Elba.

1815: Religion is more accepted than the previous Enlightenment times. Gothic architecture is used.

1831: Victor Hugo publishes The Hunchback of Notre Dame. Frankenstein is published, presenting the contrast of man versus nature.

1848: Revolutions spread across Europe, bringing with it nationalism and an age of reasoning. Romanticism dies out.

Thesis:

* Enlightenment ideals viewed nature as a more of clock work rather than a mysterious force and wanted to stay away from the metaphysical, and go with the more concrete, analytical aspect of the world. People like Isaac Newton (father of physics) and René Descartes (use of modern reasoning) wanted to explain the forced applied to our lives and how they worked. Romanticists on the other hand, viewed nature as a force that shaped human life, and thus was considered the ideal, versus the more mechanistic ways that the Industrial Age brought upon them. These philosophes, like Rousseau or Beethoven, wrote novels and music that would bring great emotion to their audience and such bring them to a more natural state.
* Enlightenment and Romanticism are polar opposites, in which Enlightenment was the era of “Why it is?” as shown by Newton’s birthing of physics and Diderot’s Encyclopedia, which sought to eliminate superstition, while Romanticism was the era of “Why/How we are?” as shown by Kant’s Pure Critique of Reason which asked how we can prove our existence, and Victor Hugo, who’s novels inspired passion and emotion in his readers to think about their place in the world.

8 pieces of evidence to support thesis:
Romantics:
Rousseau was one of the more popular philosophes during the French revolution who wrote novels that began the development of Romanticism. His most important novel that was just the start to pre-Romanticism was Julie, or the New Heloise. He is also very well known for his book, The Social Contract, which talked about how to set up a political community.
While Immanuel Kant may not have been a Romantic philosopher, his ideas were what influenced the Romanticism. Kant wanted to understand how we know if the real world is truly real or just in our minds. He wrote Pure Critique of Reason, which made many philosophes the Romantics that they were.
Beethoven, a German composer, lived through the Enlightenment as well as the Romantic era. The beginning of the Romantic era influenced Beethoven's music greatly. His music was filled with emotion and was very dramatic which mirrored romantic characteristics.
Victor Hugo, a French novelist, is one of the most well-known French Romantic writers. He wrote many novels and dramas that furthered Romanticism. One work in particular, Les Miserable’s, is one of his best known novels which is full of emotion and drama and represents Romanticism perfectly.

Enlightenment:
René Descartes (1596–1650)
A French philosopher and scientist who revolutionized algebra and geometry and made the famous philosophical statement “I think, therefore I am.” Descartes developed a deductive approach to philosophy using math and logic that still remains a standard for problem solving.
Denis Diderot (1713–1784)
A French scholar who was the primary editor of the Encyclopédie, a massive thirty-five-volume compilation of human knowledge in the arts and sciences, along with commentary from a number of Enlightenment thinkers. The Encyclopédie became a prominent symbol of the Enlightenment and helped spread the movement throughout Europe.
Thomas Hobbes (1588–1679)
A philosopher and political theorist whose 1651 treatise Leviathan effectively kicked off the English Enlightenment. The controversial Leviathan detailed Hobbes’s theory that all humans are inherently self-driven and evil and that the best form of government is thus a single, all-powerful monarch to keep everything in order.
Sir Isaac Newton (1642–1727)
An English scholar and mathematician regarded as the father of physical science. Newton’s discoveries anchored the Scientific Revolution and set the stage for everything that followed in mathematics and physics. He shared credit for the creation of calculus, and his Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica introduced the world to gravity and fundamental laws of motion.

Madison-Belinda-Joanna-Gaby

 **Rise of Nationalism**

**Prompt**

*Referring to specific individuals or works, discuss the ways in which TWO of the following expressed the concept of nationalism in the 19th century: artists, composers, writers.*

**What is being asked?**

* What is nationalism?
* Who was affected by it?
* How did it arise?
* How did writers, composers, artists and/or their works express nationalism?

**Timeline**

**1804** -Serbian Revolution

**1815** -Congress of Vienna (Nationalists Disagreed)

**1821** -Greek Revolution

**1829** -Greek Independence

**1825** -Decembrist Revolt (Russia)

**1830s** -Polish Revolution

**1830-48**-Italian Revolution

**1839** -Belgian Independence

**1848** -German Revolution

**1848** -French Revolution “February”

**1848** -Hungary Revolution

**1853** -Crimean War

**1866** -Austro-Prussian War

**1870** -Franco Prussian War

**1871** -Italian Unification

**1871** -German Unification

**1878** -Congress of Berlin
 Granted Independence for:

 Serbia

 Romania

 Montenegro

 \*Bulgaria was promised Autonomy

**Thesis**

1) As the Congress of Vienna was settling the territorial disputes and turmoil left behind from the Napoleonic Wars and the French Revolution, a spark of nationalism had spread throughout Europe causing the want of regions based according to nationalities and ethnics instead of legitimate monarchies and dynasties, which can be seen in the works of various writers and artists such as ……..

