

1989). The influence of the wars on German nationalism is covered in S. Mustafa, *The Long Ride of Major von Schill: A Journey through German History and Memory* (2008); and German developments in this period are also discussed in M. Broers, P. Hicks, and A. Guimera (eds.), *The Napoleonic Empire and the New European Political Culture* (2012), which is one of the many useful books in a multivolume series, *War, Culture, and Society, 1750–1850*.

For Russia in this era, one may read the early sections of D. Saunders, *Russia in the Age of Reaction and Reform, 1801–1881* (1992); and for Alexander, one may consult A. Palmer, *Alexander I: Tsar of War and Peace* (1975); and J. M. Hartley, *Alexander I* (1994).

A good account of Spain in the Napoleonic era is available in G. H. Lovett, *Napoleon and the Birth of Modern Spain* (2 vols., 1965), which may be supplemented by C. J. Esdaile, *Fighting Napoleon: Guerrillas, Bandits and Adventurers in Spain, 1808–1814* (2004). The revolutionary events in the Western Hemisphere ignited by Napoleon's invasion of Spain are recounted in C. Belaubre, J. Dym, and J. Savage (eds.), *Napoleon's Atlantic: The Impact of Napoleonic Empire in the Atlantic World* (2010); and in J. C. Chasteen, *Americanos: Latin America's Struggle for Independence* (2008). Interesting accounts of Napoleonic war veterans in the service of Latin American revolutions are found in B. Hughes, *Conquer or Die! Wellington's Veterans and the Liberation of the New World* (2010); E. Ocampo, *The Emperor's Last Campaign: A Napoleonic Empire in America* (2009); and M. Brown, *Adventuring through Spanish Colonies: Simón Bolívar, Foreign Mercenaries and the Birth of New Nations* (2006).

Wartime Diplomacy and the Congress of Vienna

Napoleon's failures in diplomacy are discussed in W. Nester, *Napoleon and the Art of Diplomacy: How War and Hubris*

Determined the Rise and Fall of the French Empire (2012). Informative studies of the era's decisive diplomatic event can be found in T. Chapman, *The Congress of Vienna: Origins, Processes and Results* (1998); A. Zamoyski, *Rites of Peace: The Fall of Napoleon and the Congress of Vienna* (2007); and D. King, *Vienna, 1814: How the Conquerors of Napoleon Made Love, War, and Peace at the Congress of Vienna* (2008). Detailed accounts of Metternich's role are available in E. E. Kraehe, *Metternich's German Policy*, vol. 1: *The Contest with Napoleon, 1799–1814* (1963); vol. 2: *The Congress of Vienna, 1814–1815* (1983); and A. Sked, *Metternich and Austria: An Evaluation* (2008). For the British diplomat, see J. Bew, *Castlereagh: Enlightenment, War and Tyranny* (2011) and *Castlereagh: A Life* (2012). The best account, however, of the broader picture of European diplomacy in this era is P. W. Schroeder, *The Transformation of European Politics, 1763–1848* (1994).

Useful Web Sites and Online Resources

A wide-ranging commercial site, *The Napoleonic Guide*, offers a useful collection of sources, helpful links, and many other materials on the Napoleonic era at www.napoleonguide.com/. Readers will find other valuable information at the site of the Institute on Napoleon and the French Revolution, www.fsu.edu/napoleon, which is maintained at Florida State University, and at the site of the *Napoleon Series*, www.napoleon-series.org, which is a comprehensive, well-maintained resource on all aspects of Napoleon's career and empire.

11. INDUSTRIES, IDEAS, AND THE STRUGGLE FOR REFORM, 1815–1848

The resettling of European institutions after the French Revolution and Napoleon in many ways marked the opening of a new historical era. There are thus numerous general, national, and topical histories that take their starting point around 1815.

Nineteenth-Century Europe

Helpful guides to all aspects of nineteenth-century history include M. S. Anderson, *The Ascendancy of Europe, 1815–1914* (rev. 2003); W. Simpson and M. Jones, *Europe, 1783–1914* (2000); R. Gildea, *Barricades and Borders: Europe, 1800–1914* (rev. 2003); and M. Rapport, *Nineteenth-Century Europe* (2005). A useful discussion of European politics, society, and economic life is available in T. C. W. Blanning (ed.), *Short Oxford History of Europe: The Nineteenth Century* (2000); and the first half of the century may be surveyed in J. Sperber, *Revolutionary Europe, 1780–1850* (2000); M. Lyons, *Post-Revolutionary Europe, 1815–1856* (2006); and T. Blanning, *The Romantic Revolution* (2010). A. Mayer, *The Persistence of the Old Regime: Europe to the Great War* (2010), argues that there was a lack of change in national leadership throughout the nineteenth century.

For a valuable work on the social history of the nineteenth century, one may read M. Perrot (ed.), *From the French Revolution to the Great War* (1987), vol. 4 of *The History of Private Life*. Numerous other works on social and on women's history in these years are cited for chapter 15. For social classes, one may turn to J. Kocka and A. Mitchell (eds.), *Bourgeois Society in Nineteenth-Century Europe* (1993); P. M. Pilbeam, *The Middle Classes in Europe, 1789–1914: France, Germany, Italy, and Russia* (1990); G. Crossick and H. G. Haupt, *The Petite Bourgeoisie in Europe, 1780–1914: Enterprise, Family and Independence* (1995); and, for the upper classes, D. Lieven, *The Aristocracy in Europe, 1815–1914* (1992). For rural change in the late eighteenth and the nineteenth century, there are J. Blum, *The End of the Old Order in Rural Europe* (1978), and A. Moulin, *Peasantry and Society in France since 1789* (trans. 1991). For religion one may read H. McLeod, *Religion and the People of Western Europe, 1789–1970* (1981); and O. Chadwick, *The*

Secularization of the European Mind in the Nineteenth Century (1976). On women in the nineteenth century, in addition to general works already cited, useful books are L. Abrams, *The Making of Modern Woman: Europe, 1789–1918* (2002); L. Clark, *Women and Achievement in Nineteenth-Century Europe* (2008); R. Fuchs, *Gender and Poverty in Nineteenth-Century Europe* (2005); and R. Fuchs and V. Thompson, *Women in Nineteenth-Century Europe* (2005).

