

## Europe Between Revolutions, 1815 1848 (Fontana History Of Europe)

The development of Europe accelerated from the middle of the 17th century with the formation of the nation states and the growth of empires. By the beginning of the 19th century, European empires dominated most of the world's surface - however, the world wars brought the continent down from its peak of power. From 1945 to the present, Europe lost its empires and fell under the influence of the two superpowers, the United States and the USSR; but with the decline and fall of the latter, Europe has since moved towards a new unity. Paths to a New Europe considers the development of the continent from its origins through premodern to postmodern times, and provides a balanced treatment of Europe and of its wider global setting. Within the overall division of East and West Europe, each section is given due attention and Paul D. Scott shows how cultural traditions, along with socio-economic differences and realignments of political power, have evolved over the centuries, still exerting influence as Europe moves towards unity after the collapse of the Eastern bloc and the end of the Cold War.

The Oxford History of the United States is by far the most respected multi-volume history of our nation. In this Pulitzer prize-winning, critically acclaimed addition to the series, historian Daniel Walker Howe illuminates the period from the battle of New Orleans to the end of the Mexican-American War, an era when the United States expanded to the Pacific and won control over the richest part of the North American continent. A panoramic narrative, *What Hath God Wrought* portrays revolutionary improvements in transportation and communications that accelerated the extension of the American empire. Railroads, canals, newspapers, and the telegraph dramatically lowered travel times and spurred the spread of information. These innovations prompted the emergence of mass political parties and stimulated America's economic development from an overwhelmingly rural country to a diversified economy in which commerce and industry took their place alongside agriculture. In his story, the author weaves together political and military events with social, economic, and cultural history. Howe examines the rise of Andrew Jackson and his Democratic party, but contends that John Quincy Adams and other Whigs--advocates of public education, economic integration, defenders of the rights of Indians, women, and African-Americans--were the true prophets of America's future. In addition, Howe reveals the power of religion to shape many aspects of American life during this period, including slavery and antislavery, women's rights and other reform movements, politics, education, and literature. Howe's story of American expansion culminates in the bitterly controversial but brilliantly executed war waged against Mexico to gain California and Texas for the United States. Winner of the New-York Historical Society American History Book Prize Finalist, 2007 National Book Critics Circle Award for Nonfiction The Oxford History of the United States The Oxford History of the United States is the most respected multi-volume history of our nation. The series includes three Pulitzer Prize winners, a New York Times bestseller, and winners of the Bancroft and Parkman Prizes. The Atlantic Monthly has praised it as "the most distinguished

series in American historical scholarship," a series that "synthesizes a generation worth of historical inquiry and knowledge into one literally state-of-the-art book. Conceived under the general editorship of C. Vann Woodward and Richard Hofstadter, and now under the editorship of David M. Kennedy, this renowned series blends political, economic, cultural, diplomatic, and military history into coherent and vividly written narrative.

Art for art's sake. Art created in pursuit of personal expression. In *Art in an Age of Counterrevolution*, Albert Boime rejects these popular modern notions and suggests that history—not internal drive or expressive urge—as the dynamic force that shapes art. This volume focuses on the astonishing range of art forms currently understood within the broad category of Romanticism. Drawing on visual media and popular imagery of the time, this generously illustrated work examines the art of Romanticism as a reaction to the social and political events surrounding it. Boime reinterprets canonical works by such politicized artists as Goya, Delacroix, Géricault, Friedrich Schlegel, and Turner, framing their work not by personality but by its sociohistorical context. Boime's capacious approach and scope allows him to incorporate a wide range of perspectives into his analysis of Romantic art, including Marxism, social history, gender identity, ecology, structuralism, and psychoanalytic theory, a reach that parallels the work of contemporary cultural historians and theorists such as Edward Said, Pierre Bourdieu, Eric Hobsbawm, Frederic Jameson, and T. J. Clark. Boime ultimately establishes that art serves the interests and aspirations of the cultural bourgeoisie. In grounding his arguments on their work and its scope and influence, he elucidates how all artists are inextricably linked to history. This book will be used widely in art history courses and exert enormous influence on cultural studies and art history.

