

AP Euro- "ISMS" Quicksheet 4

Important Dates:

Notable People:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1815 – Congress of Vienna: Restored the balance of power in Europe after Napoleon. • 1815-1850s – Concert of Europe: Conservative alliance to maintain order. • 1821-1832 – Greek War of Independence: Greece gained independence from the Ottoman Empire. • 1830 – Revolutions of 1830: France (July Revolution), Belgium (independence), Poland (failed revolt). • 1832 – Reform Act of 1832: Expanded British suffrage. • 1846 – Repeal of Corn Laws: Allowed free trade in Britain. • 1848 – Revolutions of 1848: Widespread liberal and nationalist uprisings in France, Germany, Italy, Austria. • 1871 – German Unification: End of the Congress of Vienna system <p>Key Events:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Congress of Vienna (1815) – Meeting of European powers to restore balance post-Napoleon. • Concert of Europe (1815-1850s) – Agreement among major powers to prevent liberal revolutions. • Holy Alliance (1815-1825) – Conservative alliance of Russia, Prussia, and Austria to suppress revolutions. • Greek War of Independence (1821-1832) – Greece gained independence with help from Britain, France, Russia. • Revolutions of 1830 – Liberal uprisings across Europe; success in France and Belgium, failure in Poland and Italy. • Revolutions of 1848 – Failed liberal and nationalist uprisings, but led to future reforms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Klemens von Metternich (Austria) – Architect of _____, leader of conservatism. • Edmund Burke (Britain) – _____ thinker, criticized French Revolution. • John Stuart Mill (Britain) – _____ advocate, wrote <i>On Liberty</i>. • Adam Smith (Britain) – Laissez-faire capitalism advocate. • Louis Philippe (France) – “Bourgeois King,” ruled after the _____ (1830). • Eugène Delacroix (France) – _____ (<i>Liberty Leading the People</i>). • Lord Byron (Britain) – _____. • Tsar Alexander I (Russia) – _____. • Louis Blanc (France) – _____. • Giuseppe Mazzini (Italy) – _____. • Johann Gottfried Herder (Germany) – Developed idea of _____ (_____).
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<p>Conservatism Definition: Supported tradition, monarchy, and social hierarchy. Key Ideas: Restore legitimacy of monarchs. Suppress liberalism and nationalism. Maintain balance of power (Congress of Vienna). Important Figures: Metternich, Burke.</p>	<p>Liberalism Definition Key Ideas Important Figures</p>	<p>Nationalism Definition Key Ideas Important Figures</p>	<p>Romanticism Definition Key Ideas Important Figures</p>
<p>Socialism Definition Key Ideas Important Figures</p>	<p>Concert of Europe Definition Key Ideas Important Figures</p>	<p>Holy Alliance Definition Key Ideas Important Figures</p>	<p>Greek War of Independence (1821-1832) Definition Key Ideas Important Figures</p>

Key Takeaways

- **Conservatism (Metternich) dominated after 1815** but was challenged by liberalism and nationalism.
- **Liberalism** pushed for constitutional rights and economic freedom.
- **Nationalism** led to **independence movements** (Greece) and **unification efforts** (Germany, Italy).
- **Romanticism supported nationalism**, glorifying revolution and national identity.
- **Socialism** emerged as a response to industrial capitalism.
- **Revolutions of 1848 failed**, but **set the stage for future reforms**.