Europe, 1815–1848

General guides to the reorientation after 1815 may be found in the older work of W. L. Langer, *Political and Social Upheaval, 1832–1852* (1969), and in J. Droz, *Europe between Revolutions, 1815–1848* (trans. 1980). E. J. Hobsbawm has written one of his provocative interpretive histories on this era, *The Age of Revolution, 1789–1848* (1962, reissued 1996), the first volume of a trilogy on what he called the “long nineteenth century,” 1789–1914. Changes in art and culture are examined in A. Boime, *Art in an Age of Counterrevolution* (2004); P. Chu, *Nineteenth-Century European Art* (2012); and H. Salmi, *Nineteenth-Century Europe: A Cultural History* (2008). For the papacy in the revolutionary ferment of the age, one may read O. Chadwick, *The Popes and European Revolution* (1981).

Industrial Revolution

One of the best introductions to economic history during and since the Industrial Revolution is D. S. Landes, *The Unbound Prometheus: Technological Change and Industrial Development in Western Europe from 1750 to the Present* (1969). For the long evolution of European industrialization, see J. L. van Zanden, *The Long Road to the Industrial Revolution: The European Economy in a Global Perspective, 1000–1800* (2009). Other informative accounts are C. Trebilcock, *The Industrialization of the Continental Powers, 1780–1914* (1981); T. Kemp, *Industrialization in Nineteenth*

Century Europe (rev. 1985); L. Wyatt III, *The Industrial Revolution* (2009); and P. Stearns, *The Industrial Revolution in World History* (2013). There are thoughtful essays in P. Mathias and J. A. Davis (eds.), *The First Industrial Revolutions* (1990); and in M. Teich and R. Porter (eds.), *The Industrial Revolution in National Context: Europe and the USA* (1996); and an intriguing account is L. Magnusson, *Nation, State and the Industrial Revolution: The Visible Hand* (2009). The social and political implications of an industrial civilization are examined in E. A. Wrigley, *People, Cities, and Wealth: The Transformation of Traditional Society* (1987). S. M. Beaudoin (ed.), *Industrial Revolution* (2003), provides a summary and sampling of recent historical studies.

In addition to works covering the eighteenth century cited earlier, the complexities surrounding the emergence of industrialism in England are examined in numerous books. Brief informative accounts include a classic work by T. S. Ashton, *The Industrial Revolution, 1760–1830* (1948, reissued 1998), and the more recent book by K. Morgan, *The Birth of Industrial Britain: Economic Change 1750–1850* (1999). Morgan has also written a companion volume, *The Birth of Industrial Britain: Social Change, 1750–1850* (2004). Additional interpretive accounts include E. A. Wrigley, *Continuity, Chance, and Change: The Character of the Industrial Revolution in England* (1988); C. MacLeod, *Heroes of Invention: Technology, Liberalism and British Identity, 1750–1914* (2007); E. A. Wrigley, *Energy and the English Industrial Revolution* (2010); P. Hudson, *The Industrial Revolution* (1992); and J. Mokyr, *The Enlightened Economy: An Economic History of Britain, 1700–1850* (2009), which examines the role of ideology and culture in fostering the processes of industrialization.

Insights into the nineteenth-century manufacturers are provided in F. Crouzet, *The First Industrialists* (1985); L. Davidoff and C. Hall, *Family Fortunes: Men*

and Women of the English Middle Class, 1780–1850 (1987); R. S. Fitton, *The Arkwrights: Spinners of Fortune* (1989); and J. Loadman and F. James, *The Hancocks of Marlborough: Rubber, Art and the Industrial Revolution—A Family of Inventive Genius* (2010). Changes in British agriculture may be studied in D. B. Grigg, *English Agriculture* (1989); K. D. M. Snell, *Annals of the Labouring Poor: Social Change and Agrarian England, 1660–1900* (1985); and M. Overton, *Agricultural Revolution in England: The Transformation of the Agrarian Economy, 1500–1850* (1996).

Social Consequences of Industrialism

There is a large and controversial literature on the effects of industrial change on the British working classes, beginning with the famous early work of F. Engels, *The Condition of the Working Class in England* (1844; reissued, D. McLellan [ed.], 1993). The classic accounts of exploitation are bolstered by the more nuanced modern appraisals in C. Steedman, *Master and Servant: Love and Labour in the English Industrial Age* (2007); J. Burnette, *Gender, Work and Wages in Industrial Revolution Britain* (2008); J. Humphries, *Childhood and Child Labour in the British Industrial Revolution* (2010); and J. Tosh, *Manliness and Masculinities in Nineteenth-Century Britain: Essays on Gender, Family and Empire* (2005)—all of which expand the older labor history by bringing gender into their interpretations of economic life. Broad analyses of social life are found in K. Levitan, *A Cultural History of the British Census: Envisioning the Multitude in the Nineteenth Century* (2011), and M. Pateron, *A Brief History of Life in Victorian Britain: A Social History of Queen Victoria's Reign* (2008). For additional views one may read M. I. Thomas, *Responses to Industrialization: The British Experience, 1780–1850* (1976); and R. Gray, *The Factory Question and Industrial England, 1830–1860* (1996). The social experiences of workers are also

discussed in H. J. Voth, *Time and Work in England 1750–1830* (2000). E. P. Thompson, *The Making of the English Working Class* (1963), is a highly influential book that describes a militant working-class culture emerging to resist industrial society. For a helpful synthesis the reader may turn to two books by J. Rule: *The Experience of Labour in Eighteenth-Century English Industry* (1984) and *The Labouring Classes in Early Industrial England, 1750–1850* (1986). Agrarian labor is examined in R. Barry, *Rural England: Labouring Lives in the Nineteenth Century* (2004).