Europe was swept by a wave of revolution in 1848 that had repercussions strewn well beyond the Continent. Governments fell in quick succession or conceded significant reforms, before being rolled back by conservative reaction. Though widely perceived as a failure, the revolution ended the vestiges of feudalism, broadened society and strengthened the state prior to the rapid industrialisation and urbanisation of the latter part of the nineteenth century. This volume brings together essays by leading specialists on the international dimension, national experiences, political mobilisation, reaction and legacy.

From the Commencement of the French Revolution in 1789 to the Restoration of the Bourbons In 1815 (1848)

The Greek Revolution in the Age of Revolutions (1776-1848)

Europe After Napoleon

From Premodern to Postmodern Times

Society and Politics in the Cholera Years

Revolutionaries in Europe, 1815-1848

**These essays arose out of lectures given in Oxford to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the 1848 revolutions in Europe. They comprise summaries of the existing state of knowledge, new insights and unfamiliar information.**

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Dr Berg argues that technical change was one of the foremost theoretical concerns of Ricardo and his successors, and the foundation for their distinctly optimistic view of the future. She shows how the Machinery Question fostered the social conditions in which the status of Political Economy as a discipline was established, and concludes that by the 1840s the divisions over machinery were firmly embedded in the great rival creeds of the future, liberalism and socialism.

Mastering Modern European History traces the development of Europe from the French Revolution to the present day. Political, diplomatic and socio-economic strands are woven together and supported by a wide range of pictures, maps, graphs and questions. Documentary extracts are included throughout to encourage the reader to question the nature and value of various types of historical evidence. The second edition brings us fully up to the present day. Chapters on European Decolonisation, Communist Europe 1985-9, and European Unity and Discord have been added, and others have been substantially rewritten. An even wider range of illustrations and documentary source questions are included. The book is presented in a readable and well ordered format and is an ideal reference text for students. **ECONOMIST BOOKS OF THE YEAR 2016** 'A scintillating, encyclopaedic history, rich in detail from the arcane to the familiar... a veritable tour de force' Richard Overy, *New Statesman*

'Transnational history at its finest ... .. social, political and cultural themes swirl together in one great canvas of immense detail and beauty' Gerard DeGroot, *The Times* 'Dazzlingly erudite and entertaining' Dominic Sandbrook, *The Sunday Times* A masterpiece which brings to life an extraordinarily turbulent and dramatic era of revolutionary change. *The Pursuit of Power* draws on a lifetime of thinking about nineteenth-century Europe to create an extraordinarily rich, surprising and entertaining panorama of a continent undergoing drastic transformation. The book aims to reignite the sense of wonder that permeated this remarkable era, as rulers and ruled navigated overwhelming cultural, political and technological changes. It was a time where what was seen as modern with amazing speed appeared old-fashioned, where huge cities sprang up in a generation, new European countries were created and where, for the first time, humans could communicate almost instantly over thousands of miles. In the period bounded by the Battle of Waterloo and the outbreak of World War I, Europe dominated the rest of the world as never before or since: this book breaks new ground by showing how the continent shaped, and was shaped by, its interactions with other parts of the globe. Richard Evans explores fully the revolutions, empire-building and wars that marked the nineteenth

century, but the book is about so much more, whether it is illness, serfdom, religion or philosophy. The Pursuit of Power is a work by a historian at the height of his powers: essential for anyone trying to understand Europe, then or now.

**Romanticism and Revolt**

**A Critical Dictionary**

**Year of Revolution**

**Reappraisals and Comparisons**

**Europe 1815–1914**

**Europe Between Revolution**

Broers seeks to unravel the different strands of modern European political culture at a crucial but neglected stage of their development by analyzing and comparing the major political ideologies of the period within the context of their times.

