

Appendix

Socialism

Definition: Utopian Socialists of the early nineteenth century believed in helping the laboring poor, denounced the individualist philosophy of capitalism, and sought to create a cooperative utopian society. Practical Socialists, such as Louis Blanc and Pierre Joseph Proudhon, sought practical measures to improve the condition of the working class and the institution of universal suffrage. Scientific Socialist Karl Marx saw capitalism leading toward a class struggle where the working class would ultimately overthrow capitalism and create a “dictatorship of the proletariat” and a classless society.

Period	Britain	France	Germany	Austria (Hungary)	Italy	Russia
1815-30		Utopian Socialists: Saint-Simon, Fourier				
1830-48		Proudhon, <i>What Is Property?</i> , 1840 Blanc; national workshops, 1848				
1848-71	Marx and Engels, <i>The Communist Manifesto</i> , 1848		Bismarck cuts a deal with the Lassallean Socialists			Nihilists
1871-1914	Fabian Society, 1883 (Socialism by democratic, nonviolent means; favored by the middle and upper classes, intellectuals, and authors) Labour party; Hardie Welfare state in the early 20th century (prior to WWI)	Socialists gain seats in Chamber of Deputies under Jaures, 1905-14	Gotha Programme, 1875 (statement of the Marxists and the Lassallean Socialists that underlies the formation of the SDP) First welfare state in Europe, 1880s SPD is the largest party by WWI			Social Democrats split into Bolsheviks and Mensheviks Lenin exiled, 1895-1900

By Countries

Country	Conservatism	Nationalism	Liberalism	Socialism	Romanticism
Britain	<p>Corn Laws, 1816</p> <p>Peterloo Massacre, 1819</p> <p>Moves toward liberalism as a way to stabilize society and avoid revolution, 1830-48</p>	<p>Jingoism; Congress of Berlin, 1878</p> <p>Disraeli pro-imperialism</p> <p>Imperialism in Africa and Asia</p>	<p>Bentham, utilitarianism (“the greatest good for the greatest number”)</p> <p>Catholic Emancipation Act, 1829</p> <p>Factory Act, 1831</p> <p>Reform Bill, 1832</p> <p>Slavery abolished in the empire, 1833</p> <p>Poor Law, 1834</p> <p>Mines Act, 1842</p> <p>Repeal of Corn Laws, 1846</p> <p>10-Hour Law, 1847</p> <p>Chartists</p> <p>Whigs; Earl Grey</p> <p>Mill, <i>On Liberty</i>, 1859</p> <p>Reform Act of 1867; Disraeli</p> <p>Reform Act of 1884; Gladstone (universal male suffrage)</p> <p>Representation of the People Acts of 1918 and 1928 (women’s suffrage)</p>	<p>Engels and Marx, <i>The Communist Manifesto</i>, 1848</p> <p>Fabian Society, 1883 (Socialism by democratic, nonviolent means; favored by middle and upper classes, intellectuals, and authors)</p> <p>Labour party; Hardie</p> <p>Welfare state in the early twentieth century (prior to WWI)</p>	<p>Lord Byron is involved in the Greek struggle for independence, 1823</p>