2) Nationalism is the belief that one is part of a nation, defined as a community with its own language, traditions, customs, and history that distinguishes it from other nations and makes it the primary focus of a person's loyalty and sense of identity. It was the single most powerful ideology of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and can be seen with the likes of ….

Topic Sentences Ideas:

-Many great writers felt the need to express their sense of nationalism in written works. Some of these writers included...

-Artists such as ... depicted their pride right on canvas, using art as a way of expressing their beliefs

-Although the work of these artists and writers differentiated, they were all able express what nationalism was and meant to them in their own way.

-During the nineteenth century, nationalistic movements occurred often in hopes of an independent nation….

 **Evidence**Joseph Ernest Renan

* Philosopher and writer
* Famous for works in Christianity and political theories (nationalism + national identity)
* Defined nationalism/nationhood by the desire of a people to live together (famous quote: having done great things together and wishing to do more). Opposed to different definitions such as a group of people that share ethnicity or a common background.
* Wrote *Qu'est-ce qu'une nation?* (What Is A Nation?), an essay the describes the differences between nationhood and racial/ethnic groupings.

Giuseppe Mazzini

* Italian politician, journalist, and activist for unification of Italy
* Became part of a group called the Carbonari, a secret association with political purpose
* Formed a secret new political society called “Young Italy”, which promoted the unification of Italy. They believed in Italy being “One, Independent, Free Republic”. With their motto being “God and People”, they believed that unification of Italy into a single republic was the only base Italian liberty
* Many insurrection and riot attempts eventually led him to London (exile).
* Launched the *Associazione Nazionale Italiana*
* Many of his failed riots eventually ended with his death in 1872 from pleurisy.

Alexey Venetsianov

* Russian painter
* Paintings depicted peasant lives and every day, working class
* Left the service to devote himself to art
* Focused on Russian landscapes, everything Russia

Ilya Repin

* Russian painter and sculptor that dedicated more of his work to his native land, Ukraine.
* Artworks are very realistic, captures social issues within a picture.
* Painted a series of paintings relating to Russian revolutionary movements.
* One of his artwork ,*They Did Not Expect Him*, depicts Russian and Ukraine national motifs.
* Famous piece, *Reply of the Zaporozhian Cossacks of Sultan Mehmed IV of the Ottoman Empire,* took a decade, involved liberty, equality, and fraternity. Wanted to depict Ukrainian Coassack republicanism.

Eugène Delacroix (1798-1863)

* French Romantic artist
* Dramatic and romantic content characterized the central themes of his maturity
* Delacroix was inspired by contemporary events to invoke the romantic image of the spirit of liberty
* "Delacroix was passionately in love with passion, but coldly determined to express passion as clearly as possible."
* Probably Delacroix's best known painting, it is an unforgettable image of Parisians, having taken up arms, marching forward under the banner of the tri-color representing liberty, equality, and fraternity, *Liberty Leading the People* (1830)

John Stuart Mill (1806-1873)

* British philosopher and important figure in liberal political philosophy
* Considered to be one of the first liberal nationalists along with Ernest Renan
* He was an influential contributor to social theory, political theory, and political economy.
* He has been called "the most influential English-speaking philosopher of the nineteenth century"
* Wrote *Considerations on Representative Government*, an argument for representative government, the ideal form of government in Mill's opinion, published in 1861

Isaac Levitan (1860-1900)

* A classical Lithuanian-Russian landscape painter who advanced the genre of the "mood landscape"
* He painted scenes from Russia over the course of the century, and their works defined the landscape on its own terms in order to demonstrate his adoration and nationalism towards Russia
* He painted *Sunny Day* (1876)

Alexander Pushkin (1799-1837)

* A Russian author of the Romantic era who is considered by many to be the greatest Russian poet and the founder of modern Russian literature.
* He helped to establish Russian as a literary language and the idea that the writer should play a social role.
* Russia's cultural self-definition in many respects centered on the figure of Pushkin, and the cult surrounding him lasted through the Soviet period and beyond.
* Of his numerous writings, his epic poem "The Bronze Horseman" (1833) dealt the most directly with Russian identity, and it captured many of the ambiguities of Peter's legacies