This book, first published in 1974, analyses the problems and mechanics of the Revolutionary movement in the army during and after the French Revolution. It charts the transition of the French army from the Revolutionary force of 1815 to the counter-revolutionary army which in June 1848 led the suppression of the European Revolutionary movement. By defining the scope of political of political unrest in the army between 1815 and 1848 – its causes, patterns and remedies – the author demonstrates that republican political ideology had only a limited appeal for the military and served more as a rallying point for discontent with the conditions of service. This book addresses enduring historiographical problems concerning the appearance of the first national movements in Europe and their role in the crises associated with the Age of Revolution. Considerable detail is supplied to the picture of Enlightenment era intellectual and cultural pursuits in which the nation was featured as both an object of theoretical interest and site of practice. In doing so, the work provides a major corrective to depictions of the period characteristic of earlier ventures - including those by authors as notable as Hobsbawm, Gellner, and Anderson -- while offering an advance in narrative coherence by portraying how developments in the sphere of ideas influenced the terms of political debate in France and elsewhere in the years preceding the upheavals of 1789-1815. Subsequent chapters explore the composite nature of the revolutions which followed and the challenges of determining the relative capacity of the three chief sources of contemporary unrest -- constitutional, national, and social -- to inspire extra-legal challenges to the Restoration status quo.

In 1848, a violent storm of revolutions ripped through Europe. The torrent all but swept away the conservative order that had kept peace on the continent since Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo in 1815—but which in many countries had also suppressed dreams of national freedom. Political events so dramatic had not been seen in Europe since the French Revolution, and they would not be witnessed again until 1989, with the revolutions in Eastern and Central Europe. In 1848, historian Mike Rapport examines the roots of the ferment and then, with breathtaking pace, chronicles the explosive spread of violence across Europe. A vivid narrative of a complex chain of interconnected revolutions, 1848 tells the exhilarating story of Europe's violent "Spring of Nations" and traces its reverberations to the present day.

Europe Between Revolutions, 1815-1848. Translated by Robert Baldick

Serial Revolutions 1848

The Revolutions in Europe, 1848-1849

Biedermeier

The Transformation of America, 1815-1848

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The Machinery Question and the Making of Political Economy 1815-1848  
*The Greek Revolution in the Age of Revolutions (1776-1848)* brings together twenty-one scholars and a host of original ideas, revisionist arguments, and new information to mark the bicentennial of the Greek Revolution of 1821. The purpose of this volume is to demonstrate the significance of the Greek liberation struggle to international history, and to highlight how it was a turning point that signalled the revival of revolution in Europe after the defeat of the French Revolution in 1815. It argues that the sacrifices of rebellious Greeks paved the way for other resistance movements in European politics, culminating in the 'spring of European peoples' in 1848. Richly researched and innovative in approach, this volume also considers the diplomatic and transnational aspects of the insurrection, and examines hitherto unexplored dimensions of revolutionary change in the Greek world. This book will appeal to scholars and students of the Age of Revolution, as well as those interested in comparative and transnational history, political theory and constitutional law.

This text explores the rise of nationalism in modern European history. It offers an introduction to a crucial period when these movements were first gathering force - between 1815 and 1848.

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*Europe Between Revolutions, 1815-1848*  
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*L'Époque Contemporaine. Vol. 1. Europe Between Revolutions, 1815-1848*. Translated by Robert Baldick  
*Europe Between Revolutions, 1815-1848*  
*Nationalism and Revolution in Europe, 1815-1848*

*Based on Continental Authorities*  
*France 1815-1848*

*Political History of Europe, from 1815 to 1848*  
*Writing, Politics, Form*

*The History and Legacy of the Massive Social Uprisings Across Europe*

*Paths to a New Europe*

Serial Forms: The Unfinished Project of Modernity, 1815-1848 proposes an entirely new way of reading the transition into the modern. It is the first book in a series of three which will take the reader up to the end of the First World War, moving from a focus on London to a global perspective. Serial Forms sets out the theoretical and historical basis for all three volumes. It suggests that, as a serial news culture and a stadial historicism developed together between 1815 and 1848, seriality became the dominant form of the nineteenth century. Through serial newsprint, illustrations, performances, and shows, the past and the contemporary moment enter into public visibility together. Serial Forms argues that it is through seriality that the social is represented as increasingly politically urgent. The insistent rhythm of the serial reorganizes time, recalibrates and rescales the social, and will prepare the way for the 1848 revolutions which are the subject of the next book. By placing their work back into the messy print and performance culture from which it originally appeared, Serial Forms is able to produce new and exciting readings of familiar authors such as Scott, Byron, Dickens, and Gaskell. Rather than offering a rarefied intellectual history or chopping up the period into 'Romantic' and 'Victorian', Clare Pettitt tracks the development of communications technologies and their impact on the ways in which time, history and virtuality are imagined.