Working-class experiences are also depicted in I. Pinchbeck, *Women Workers and the Industrial Revolution, 1750–1850* (1930, reissued 1981); I. Pinchbeck and M. Hewitt, *Children in English Society* (2 vols., 1969–1973); and G. Holloway, *Women and Work in Britain since 1840* (2005). In a very different vein, the books by G. Himmelfarb, *The Idea of Poverty: England in the Early Industrial Age* (1984) and *Poverty and Compassion: The Moral Indignation of the Late Victorians* (1991), examine the writings of these years to demonstrate the complexities involved in defining poverty and social responsibilities.

For protest movements of the age, D. G. Wright, *Popular Radicalism: The Working Class Experience, 1780–1880* (1988), is helpful as a summary; it may be supplemented by C. Tilley, *Popular Contention in Great Britain, 1758–1834* (1995, reissued 2005). Special studies include M. I. Thomas, *The Luddites: Machine-Breaking in Regency England* (1970); R. Reid, *The Peterloo Massacre* (1989); E. J. Hobsbawm and G. Rudé, *Captain Swing* (1969), a study of the rural poor and agrarian unrest; and J. Knott, *Popular Opposition to the 1834 Poor Law* (1986). The Luddites and their legacy are also examined in S. Jones, *Against Technology: From the Luddites to Neo-Luddism* (2006).

For the Chartists, recommended books include D. Thompson, *The Chartists:*

Popular Politics in the Industrial Revolution (1984); R. Brown, *Chartism* (1998); J. K. Walton, *Chartism* (1999); C. Malcolm, *Chartism: A New History* (2007); R. Hall, *Voices of the People: Democracy and Chartist Political Identity, 1830–1870* (2007); and M. O'Brien, “Perish the Privileged Orders”: *A Socialist History of the Chartist Movement* (2009). The development of a political culture among British workers is described in J. Epstein, *In Practice: Studies in the Language and Culture of Popular Politics in Modern Britain* (2003). The creation in England and Ireland of a modern police system to suppress popular protest is analyzed in S. H. Palmer, *Police and Protest in England and Ireland, 1780–1850* (1988).

A general summary of social policy and reform is available in S. G. Checkland, *British Public Policy, 1776–1939* (1985). For the pressures to repeal the tariffs on grain, one may read P. A. Pickering and A. Tyrell, *The People's Bread: A History of the Anti-Corn Law League* (2000), and C. Schonhardt-Bailey, *From the Corn Laws to Free Trade: Interests, Ideas, and Institutions in Historical Perspective* (2006). On the Reform Bill of 1832, M. Brock, *The Great Reform Act* (1973), is an outstanding older study; and N. D. LoPatin, *Political Unions, Popular Politics, and the Great Reform Act of 1832* (1999), discusses the mass political mobilizations of this period.

Several books study the antislavery movement as part of this age of protest. Slavery as an institution is masterfully explored in several books by D. B. Davis, including for these years, *The Problem of Slavery in the Age of Revolution, 1770–1823* (1975). The final phases of slavery in the Atlantic world are examined in R. Blackburn, *The Overthrow of Colonial Slavery* (1989); D. Eltis, *Economic Growth and the Ending of the Transatlantic Slave Trade* (1988); A. Hochschild, *Bury the Chains: Prophets and Rebels in the Fight to Free an Empire's Slaves* (2005), cited earlier; and S. Drescher's four books: *Econocide:*

British Slavery in the Era of Abolition (1977), *Capitalism and Anti-Slavery: British Mobilization in Comparative Perspective* (1988), *From Slavery to Freedom: Comparative Studies in the Rise and Fall of Atlantic Slavery* (1999), and *The Mighty Experiment: Free Labor versus Slavery in British Emancipation* (2002). There are useful source materials on the abolitionist movement in the third volume of K. Morgan (ed.), *The British Transatlantic Slave Trade* (4 vols., 2003). Other useful books on the antislavery movement include D. Turley, *The Culture of English Antislavery, 1780–1860* (1991); R. Huzzey, *Freedom Burning: Anti-Slavery and Empire in Victorian Britain* (2012); and C. L. Brown, *Moral Capital: Foundations of British Abolitionism* (2006). For the great abolitionist, see W. Hague, *William Wilberforce: The Life of the Great Anti-Slave Trade Campaigner* (2007); S. Tomkins, *William Wilberforce: A Biography* (2007); and K. Belmonte, *William Wilberforce: A Hero for Humanity* (2007).

For Britain after 1815 and the Victorian age that opened in 1837, readers may turn to W. A. Hay, *The Whig Revival, 1808–1830* (2005); B. Wilson, *The Making of Victorian Values: Decency and Dissent in Britain, 1789–1837* (2007); and the older survey by N. Gash, *Aristocracy and People: Britain, 1815–1865* (1979). A. Briggs, *The Age of Improvement, 1783–1867* (rev. 2000), and his other books on social history are also useful. Of special importance are J. W. Osborne, *The Silent Revolution: The Industrial Revolution in England as a Source of Cultural Change* (1972); and H. Perkin, *The Origins of Modern English Society, 1780–1880* (1969, 1985). For more recent interpretations of the Victorian ethos, readers may wish to consult B. Wilson, *The Making of Victorian Values: Decency and Dissent in Britain, 1789–1837* (2007).

