

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](http://www.nationalismproject.org).

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

republican and revolutionary symbolism. The more recent work of R. Price, *People and Politics in France, 1848–1870* (2004), examines the political aftermath of the revolution.

Studies offering insights into popular militancy include P. H. Amann, *Revolutions and Mass Democracy: The Paris Club Movement in 1848* (1976); M. Traugott, *The Armies of the Poor* (rev. 2002); J. M. Merriman, *The Agony of the Republic: The Repression of the Left in Revolutionary France, 1848–1851* (1978); and T. W. Margadant, *French Peasants in Revolt: The Insurrection of 1851* (1979).

HABSBURG LANDS. For Austria, there are several volumes on the Habsburg Empire cited for chapter 11; but for more specific studies of Francis Joseph and his long reign from 1848 to 1916, one may read A. Palmer, *Twilight of the Habsburgs: The Life and Times of Emperor Francis Joseph* (1995), and S. Beller, *Francis Joseph* (1996). For the empire in revolt, one may turn to H. J. Hahns, *The 1848 Revolutions in German-Speaking Europe* (2001), which also discusses events in Germany; S. Z. Pech, *The Czech Revolution of 1848–1849* (1969); and I. Deák, *The Lawful Revolution: Louis Kossuth and the Hungarians, 1848–1849* (1979), a vivid account. The end of the revolution is described in A. Sked, *The Survival of the Habsburg Empire* (1979), and I. W. Roberts, *Nicholas I and the Russian Intervention in Hungary* (1991).

ITALY. Books on the beginnings of the Risorgimento have been cited for chapter 11; others on unification will be described for chapter 13. Studies relevant to 1848 include G. M. Trevelyan's classic account, *Garibaldi's Defense of the Roman Republic, 1848–1849* (1907, reissued 1988); and P. Ginsborg, *Daniele Manin and the Venetian Revolution of 1848–1849* (1979). There is also useful information on the people and events of this era in J. A. Davis (ed.), *Italy in the Nineteenth Century: 1796–1900* (2000).

GERMANY AND THE FRANKFURT ASSEMBLY. In addition to L. B. Namier, *1848: The Revolution of the Intellectuals* (1946, 1992), cited earlier, which is sharply critical of the Frankfurt Assembly, informative studies include E. Eyck, *The Frankfurt Parliament, 1848–1849* (1968), a detailed account of the assembly itself; W. Siemann, *The German Revolution of 1848–49* (trans. 1998); M. Hewitson, *Nationalism in Germany, 1848–1866: Revolutionary Nation* (2010); the biography by S. Freitag, *Friedrich Hecker: Two Lives for Liberty* (trans. 2006); and J. Sperber, *Rhineland Radicals: The Democratic Movement and the Revolution of 1848–1849* (1991), which focuses on the more radical elements in the revolution.

ENGLAND AND IRELAND. In addition to works cited previously, the confrontations with both Chartism and Irish nationalism are recounted in J. Saville, *1848: The British State and the Chartist Movement* (1987); other books on Chartism have been noted for chapter 11. A special subject is treated in J. S. Donnelly, *The Great Irish Potato Famine* (2001); D. Nally, *Human Encumbrances: Political Violence and the Great Irish Famine* (2011); and in a broader context in C. Kinealy, *Repeal and Revolution: 1848 in Ireland* (2009).

Marx and Marxism

D. McLellan, *Karl Marx: A Biography* (rev. 2006), is an outstanding account of Marx's life and thought; other insightful studies include J. Seigel, *Marx's Fate: The Shape of a Life* (1978, 1993); I. Berlin, *Karl Marx: His Life and Environment* (rev. 1996); S. K. Padover, *Karl Marx: An Intimate Biography* (1978); L. Kolakowski, *Main Currents of Marxism: The Founders, the Golden Age, the Breakdown* (trans. 2005); and W. Pelz, *Karl Marx: A World to Win* (2012). A strident defense of Marxism after the late twentieth-century debasement of Marx's thought is T. Eagleton, *Why Marx Was Right* (2011). Helpful for the life and thought of

Engels are studies by S. Marcus (1974), D. McLellan (1978), T. Carver (1990), J. D. Hunley (1990), and S. H. Rigby (1992).