Appendix

Country	Conservatism	Nationalism	Liberalism	Socialism	Romanticism
France	<p>Return of the Bourbon Monarchy</p> <p>White Terror</p> <p>Moves toward liberalism, 1830-48</p> <p>Under Napoleon III: Age of Realpolitik (triumph of nationalist goals by means of conservatism; decisions based on practical needs of the state; rejection of ideology)</p>	<p>Defeat in Franco-Prussian War, 1870-71 (reaction to Ems Dispatch)</p> <p>Berlin Conference of 1884-85; Jaures</p> <p>Imperialism in Africa and Asia</p>	<p>Jewish rights, 1791</p> <p>Constitutional monarchy under Louis XVIII (moderate at first but becomes more conservative)</p> <p>July Revolution, 1830; Louis Philippe</p> <p>State constitution, 1830</p> <p>February Revolution, 1848</p> <p>June Days Revolution, 1848; Blanc; Louis Napoleon (Napoleon III)</p> <p>Universal male suffrage, 1848</p> <p>Liberal Empire of Napoleon III, 1852-70</p> <p>Third Republic, 1870-1940</p>	<p>Utopian Socialists: Saint-Simon, Fourier</p> <p>Proudhon, <i>What Is Property?</i>, 1840</p> <p>Blanc; national workshops, 1848</p> <p>Socialists gain in Chamber of Deputies under Jaures, 1905-14</p>	<p><i>The Third of May, 1808</i>, Goya, 1814 (protests Napoleon's slaughter of Spanish rebels)</p> <p><i>Massacre at Chios</i>, Delacroix, 1824 (supports Greek independence from the Turks)</p> <p><i>Liberty Leading the People</i>, Delacroix, 1830 (celebrates popular revolution in France)</p> <p>Popular uprisings of 1830 and 1848; ideal of liberalism, freedom, equality</p>
Germany	<p>Carlsbad Decrees (Prussia), 1819; related to Metternich's values</p> <p>Failure of the Revolutions of 1848-49 (Frankfurt Parliament); nationalism is politically impotent</p> <p>Bismarck's leadership, 1860s-80s</p> <p>Gap Theory</p> <p>Kulturkampf</p>	<p>Pre-1815: Herder, Volksgeist</p> <p>Revolutions of 1848-49</p> <p>Humiliation of Olmütz, 1850</p> <p>Unification, 1871; Bismarck</p> <p>Imperialism: Berlin Conference of 1884-85</p> <p>Bismarck moves away from belligerence in the Berlin Conference of 1878—"honest broker of the peace"; 1871-1914</p> <p>Imperialism in Africa</p>	<p>Liberal university protests (crushed by the Carlsbad Decrees, 1819)</p> <p>Zollverein, 1834</p> <p>Frankfurt Parliament, 1848 (failure)</p> <p>Universal male suffrage, 1850 (Prussia)</p> <p>State constitution, 1871</p> <p>Universal male suffrage, 1871</p> <p>Jewish rights, 1871</p>	<p>Bismarck cuts a deal with the Lassallean Socialists</p> <p>Gotha Programme, 1875 (statement of the Marxists and the Lassallean Socialists that underlies the formation of the SDP)</p> <p>First welfare state in Europe, 1880s</p> <p>SPD is the largest party by WWI</p>	<p>Herder, Volksgeist</p> <p>Fichte: unique national character</p> <p>Goethe links Romantic individualism and Romantic nationalism</p> <p><i>Grimm's Fairy Tales</i>, 1812-15 (celebrates German identity)</p> <p>Wagner: Germanic legends in operas</p> <p>Revolutions of 1848 (liberty, individual rights)</p>

Country	Conservatism	Nationalism	Liberalism	Socialism	Romanticism
Austria (Hungary)	<p>Carlsbad Decrees, 1819</p> <p>Rule by Metternich is reactionary</p> <p>Defeat of Kossuth in the Revolutions of 1848; nationalism is politically impotent</p> <p>Defeat of the Revolutions of 1848-49</p>	<p>Prague Conference: Austroslavism</p> <p>Revolution of 1848; Kossuth</p> <p>Ausgleich, 1867</p> <p>Language issue: German, Hungarian, Czech</p>	<p>State constitution, 1849 (Hungary in 1867)</p> <p>Civil rights for Jews, 1867</p> <p>Universal male suffrage, 1907 (Austria and Hungary)</p>		<p><i>Hungarian Rhapsodies</i>, Liszt (date unknown)</p> <p>Dvořák: Czech folk songs in Classical music</p>
Italy	<p>Northern Italy is largely dominated by Austria until the 1860s</p> <p>Austrian defeat of the Revolutions of 1848-49; nationalism is politically impotent</p> <p><i>Syllabus of Errors</i>, 1864, issued by Pope Pius IX</p>	<p>Secret societies: Carbonari, Young Italy</p> <p>Revolution of 1830</p> <p>Risorgimento</p> <p>Mazzini</p> <p>Revolution of 1848-49; Mazzini; Roman Republic</p> <p>Unification, 1870; Cavour, Garibaldi</p> <p>Imperialism in Libya</p>	<p>State constitution (Sardinia/Piedmont), 1848</p> <p>Liberal constitution, 1861</p> <p>Jewish rights, 1870</p> <p>Universal male suffrage, 1912</p>		
Poland	<p>Dominated by Russia, Prussia, and Austria until 1918</p>	<p>Failed revolt in the 1820s</p>			<p>Polonaises, Chopin</p>
Russia	<p>Reigns of Alexander I, Nicholas I, and Alexander III (autocracy, orthodoxy, Russification), and Nicolas II, 1801-1917</p> <p>Duma after the Revolution of 1905</p>	<p>Attempts to expand into the Black Sea region and the Balkans; Crimean War, 1853-56</p> <p>Congress of Berlin, 1878</p> <p>Defeat in the Russo-Japanese War, 1904-5</p>	<p>Alexander II: Emancipation Edict, 1861</p> <p>Creation of zemstvos</p>	<p>Nihilists</p> <p>Social Democrats split into Bolsheviks and Mensheviks</p> <p>Lenin exiled, 1895-1900</p>	<p><i>1812 Overture</i>, Tchaikovsky, 1880</p> <p>Mussorgsky</p> <p>Rimsky-Korsakov</p>
Others		<p>Greek independence, 1829</p> <p>Belgian independence, 1830</p>			