Among the many biographies of the political leaders and reformers of the age, one may read J. W. Derry, *Charles, Earl Grey: Aristocratic Reformer* (1992); N. Gash's

outstanding study *Mr. Secretary Peel and Sir Robert Peel* (2 vols.; rev. 1985); E. Evans, *Sir Robert Peel: Statesmanship, Power and Party* (2006); D. Hurd, *Robert Peel: A Biography* (2007); R. Gaunt, *Sir Robert Peel: The Life and Legacy* (2010); J. Pollock, *Shaftesbury, The Poor Man's Earl* (1985); J. Dyck, *William Cobbett and Rural Popular Protest* (1992); and N. C. Edsall, *Richard Cobden: Independent Radical* (1986). There is an informative biography of Robert Owen by I. L. Donnachie, *Robert Owen: Owen of New Lanark and New Harmony* (2000); and a useful collection of studies in N. Thompson and C. Williams (ed.), *Robert Owen and His Legacy* (2011). Radical social criticism is also studied in W. Stafford, *Socialism, Radicalism, and Nostalgia, 1775–1830* (1986). For women in the era, one may turn to J. Perkin, *Victorian Women* (1993); K. Gleadle, *British Women in the Nineteenth Century* (2001); S. Morgan, *A Victorian Woman's Place: Public Culture in the Nineteenth Century* (2007); and two useful anthologies of writings by and about women: J. H. Murray, *Strong-minded Women and Other Lost Voices from Nineteenth-Century England* (1982), and M. Sanders (ed.), *Women and Radicalism in the Nineteenth Century* (4 vols., 2001).

France, 1815–1848

Among general accounts that begin in this era are A. Jardin and A. J. Tudesq, *Restoration and Reaction, 1815–1848* (1973; trans. 1983); J. P. T. Bury, *France, 1814–1940* (rev. 2003); R. Price, *A Social History of Nineteenth-Century France* (1988); W. Fortescue, *Revolution and Counter-Revolution in France, 1815–1852* (1988); R. Tombs, *France, 1814–1914* (1996); and M. Price, *The Perilous Crown: France between Revolutions, 1814–1848* (2007). A helpful work of reference is E. L. Newman (ed.), *Historical Dictionary of France from the 1815 Revolution to the Second Empire* (2 vols., 1987). Of special interest is F. Furet, *Revolutionary France, 1770–1880* (trans.

1992), which describes the struggle in the nineteenth century to absorb the changes introduced by the Revolution. The difficulties of postrevolutionary reconciliation are discussed in A. Craiutu, *A Virtue for Courageous Minds: Moderation in French Political Thought, 1748–1830* (2012). For economic developments, one may turn to R. Price, *An Economic History of Modern France, 1730–1914* (1981). An insightful monograph illuminating the sexual division of labor in French rural industry is G. L. Gullickson, *The Spinners and Weavers of Aufray* (1986). The essays in K. S. Vincent and A. Klairmont-Lingo (eds.), *The Human Tradition in Modern France* (2000), covering the years 1789 to the present, seek to restore the human and personal element in French historical writing for these years.

For the years 1815–1830, G. de Bertier de Sauvigny, *The Bourbon Restoration* (trans. 1966), remains valuable, while S. Mellon, *The Uses of History: A Study of Historians in the French Restoration* (1958), and A. B. Spitzer, *The French Generation of 1820* (1987), add special insights. The evolving liberal movements of this era are discussed in L. Kramer, *Lafayette in Two Worlds: Public Cultures and Personal Identities in an Age of Revolutions* (1996), which also describes the links between France and America; and the liberal opposition is further examined in R. S. Alexander, *Re-writing the French Revolutionary Tradition: Liberal Opposition and the Fall of the Bourbon Monarchy* (2003). Conservative ideas and activities are analyzed in D. Porch, *Army and Revolution: France, 1815–1848* (1974); and R. Rémond, *The Right Wing in France: From 1815 to de Gaulle* (trans. 1966), useful for this period and for the twentieth century. Insightful studies of an important conservative thinker and his legacy are available in O. Bradley, *A Modern Maistre: The Social and Political Thought of Joseph de Maistre* (1999), and C. Armenteros, *The French Idea of History: Joseph de Maistre and His Heirs,*

1794–1854 (2011). For religion, R. Gibson, *A Social History of French Catholicism, 1789–1914* (1989), may be supplemented by N. Ravitch, *The Catholic Church and the French Nation, 1685–1985* (1990); and J. Byrnes, *Catholic and French Forever: Religious and National Identity in Modern France* (2005).

The July Monarchy

For the revolutionary events of 1830, one may read D. H. Pinkney, *The French Revolution of 1830* (1972); P. Pilbeam, *The 1830 Revolution in France* (1991), an insightful analytical study rather than a narrative; and C. H. Church, *Europe in 1830: Revolution and Political Change* (1983), which places the revolution in its European-wide setting. Other aspects of the July Revolution, with attention to developments outside Paris, are examined in J. Popkin, *Press, Revolution, and Social Identities in France, 1830–1835* (2002). For Louis Philippe's reign, one may read H. A. C. Collingham, *The July Monarchy* (1988), a detailed political account, and D. H. Pinkney, *Decisive Years in France, 1840–1847* (1986), which presents the years of the July Monarchy as a watershed in French social and economic development. Labor and popular stirrings are examined in R. J. Bezucha, *The Lyon Uprising of 1834* (1974), and E. Berenson, *Populist Religion and Left-Wing Politics in France, 1830–1852* (1984).

Impressive studies in cultural and social history focusing on the importance of the Revolution in the political culture and lives of the people include M. Agulhon, *The Republic in the Village: The People of the Var from the French Revolution to the Second Republic* (1971; trans. 1982), and D. Hopkin, *Voices of the People in Nineteenth-Century France* (2012). Diverse approaches to social history are found also in W. H. Sewell Jr., *The Language of Labor from the Old Regime to 1848* (1980), and W. M. Reddy, *The Invisible Code: Honor and Sentiment in Postrevolutionary France,*

1814–1848 (1997). D. Davidson, *France after Revolution: Urban Life, Gender, and the New Social Order* (2007), adds to these accounts with an analysis of gender relations. J. Horn, *The Path Not Taken: French Industrialization in the Age of Revolution, 1750–1830* (2006), discusses the slow development of French manufacturing. Studies in urban history include J. M. Merriman, *The Red City: Limoges and the French Nineteenth Century* (1985) and *The Margins of City Life: Explorations of the French Urban Frontier, 1815–1851* (1991); W. H. Sewell Jr., *Structure and Mobility: The Men and Women of Marseille, 1820–1870* (1985); and C. Rearick, *Paris Dreams, Paris Memories: The City and Its Mystique* (2011). L. Kramer, *Threshold of a New World: Intellectuals and the Exile Experience in Paris, 1830–1848* (1988), conveys the cultural vitality of the city as it appeared to exiles like Marx and others. An older study of importance is L. Chevalier, *Laboring Classes and Dangerous Classes in Paris during the First Half of the Nineteenth Century* (trans. 1973).