On Marxism and the theoretical foundations of socialism, there is an enormous and controversial literature, to which the books cited for chapter 11 for the beginnings of socialism and for chapter 15 for the years after 1870 may offer some additional guidance. Recommended studies include J. Elster, *An Introduction to Karl Marx* (1986); R. N. Hunt, *The Political Ideas of Marx and Engels* (2 vols.; 1976–1984); R. Tucker, *The Marxian Revolutionary Idea* (1969) and *Philosophy and Myth in Karl Marx* (rev. 2001); and S. Avinieri, *The Social and Political Thought of Karl Marx* (1968, 1990). The intellectual context that shaped Marx's early work is examined in W. Breckman, *Marx, the Young Hegelians, and the Origins of Radical Social Theory* (1999).

E. Wilson's classic book *To the Finland Station: A Study in the Writing and Acting of History* (1940, reissued 1972) is an imaginative discussion of the use of history by socialists and nonsocialists. Insights into the Marxist interpretation of history are provided in G. A. Cohen, *Karl Marx's Theory of History: A Defence* (rev. 2001), an especially cogent analysis; W. H. Shaw, *Marx's Theory of History* (1978); and M. Rader, *Marx's Interpretation of History* (1979). R. Williams, *Marxism and Literature* (1977), demonstrates one aspect of the wider applicability of Marx's theories.

For Auguste Comte, there are available A. R. Standley, *Auguste Comte* (1981), a brief, insightful introduction; M. Pickering, *Auguste Comte: An Intellectual Biography* (1992); and M. Gane, *Auguste Comte* (2006). For his philosophy of positivism, see W. M. Simon, *European Positivism in the Nineteenth Century* (1963); D. G. Charlton, *Positivist Thought in France during the Second Empire* (1959); and T. R. Wright, *The Religion of Humanity: The Impact of Comtean Positivism on Victorian Britain* (1986). G. Lenzer has ed-

ited *Auguste Comte and Positivism: The Essential Writings* (rev. 1998).

Napoleon III and Bonapartism

The best overviews are in A. Plessis, *The Rise and Fall of the Second Empire, 1852–1871* (trans. 1985), and in R. Price, *The French Second Empire: An Anatomy of Political Power* (2001). Other informative accounts can be found in G. P. Gooch, *The Second Empire* (1960), a collection of judicious essays; J. P. T. Bury, *Napoleon III and the Second Empire* (1964); D. Baguley, *Napoleon III and His Regime: An Extravaganza* (2000); and W. H. C. Smith, *Second Empire and Commune: France, 1848–1871* (rev. 1996), which emphasizes the regime's disastrous foreign policy and collapse. A useful reference tool is W. E. Echard (ed.), *Historical Dictionary of the French Second Empire* (1985).

Biographical treatments include W. H. C. Smith, *Napoleon III* (1973); J. F. McMillan, *Napoleon III* (1991); and F. Bresler, *Napoleon III* (1999). There are three evocative explorations of the age by R. L. Williams: *The World of Napoleon III* (1957), *The Mortal Napoleon III* (1971), and *Manners and Murders in the World of Louis Napoleon* (1975). On the reconstruction of Paris in these years, one may read D. H. Pinkney, *Napoleon III and the Rebuilding of Paris* (1958); D. P. Jordan, *Transforming Paris: The Life and Labors of Baron Haussmann* (1995); and N. Papayanis, *Planning Paris before Haussmann* (2004), a study of the ideas that preceded and influenced Haussmann. For Paris before Haussmann, see M. Marrinan, *Romantic Paris: Histories of a Cultural Landscape, 1800–1850* (2009). A sympathetic biography of the empress may be found in D. Seward, *Eugénie: The Empress and Her Empire* (2004). Tendencies in later years to praise Napoleon III for presiding over political stability are explored in S. L. Campbell, *The Second Empire Revisited: A Study in French Historiography* (1978).