The classic articles and papers collected in this volume show the response of conservative monarchies to the enormous social, political, economic and cultural changes to European society between 1815 and 1848. Their collective action and use of military force to curb political revolution plus the Quadruple and Holy Alliances show that the conservative monarchies shared common principles which influenced their state's domestic and foreign policies.

\*Includes pictures \*Includes a bibliography for further reading "We have been beaten and humiliated ... scattered, imprisoned, disarmed and gagged. The fate of European democracy has slipped from our hands." - Pierre-Joseph Proudhon, a French politician The year 1815 marked the beginning of a time of repression in Europe. Napoleon Bonaparte had been defeated at Waterloo and sent to the remote South Atlantic island of Saint Helena, the torrent of blood unleashed by the French Revolution had finally run dry, and the dispossessed princes were returning to their thrones. Bourbon King Louis XVIII returned to Paris, King Ferdinand VII was restored in Madrid, and the numerous petty princes of Germany and Italy took back power in their localities. In Vienna, the victorious powers - Austria, Prussia, Russia, and the United Kingdom - re-established the old order on the principle of the divine right of kings, and with that, the ancien regime had been restored. Nonetheless, the French Revolution had changed the situation permanently, and the lid could not be put back on the box. The revolution and Napoleon's rise had abolished feudalism across Western Europe, inspired nationalism, empowered the middle-classes, and enshrined religious liberty and freedom of speech in theory, if not always in fact. The codification of law known as the Napoleonic Code - widely adopted into the law of European countries and still in force in France today - sanctified the principle of the rule of law as opposed to the will of the sovereign. The restored absolutist order could not undo this, nor could it make certain classes in Europe forget the freedoms they had enjoyed despite the bloody price paid for them under the French emperor. As a result, even in the wake

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of Napoleon's departure from the scene, the continental powers had to work to repress secularism and liberalism in Europe. They quashed liberal movements in Italy, Poland, and Spain but could not prevent a revolution in France in 1830, which replaced authoritarian Charles X with the more liberal Louis-Philippe d'Orleans, nor could the European powers prevent the independence of Belgium as a constitutional monarchy. Underneath the surface, revolutionary movements formed among the bourgeois classes, while urban and agricultural workers remained concerned about the cost of food, living conditions, and the burdens imposed by the remnants of feudalism. When the French underwent another revolution in 1830, the absolutist order was reduced to Russia, Prussia, and Austria, and elsewhere, the liberal middle-classes were chafing under repression. In the United Kingdom, where the middle-classes already dominated society, the rulers looked fearfully to the Chartists, who were growing in number. In Italy and Germany, there were growing movements toward national unity, and nationalists also pined for sovereignty in Hungary and other parts of the Austrian Empire and Ottoman Empire. Looking on were the churches, often sympathetic to the plight of the poor and wary of absolutism but fearful of disorder and the diminution of their power. Europe was a tinder box waiting to be ignited, and 1848 would be the year the match struck. *The Revolutions of 1848: The History and Legacy of the Massive Social Uprisings across Europe* examines the chain of events that produced the most widespread social unrest in Europe's history. Along with pictures depicting important people, places, and events, you will learn about the revolutions like never before.

1848 was a pivotal moment not only in Europe but in much of the rest of the world too. Marx's scornful dismissal of the revolutions created a historiography for 1848 that has persisted for more than 150 years. *Serial Revolutions 1848* shows how, far from being the failure that Karl Marx claimed them to be, the revolutions of 1848 were a powerful response to the political failure of governments across Europe to care for their people. Crucially, this revolutionary response was the result of new forms of representation and mediation: until the ragged and the angry could see themselves represented, and represented as a serial phenomenon, such a political consciousness was impossible. By the 1840s, the developments in printing, transport, and distribution discussed in Clare Pettitt's *Serial Forms: The Unfinished Project of Modernity, 1815-1848* (Oxford University Press, 2020) had made the social visible in an unprecedented way. This print revolution led to a series of real and bloody revolutions in the streets of European cities. The revolutionaries of 1848 had the temerity to imagine universal human rights and a world in which everyone could live without fear, hunger, or humiliation. If looked at like this, the events of 1848 do not seem such 'poor incidents', as Marx described them, nor such an embarrassing failure after all. Returning to 1848, we can choose to look back on that 'springtime of the peoples' as a moment of tragi-comic failure, obliterated by the brutalities that followed, or we can look again, and see it as a proleptic moment of stored potential, an extraordinary series of events that generated long-distance and sustainable ideas about global citizenship, international co-operation, and a shared and common humanity which have not yet been fully understood or realised.