Biographical accounts of two historians who became important political leaders in these years are J. P. T. Bury and R. P. Tombs, *Thiers, 1797–1877* (1986), and D. Johnson, *Guizot: Aspects of French History, 1787–1874* (1963, 1975). For the last Bourbon king, one may read V. D. Beach, *Charles X of France* (1971); and for Louis Philippe, T. Howarth, *Citizen-King* (1961). Readers will find an excellent introduction to the lives of women in this era in J. B. Margadant (ed.), *The New Biography: Performing Femininity in Nineteenth-Century France* (2000); in C. Ford, *Divided Houses: Religion and Gender in Modern France* (2005); and in S. Hiner, *Accessories to Modernity: Fashion and the Feminine in Nineteenth-Century France* (2010).

Germany, 1815–1848

J. J. Sheehan, *German History, 1770–1866* (1990), is invaluable for these years, though

readers may also be interested in the more recent J. Breuilly, *Austria, Prussia and the Making of Germany, 1806–1871* (2011). Also informative are D. Blackbourn, *History of Germany, 1780–1918: The Long Nineteenth Century* (rev. 2003); F. B. Tipton, *A History of Modern Germany since 1815* (2003); W. Carr, *A History of Germany, 1815–1990* (1991); and H. James, *A German Identity, 1770–1990* (1990), perceptive on economic and other matters. Two important inquiries into the failure of German liberal democracy before 1914 are J. J. Sheehan, *German Liberalism in the Nineteenth Century* (1978), and J. L. Snell and H. A. Schmitt, *The Democratic Movement in Germany, 1789–1914* (1976). There are thoughtful essays in L. E. Jones and K. H. Jarausch (eds.), *In Search of a Liberal Germany: German Liberalism from 1789 to the Present* (1990).

Austria, Russia, Poland, Greece, Spain, Italy, and Other Countries

On the Habsburg monarchy after 1815, C. A. Macartney, *The Habsburg Empire, 1790–1918* (1969), is a masterful survey with full treatment of the nationalities. Recommended also are R. Okey, *The Habsburg Monarchy, c. 1765–1918: From Enlightenment to Eclipse* (2000); S. Beller, *A Concise History of Austria* (2006); and R. J. W. Evans, *Austria, Hungary, and the Habsburgs: Essays on Central Europe, c. 1683–1867* (2008). Foreign affairs are emphasized in F. R. Bridge, *The Habsburg Monarchy among the Great Powers, 1815–1918* (1991). All aspects of Austrian history, including developments in the twentieth century, are ably treated in B. Jelavich, *Modern Austria: Empire and Republic, 1815–1986* (1987).

For Europe from the Baltic to the Aegean, R. Okey, *Eastern Europe, 1740–1985* (rev. 1986) covers these years; and other well-informed, comparative studies of the region may be found in T. I. Behrend, *History Derailed: Central and Eastern Europe in the Long Nineteenth Century* (2003); and

I. Armour, *A History of Eastern Europe 1740–1918* (2006). Extensive studies of the thwarted nationalisms in Eastern Europe are available in S. Bilenky, *Romantic Nationalism in Eastern Europe: Russian, Polish, and Ukrainian Political Imaginations* (2012); J. Baer, *Slavic Thinkers or the Creation of Polities: Intellectual History and Political Thought in Central Europe and the Balkans in the 19th Century* (2007); M. Baár, *Historians and Nationalism: East-Central Europe in the Nineteenth Century* (2010); and T. Kamusella, *The Politics of Language and Nationalism in Modern Central Europe* (2009). For Russia, two outstanding accounts are H. Seton-Watson, *The Russian Empire, 1801–1917* (1967), and D. Saunders, *Russia in the Age of Reaction and Reform, 1801–1881* (1993). On the life of the early nineteenth-century tsar, there is the work of J. M. Hartley, *Alexander I* (1994). A major study of Alexander's successor is W. B. Lincoln, *Nicholas I: Emperor and Autocrat of All the Russias* (1978). For these years one may also read M. Zetling, *The Decembrists* (1985); M. Raeff, *The Decembrist Movement* (1966), a narrative with documents; and P. O'Meara, *The Decembrist Pavel Pestel: Russia's First Republican* (2003), which describes the life of a key participant in the movement. Russian expansion in the era is covered in A. Bitis, *Russia and the Eastern Question: Army, Government, and Society: 1815–1833* (2006). For Poland, one may turn to the second volume of N. Davies, *A History of Poland: God's Playground* (2 vols.; 1981); his briefer *Heart of Europe: A Short History of Poland* (1986); and P. Wandycz, *The Lands of Partitioned Poland, 1795–1918* (1974).

