**Period 3 1815-1871 (it goes to1914- WWI)**

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| **Industrial Revolution**- would elevate a new giant to heights of economic and military dominance the world had never seen. | **1815-1848** | **1848-1871** |
| Liberalism saw individual as a self-sufficient being, whose freedom and well-being were the sole reasons for the existence of society.   1. **Reformist and political rather than revolutionary** 2. **Humans have “Natural Rights” and need constitution to protect those rights** 3. **Industrialization and urbanization created major problems-** | Industrialization, Progress (growth of technology, and urbanization rapidly increased the power of nations: Politically & militaristically   * Industrial governments responded to the problems created by the new society. * Most liberal reforms were still pretty conservative * **Liberals/ conservatives adopt nationalism and radical ideal to stay in power.** |
| England and a few nations introduced Reform bills- expansion of voting (to Bourgeoisie only) Reforms improved quality of life and protected the “Natural Rights” in citizens-   * **Liberalism was connected to Industrialization/ urbanization** | **Chartist movement** **(Republicanism**) developed- attempting to get universal male suffrage ( especially true areas of Nationalism)  **Socialism (rooted in Romanticism**) rejected the material society and control of a capitalist world |
| **Dual Revolution**  Both would fundamentally alter the world for the next two centuries. | The Return to Conservatives to power- Attempts to reestablish “Old Regime” Style rule throughout Europe (Not England- but it was still conservative)   * Congress of Vienna- The start to the Age of Metternich * Concert of Europe- Hammer to crush all challenges | **Crimean War 1853-6**  Ended cooperation between nations  Sets up East (old) vs West (capitalist) |
| **Revolutions in the 1820s…….1830s and 1848**   * As a whole conservativism defeated Liberalism and Nationalism * Liberal reforms were made as an attempt to stop revolutions |
| **French Revolution** -This Revolution would shatter the social and political fabric of 18th century Europe—The other would shatter economic ideas of the world. | The French Revolution (his code) and Napoleons reign unleashed new Liberal ideas onto Europe, these ideas changed the goals of the masses.  **Romanticism-** a rejection of the coldness of the Enlightenments reason, emphasized individualism, emotion, faith and nature.  Romanticism became politically linked to liberalism and nationalism | **Nationalism become the new goal for nations- unification, independence or empowerment (Imperialism/ Capitalism)**  **Conservatives in German(Bismarck) and Italy (Cavour) use (Realpolitik) war, nationalism, Liberalism, the whole kitchen sink to achieve an increase in state power.**  Nationalism also weakens several empires in Eastern Europe- Austria (Austrian- Hungarian Empire)  Ottoman Empire- loses much of the Balkans |
| **Nationalism became perhaps the greatest force for revolution in the period between 1815 and 1850**.   * Europeans valued the bonds that they had with others and wanted to nation-state of their own. * Nationalism, here, opposed conservativism, as groups looked for independence from old political control. |