**AP euro identifications**

**Chapter 12: the conservative order and the challenges of reform (1815-1832)**

Section I. *Identify* and state the *Historical Significance* of the following:

1. John Stuart Mill
2. Thomas Malthus and David Ricardo
3. Prince Klemens von Metternich
4. Louis XVIII
5. Nicholas I of Russia
6. Charles X
7. Louis Philippe
8. Jose de San Martin (South America)
9. Simon Bolivar (South America)
10. Padre Miguel Hidalgo (Mexico)
11. Dom Pedro (Brazil)

Section II. *Define* and state the *General Significance* of the following:

1. Conservatism
2. Nationalism
3. Liberalism

Section III: *Describe* and state the *Historical Significance* of the following:

1. Concert of Europe
2. Congress System
3. Carlsbad Decrees
4. Peterloo and the Six Acts
5. Spanish Revolution of 1820
6. Greek Revolution of 1821
7. Decembrist Revolt
8. July Revolution (France 1830)
9. Belgian Revolution
10. The Great Reform Bill of Britain

***TIMELINES DUE THE SAME DAY***

**CHAPTER 12 – THE CONSERVATIVE ORDER AND THE CHALLENGES OF REFORM (1815–1832)**

CHAPTER SUMMARY

 The defeat of Napoleon and the diplomatic settlement of the Congress of Vienna restored the conservative political and social order in Europe. This chapter deals with the confrontation of this conservative order with potential sources of unrest found in the forces of liberalism, nationalism, and popular sovereignty.

 At the Congress of Vienna, the major powers—Russia, Austria, Prussia, and Great Britain—had agreed to consult with each other from time to time on matters affecting Europe as a whole. The vehicle for this consultation was a series of postwar congresses, or conferences. Later, as differences arose among the powers, the consultations became more informal. This new arrangement for resolving mutual foreign policy issues was known as the Concert of Europe. Its goals were to maintain the peace and to maintain conservative domestic governments throughout Europe.

 Coordinated action by conservative rulers came in the face of new forces that threatened to topple the conservative order. The greatest of the new pressures were the related, but distinct, ideologies of nationalism and liberalism. Nationalists redefined nationhood and contested the terms of the Vienna settlement when they conflicted with their notions of "natural" national borders. Liberals called for a wide variety of political and economic reforms, sometimes linking their agenda to nationalist movements.

 Despite the challenges of liberalism and nationalism, the domestic political order that the restored conservative institutions of Europe established showed remarkable resilience. The Austrian chancellor, Prince Klemens von Metternich, masterminded the resistance to both liberal and national pressures throughout central Europe. In Britain, rapid social and economic change brought new challenges to the conservative order that were met with determined resistance. In France and Spain, the Bourbon monarchies tried to avoid binding themselves to constitutions. For the first few years after the Congress of Vienna, all these reactionary measures appeared successful.

 Beginning in the mid-1820s, however, challenges to conservative governments intensified. The Ottoman Empire was unable to prevent successful nationalist uprisings in Greece and Serbia. Conservative regimes in Russia, France, and Great Britain faced new political discontent. In Russia the result was suppression; in France, revolution; and in Britain, accommodation. Belgium emerged as a newly independent state.

 The French Revolution and the Napoleonic wars created the forces that shaped the political landscape of early nineteenth-century Europe. They also sparked movements for independence from European domination throughout Latin America. In less than two decades, between 1804 and 1824, France was driven from Haiti, Portugal lost control of Brazil, and Spain was forced to withdraw from all of its American empire except Cuba and Puerto Rico. Three centuries of Iberian colonial government over the South American continent ended. These wars brought to a conclusion the era of European political domination.

OUTLINE

I. The Conservative Order

 A. The Congress System

 B. The Domestic Political Order

 C. Conservative Outlooks

II. The Emergence of Nationalism and Liberalism

 A. Nationalism

 B. Early Nineteenth-Century Political Liberalism

 C. Classical Economics

 D. Relationship of Liberalism to Nationalism

III. Conservative Restoration in Europe

 A. Liberalism and Nationalism Resisted in Austria and the Germanies

 B. Postwar Repression in Great Britain

 C. Bourbon Restoration in France

 D. The Spanish Revolution of 1820

IV. The Conservative Order Shaken in Europe

 A. Revolt Against Ottoman Rule in the Balkans

 B. Russia: The Decembrist Revolt of 1825

 C. Revolution in France (1830)

 D. Belgium Becomes Independent (1830)

 E. The Great Reform Bill in Britain (1832)

V. The Wars of Independence in Latin America

 A. Wars of Independence on the South American Continent

 B. Independence in New Spain

 C. Brazilian Independence

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. How did early-nineteenth-century nationalists define the nation?
2. What explains the strength of conservatism in the early nineteenth century?
3. What were the goals of the Concert of Europe?
4. What sparked the wars of independence in Latin America?
5. How did Russia, France, and Britain respond to challenges to the conservative order?

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. What is nationalism? What were the goals of nationalists? What difficulties did nationalists confront in realizing those goals? Why was nationalism a special threat to the Austrian Empire? What areas saw significant nationalist movements between 1815 and 1830? Which were successful and which unsuccessful?
2. What were the tenets of liberalism? Who were the liberals, and how did liberalism affect the political developments of the early nineteenth century? What is the relationship of liberalism to nationalism?
3. What difficulties did the conservatives in Austria, Prussia, and Russia face after the Napoleonic wars? How did they attempt to solve those difficulties at home and in international affairs? What were the aims of the Concert of Europe? How did the Congress of Vienna change international relations?
4. What were the main reasons for Creole discontent with Spanish rule, and to what extent did Enlightenment political philosophy influence the Creole leaders? Who were some of the primary leaders of Latin American independence? Why was Brazil’s path to independence different from that of Spanish America?
5. What were the main provisions of the constitution of the restored monarchy in France? What did Charles X hope to accomplish? Why did revolution break out in France in 1830? What did this revolution achieve and what problems did it fail to resolve?
6. Why did Britain avoid a revolution in the early 1830s? What was the purpose of the Great Reform Bill? What did it achieve? Would you call it a “revolutionary” document?
7. By approximately 1830, how had European political ambitions and the ideas of liberalism and nationalism begun to undermine the Ottoman Empire? Which Ottoman territories were lost by that date?