For the Balkans in these years, informative volumes include B. Jelavich and C. Jelavich, *The Establishment of the Balkan National States, 1804–1920* (1980); and S. Pavlowitch, *A History of the Balkans, 1804–1945* (1999). Readers may also wish to consult R. Hall, *The Modern Balkans: A History* (2011), and the thoughtful M. Todorova,

Imagining the Balkans (2009), which examines the idea of the Balkans in European thought. For Greece, a balanced authoritative study is R. Clogg, *A Concise History of Greece* (rev. 2002). New political stirrings in this period are described in D. Brewer, *The Greek War of Independence* (2003); D. Brewer, *Greece, the Hidden Centuries: Turkish Rule from the Fall of Constantinople to Greek Independence* (2010); and J. Koliopoulos and T. Veremis, *Modern Greece: A History since 1821* (2010). For the initial phases of the ferment in Italy, good introductions are available in H. Header, *Italy in the Age of the Risorgimento, 1790–1870* (1983); S. Woolf, *A History of Italy, 1700–1860* (1986); C. M. Lovett, *The Democratic Movement in Italy, 1830–1876* (1982); L. Riall, *Risorgimento: The History of Italy from Napoleon to Nation-State* (2009); M. Clark, *The Italian Risorgimento* (2009); and M. Isabella, *Risorgimento in Exile: Italian Émigrés and the Liberal International in the Post-Napoleonic Era* (2009).

For Belgium and the Dutch Netherlands in these and subsequent years, a discerning account by an eminent Dutch historian is E. H. Kossman, *The Low Countries, 1780–1940* (1978). The emerging importance of Belgium in international affairs is traced in J. E. Helmreich, *Belgium and Europe: A Study of Small-Power Diplomacy* (1976). For Spain, a balanced, comprehensive account is R. Carr, *Spain, 1808–1975* (rev. 1982), which may be supplemented by the more recent accounts in C. J. Esdaile, *Spain in the Liberal Age: From Constitution to Civil War, 1808–1939* (2000), and C. J. Ross, *Spain, 1812–1996* (2000).

Nineteenth-Century Thought

A useful resource for nineteenth-century philosophy and intellectual developments is D. Moyal (ed.), *The Routledge Companion to Nineteenth Century Philosophy* (2010). Two overall surveys carrying cultural and intellectual history forward to the twentieth century are G. L. Mosse, *The Culture*

of *Western Europe: The Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries* (rev. 1988), and R. N. Stromberg, *European Intellectual History since 1789* (rev. 1993). A. Vincelette, *Recent Catholic Philosophy: The Nineteenth Century* (2009), explores often-neglected religious thought of the century, while L. Snyder, *Reforming Philosophy: A Victorian Debate on Science and Society* (2006), considers philosophy of the age from the perspective of scientific advancements. A special theme is skillfully explored in O. Chadwick, *The Secularization of the European Mind in the Nineteenth Century* (1976). Older general works include W. H. Coates, H. V. White, and J. S. Schapiro, *The Emergence of Liberal Humanism: An Intellectual History of Western Europe* (2 vols.; 1966, 1970), which examines the nineteenth century in the second volume, and M. Mandelbaum, *History, Man, and Reason: A Study in Nineteenth-Century Thought* (1971).

Among the many books on Hegel and Hegelian thought, one may turn to Frederick C. Beiser (ed.), *The Cambridge Companion to Hegel and Nineteenth-Century Philosophy* (2008); J. Stewart, *Idealism and Existentialism: Hegel and Nineteenth- and Twentieth-Century Philosophy* (2010); L. Dickey, *Hegel: Religion, Economics, and the Politics of Spirit, 1770–1807* (1987); T. Pinkard, *Hegel: A Biography* (2001); F. C. Beiser, *Hegel* (2005); and J. E. Toews, *Hegelianism: The Path toward Dialectical Humanism, 1805–1841* (1985), a difficult but rewarding book whose themes are revisited in S. Žižek, *Less than Nothing: Hegel and the Shadow of Dialectical Materialism* (2012).

The “Isms”

On the nature of ideology, the best introduction is D. McLellan, *Ideology* (rev. 1995). Also helpful are D. Hawkes, *Ideology* (rev. 2003); M. Steger, *The Rise of the Global Imaginary: Political Ideologies from the French Revolution to the Global War on*

Terror (2008); and G. Rudé, *Ideology and Popular Protest* (1980). For political alignments, see D. Caute, *The Left in Europe since 1789* (1966); and H. Rogger and E. Weber (eds.), *The European Right: A Historical Profile* (1965).

The vast literature on nationalism, including many older studies by C. J. H. Hayes and H. Kohn, may be approached through P. Alter, *Nationalism* (rev. 1994); E. J. Hobsbawm, *Nations and Nationalism since 1780* (rev. 1992); E. Gellner, *Nations and Nationalism* (1983); several books by A. D. Smith, *The Ethnic Origins of Nations* (1986), *National Identity* (1991), *Chosen Peoples* (2003), and *Nationalism: Theory, Ideology, History* (rev. 2010); and L. Kramer, *Nationalism in Europe and America: Politics, Cultures, and Identities since 1775* (2011). There is a good analysis of nationalist cultures in J. Leerssen, *National Thought in Europe: A Cultural History* (2006); and a useful collection of essays is available in G. Eley and R. G. Suny (eds.), *Becoming National: A Reader* (1996). B. Anderson’s book, *Imagined Communities: Reflections on the Origin and Spread of Nationalism* (rev. 2006), has contributed an influential conceptual framework for much of the recent scholarship on nationalist movements. For the European contexts of nationalism, see I. P. Karolewski and A. M. Suszycki, *The Nation and Nationalism in Europe: An Introduction* (2011), and R. S. Alexander, *Europe’s Uncertain Path, 1814–1914: State Formation and Civil Society* (2012). An impressive comparative work on nationalism, studying England, the United States, France, Germany, and Russia, is L. Greenfield, *Nationalism: Five Roads to Modernity* (1992); and her more recent critical analysis of nationalist thought is available in *Nationalism: A Critical Introduction* (2002).