Useful Web Sites and Online Resources

Readers will find an extensive collection of writings—albeit in a difficult format for searching—on all aspects of the revolutions by visiting the *Encyclopedia of Revolutions of 1848* at www.ohio.edu/chastain/contents.htm. There are useful materials on the history of Marxism, beginning with Marx but including many other writers and political activists, at the *Marxists Internet Archive*, www.marxists.org; and additional information on the era of 1848 is available at the previously cited Fordham University *Internet History Sourcebook* at www.fordham.edu/Halsall/index.asp. Further information on Napoleon III may be found at the previously cited www.napoleon.org.

13. THE CONSOLIDATION OF LARGE NATION-STATES, 1859–1871

N. Rich, *The Age of Nationalism and Reform, 1850–1890* (1970), provides a balanced synthesis, while J. Sperber, *Europe, 1850–1914: Progress, Participation and Apprehension* (2009), offers an updated synthesis that discusses European reactions to social and cultural changes. Analytical books on nationalism have been cited for chapter 11, but readers may appreciate the detailed studies offered in N. Randeraad, *States and Statistics in the Nineteenth Century: Europe by Numbers* (trans. 2010), and B. Curtis, *Music Makes the Nation: Nationalist Composers and Nation Building in Nineteenth-Century Europe* (2008).

The Crimean War

For the war itself and its complexities, one may read T. Royle, *Crimea: The Great Crimean War, 1854–1856* (2001); J. Sweetman, *The Crimean War* (2001); O. Figes, *The Crimean War: A History* (2010) and *Crimea: The Last Crusade* (2010); A. Troubetzkoy, *A Brief History of the Crimean War: The Causes and Consequences of a Medieval Conflict Fought in a Modern Age* (2006); and H. Small, *The Crimean War: Queen Victoria's War with the Russian Tsars* (2007). For its global ramifications, see J. Grainger,

The First Pacific War: Britain and Russia, 1854–1856 (2008); A. Lambert, *The Crimean War: British Grand Strategy against Russia, 1853–56* (2011); and P. Duckers, *The Crimean War at Sea: The Naval Campaigns against Russia, 1854–6* (2011). The diplomatic aspects are studied in W. Baumgart, *The Peace of Paris, 1856* (1981); D. Wetzel, *The Crimean War: A Diplomatic History* (1985); and D. M. Goldfrank, *The Origins of the Crimean War* (1993). An impressive book rehabilitating Austrian policy is P. W. Schroeder, *Austria, Great Britain, and the Crimean War: The Destruction of the European Concert* (1972), while J. S. Curtiss, *Russia's Crimean War* (1979), sees the Western powers as more responsible than Russia for the outbreak. For Florence Nightingale's contributions to modern nursing, see biographies by H. Small (2000), B. Dossey (2001), and M. Bostridge (2008).

Unification of Italy

To the books on unification that have already been cited should be added F. J. Cappa, *The Origins of the Italian Wars of Independence* (1992); M. Clark, *The Italian Risorgimento* (1998); and the previously cited L. Riall, *Risorgimento: The History of Italy from Napoleon to Nation-State* (2009). Another recent contribution is A. Lang, *Converting a Nation: A Modern Inquisition and the Unification of Italy* (2008). For books on the unification leaders (in addition to those on Garibaldi cited for chapter 12), see D. Mack Smith, *Cavour and Garibaldi in 1860* (1954, 1985), *Giuseppe Garibaldi* (1956), *Cavour* (1985), which is critical of the Piedmontese statesman's opportunism, and *Mazzini* (1994); A. Scirocco, *Garibaldi: Citizen of the World* (trans. 2007); L. Riall, *Garibaldi: Invention of a Hero* (2007); and J. Ridley, *Garibaldi* (1975), a detailed, authoritative study. An outstanding history of Italy after unification is D. Mack Smith, *Modern Italy* (rev. 1997). The same author's *Italy and Its Monarchy* (1990) is an unflattering portrait of the House of Savoy.