Excellent introductions to romanticism are W. Breckman, *European Romanticism: A Brief History with Documents* (2008); J. Schneider, *The Age of Romanticism* (2007); A. Day, *Romanticism* (2012); and

M. Ferber, *Romanticism: A Very Short Introduction* (2010). Political and cultural meanings of romanticism are examined from diverse political perspectives in J. Barzun, *Classic, Romantic, and Modern* (rev. 1961, 1975) and *Berlioz and the Romantic Century* (1950, 1982); N. Rosenblum, *Another Liberalism: Romanticism and the Reconstruction of Liberal Thought* (1987); N. V. Riasanovsky, *The Emergence of Romanticism* (1992); and A. Franta, *Romanticism and the Rise of the Mass Public* (2007); and the early history of Romantic thought is analyzed in G. N. Izenberg, *Impossible Individuality: Romanticism, Revolution, and the Origins of Modern Selfhood, 1787–1802* (1992).

For classical liberalism, a thoughtful introduction is J. Gray, *Liberalism* (rev. 1995), which may be read along with J. G. Merquior, *Liberalism, Old and New* (1991); P. Kelly, *Liberalism* (2005); A. Ryan, *The Making of Modern Liberalism* (2012); and J. Rawls, *Political Liberalism* (rev. 2005), a searching philosophical inquiry. An insightful collection of essays by Isaiah Berlin, *The Crooked Timber of Humanity* (1990, 1998), stresses the liberal suspicion of utopian schemes to change human beings in revolutionary ways. The interaction between liberal theory and political practice is examined in A. S. Kahan, *Liberalism in Nineteenth-Century Europe: The Political Culture of Limited Suffrage* (2003). Readers will find a useful anthology in D. Sidorsky (ed.), *The Liberal Tradition in European Thought* (1970).

Among books on the leading exemplar of classical liberalism, one may read W. Stafford, *John Stuart Mill* (1998), a concise introductory account; N. Capaldi, *John Stuart Mill: A Biography* (2004); G. Himmel-farb, *On Liberty and Liberalism: The Case of John Stuart Mill* (1974); J. Fitzpatrick, *Starting with Mill* (2010); W. Donner and R. Fumerton, *Mill* (2009); D. Miller, *J. S. Mill: Moral, Social and Political Thought* (2010); and B. Kinzer, *J. S. Mill Revisited: Biographical and Political Explorations*

(2007). Diverse views of Mill's key themes may be found in J. Skorupski, (ed.), *The Cambridge Companion to Mill* (1998). In an area where Mill and Harriet Mill pioneered, A. Rossi has edited John Stuart Mill and Harriet Taylor Mill, *Essays on Sex Equality* (1970). Mill and others are studied in S. R. Letwin, *The Pursuit of Certainty: David Hume, Jeremy Bentham, John Stuart Mill, Beatrice Webb* (1963). Bentham is also studied in brief appraisals by J. Dinwiddy (1989) and J. E. Crimmins (2003). For the French setting, an admirable study is G. A. Kelly, *The Humane Comedy: Constant, Tocqueville, and French Liberalism* (1992), which may be supplemented by K. S. Vincent, *Benjamin Constant and the Birth of French Liberalism* (2011); J. Elster, *Alexis de Tocqueville: The First Social Scientist* (2009); and two contextual biographies, A. Kahan, *Alexis de Tocqueville* (2010), and H. Brogan, *Alexis de Tocqueville: A Biography* (2006).

For the persistence of conservatism, one may read P. Viereck, *Conservatism Revisited: The Revolt against Revolt, 1815–1949* (rev. 2005); J. Weiss, *Conservatism in Europe, 1770–1945* (1977); R. A. Nisbet, *Conservatism: Dream and Reality* (1986); T. Honderich, *Conservatism* (1991); and P. Suvanto, *Conservatism from the French Revolution to the 1990s* (trans. 1997). An influential analysis of conservative thought is also available in A. O. Hirshman, *The Rhetoric of Reaction* (1991).

Good starting places for the study of the socialist and revolutionary tradition are F. E. Manuel, *The Prophets of Paris: Turgot, Condorcet, Saint-Simon, Fourier, Comte* (1962), which stresses the link between Enlightenment ideas and nineteenth-century social thought; and J. H. Billington, *Fire in the Minds of Men: Origins of the Revolutionary Faith* (1980), which focuses on the more conspiratorial revolutionaries. F. E. Manuel and F. P. Manuel masterfully trace an important theme in *Utopian Thought in the Western World* (1979), which may be

supplemented with two books by K. Kumar, *Utopia and Anti-Utopia in Modern Times* (1987) and *Utopianism* (1991).

Books on Marx and Marxism will be cited for chapter 12. A good one-volume introduction to the origins and evolution of socialism is A. S. Lindemann, *A History of European Socialism* (1983). Informative also are W. Lerner, *A History of Socialism and Communism in Modern Times* (rev. 1994), and B. Crick, *Socialism* (1987). G. Lichtheim's *The Origins of Socialism* (1969) and *A Short History of Socialism* (1970) and his other writings are especially valuable. Two large-scale comprehensive studies are G. D. H. Cole, *A History of Socialist Thought* (4 vols.; 1953–1956), covering the years 1789–1939; and C. Landauer et al., *European Socialism* (2 vols.; 1960), which covers about the same years. Utopian socialists are studied in two excellent books by J. F. Beecher: *Charles Fourier: The Visionary and His World* (1987) and *Victor Considérant and the Rise and Fall of French Romantic Socialism* (2001). Other early socialists are examined in F. E. Manuel, *The New World of Henri Saint-Simon* (1956); G. G. Iggers, *The Cult of Authority: The Political Cult of the Saint-Simoniens* (rev. 1970); and R. B. Carlisle, *The Proffered Crown: Saint Simoniism and the Doctrine of Hope* (1987).

Early feminist thought is discussed in J. Rendall, *The Origins of Modern Feminism: Women in Britain, France and the United States, 1780–1860* (1985); M. LeGates, *In Their Time: A History of Feminism in Western Society* (2001); K. Offen, *European Feminisms, 1700–1950: A Political History* (2000); G. Bock, *Women in European History* (trans. 2002); S. K. Foley, *Women in France since 1789* (2004); and C. G. Moses and L. W. Rabine, *Feminism, Socialism, and French Romanticism* (1993), a valuable book that includes excerpts from the texts of early feminist authors. A valuable resource for women's activism is S. Paletschek and B. Pietrow-Ennker (eds.), *Women's Emancipation Movements in the*

Nineteenth Century: A European Perspective (2004). Recent biographies on important women writers in this era include S. Grogan, *Flora Tristan* (1998); B. Jack, *George Sand* (2000); B. Eisler, *Naked in the Marketplace: The Lives of George Sand* (2006); R. Bolster, *Marie d'Agoult: The Rebel Countess* (2001); and P. Stock-Morton, *The Life of Marie d'Agoult, alias Daniel Stern* (2001). The ideas of writers such as Sand and d'Agoult are also examined in W. Walton, *Eve's Proud Descendants: Four Women Writers and Republican Politics in Nineteenth-Century France* (2000).

On the link between socialism and women activists, one may read M. J. Boxer and J. H. Quataert (eds.), *Socialist Women: European Socialist Feminism in the Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries* (1978), and other books to be cited for chapter 15. A. Fried and R. Sanders, *Socialist Thought: A Documentary History* (rev. 1993), is a useful anthology.

Economic Thought

An innovative and rewarding book is M. Berg, *The Machinery Question and the Making of Political Economy, 1815–1848* (1980). There are valuable accounts of key thinkers in D. P. O'Brien, *The Classical Economists Revisited* (rev. 2004); in J. K. Galbraith, *The Age of Uncertainty* (1977), a sprightly series of essays on economic thinkers from Adam Smith to modern times; and in R. Heilbroner, *The Worldly Philosophers* (rev. 1999), which is useful on the economic liberals. For Adam Smith's moral and economic ideas, an especially thoughtful overview is J. Z. Muller, *Adam Smith in His Time and Ours: Designing the Decent Society* (1992). Muller has expanded his history of economic ideas in *The Mind and the Market: Capitalism in Modern European Thought* (2002). Informative also are D. Winch, *Adam Smith's Politics* (1978); and P. H. Werhane, *Adam Smith and His Legacy for Modern Capitalism* (1991). For Malthus, a useful biographical account is

P. James, *Population Malthus: His Life and Times* (1979), while S. Hollander, *The Economics of Thomas Robert Malthus* (1996), analyzes his ideas.

International Affairs after the Congress of Vienna

In addition to works cited for chapter 10 on diplomacy and international affairs, two valuable surveys are F. R. Bridge and R. Bullen, *The Great Powers and the European States System, 1851–1914* (rev. 2005), and N. Rich, *Great Power Diplomacy, 1815–1914* (1980). In addition to studies of the era of Castlereagh cited for chapter 10, one may turn to W. Hinde, *George Canning* (1989); P. R. Ziegler, *Palmerston* (2003); and G. Barton, *Lord Palmerston and the Empire of Trade* (2012).

The involvement of the European powers and U.S. protectionism in Latin America is studied in R. Miller, *Britain and Latin America in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries* (1993), and E. R. May, *The Making of the Monroe Doctrine* (1975; reissued 1992). For all aspects of the colonial revolutions and the European response, one may turn to J. Lynch, *The Spanish American Revolutions, 1808–1821* (rev. 1986), and M. P. Costeloe, *Response to Revolution: Imperial Spain and the Spanish American Revolutions, 1810–1840* (1986).

Useful Web Sites and Online Resources

Readers will find excellent sources for this era through the links in Fordham University's *Internet Modern History Sourcebook* at www.fordham.edu/halsall/mod/mods-book.html; this outstanding resource includes materials on the Industrial Revolution; “isms” such as socialism, romanticism, feminism, and nationalism; the history of major European nations; and the new nineteenth-century nations in the Americas. There are also valuable materials on nineteenth-century thought and the “isms” at *The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy*, <http://plato.stanford.edu/>; other helpful sites include *The Nationalism Project* at www.nationalismproject.org;

Utilitarian Resources at www.utilitarianism.com, with links to numerous works on this influential nineteenth-century intellectual and political movement; and *BBC-History, Industrialisation* at www.bbc.co.uk/history/society_culture/industrialisation, which provides interesting material on the new industrial economy in Britain.

12. REVOLUTIONS AND THE REIMPOSITION OF ORDER, 1848–1870

An older but still useful synthesis for the revolutions of 1848 is W. L. Langer, *Political and Social Upheaval, 1832–1852* (1969). Other informative studies include P. Jones, *The 1848 Revolutions* (rev. 1991); J. Sperber, *The European Revolutions, 1848–1851* (rev. 2005); the essays in R. J. W. Evans and H. P. Von Strandmann, *The Revolutions in Europe, 1848–1849* (2000); P. Wilson (ed.), *1848: The Year of Revolutions* (2006); and M. Rapport, *1848-Year of Revolution* (2008). Of special interest is the classic work of L. B. Namier, *1848: The Revolution of the Intellectuals* (1944, 1992), which sees the events in central and eastern Europe as ushering in an age of nationalism, not of liberalism; and the cultural legacy of the 1848 revolutions is explored in F. Ewen, *A Half-Century of Greatness: The Creative Imagination of Europe, 1848–1884* (rev. 2007). E. J. Hobsbawm continues his provocative trilogy for the years 1789–1914 with *The Age of Capital, 1848–1875* (1976). A. J. P. Taylor, *The Struggle for Mastery in Europe, 1848–1918* (1954, reissued 1971), remains a useful study of international affairs for these years.

Revolutions in Various Countries

FRANCE. General histories include R. Price, *The French Second Republic: A Social History* (1972); and W. Fortescue, *France and 1848: The End of Monarchy* (2005). Informative also are the essays edited by R. Price, *Revolution and Reaction: 1848 and the Second French Republic* (1976), while M. Agulhon, *The Republican Experiment, 1848–1852* (1983), subtly examines