Nationalism Revolution Europe 1763-184

The Greek Revolution

## Nationalism and Revolution in Europe, 1815-1848

### Serial Forms

### Post-revolutionary Europe, 1815-1856

### The Year of Revolutions

An Economist Best Book of the Year "Sweeping . . . an ambitious synthesis . . . [Evans] writes with admirable narrative power and possesses a wonderful eye for local color . . .

Fascinating."—Stephen Schuker, *The Wall Street Journal* From the bestselling author of *The Third Reich at War*, a masterly account of Europe in the age of its global hegemony; the latest volume in the Penguin History of Europe series Richard J. Evans, bestselling historian of Nazi Germany, returns with a monumental new addition to the acclaimed Penguin History of Europe series, covering the period from the fall of Napoleon to the outbreak of World War I. Evans's gripping narrative ranges across a century of social and national conflicts, from the revolutions of 1830 and 1848 to the unification of both Germany and Italy, from the Russo-Turkish wars to the Balkan upheavals that brought this era of relative peace and growing prosperity to an end. Among the great themes it discusses are the decline of religious belief and the rise of secular science and medicine, the journey of art, music, and literature from Romanticism to Modernism, the replacement of old-regime punishments by the modern prison, the end of aristocratic domination and the emergence of industrial society, and the dramatic struggle of feminists for women's equality and emancipation. Uniting the era's broad-ranging transformations was the pursuit of power in all segments of life, from the banker striving for economic power to the serf seeking to escape the power of his landlord, from the engineer asserting society's power over the environment to the psychiatrist attempting to exert science's power over human nature itself. The first single-volume history of the century, this comprehensive and sweeping account gives the reader a magnificently human picture of Europe in the age when it dominated the rest of the globe.

A wave of revolutionary ideals, the collapse of Napoleon's imperial dreams and the changes wrought by the Restoration all contributed to the birth in Europe of new models of social behaviour accompanied by a taste in art something other than the empire style with its echoes of the classical period. Attention turned instead to the intimate, domestic sphere, to the everyday events in the world of the middle class and to a sentimental and slightly melancholic vision of nature. In Central Europe and especially Austria, Bohemia, Hungary and northern Germany, this milieu came to be defined as "Biedermeier". More than an artistic style, Biedermeier was a way of life which had a



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profound influence on all the arts in Europe from 1815 to 1848--although with distinct regional variations, for example, in Russia, Scandinavia, France of Charles X and Louis Philippe, Italy of Carlo Alberto of Savoy and in Victorian England. It was especially influential in the areas of furniture design and the decorative arts. This book, with its up-to-date critical and historical reading of Biedermeier, offers an extraordinarily rich repertoire of paintings, glassware, ceramics, textiles and jewellery. It also includes an annotated bibliography providing an overview of the Biedermeier phenomenon, a phenomenon which stands at the root of an emerging middle-class culture in Europe as well as of international modernism.

"A tremendous book, the biography of a city which charts the multifarious pathways from bacilli to burgomaster." - Roy Porter, London Review of Books Why were nearly 10,000 people killed in six weeks in Hamburg, while most of Europe was left almost unscathed? As Richard J. Evans explains, it was largely because the town was a "free city" within Germany that was governed by the "English" ideals of laissez-faire. The absence of an effective public-health policy combined with ill-founded medical theories and the miserable living conditions of the poor to create a scene ripe for tragedy. The story of the "cholera years" is, in Richard Evans's hands, tragically revealing of the age's social inequalities and governmental pitilessness and incompetence; it also offers disquieting parallels with the world's public-health landscape today, including the current coronavirus crisis.

Martyn Lyons re-assesses European history between the fall of Napoleon and the Crimean War. Instead of seeing the period in traditional terms of Restoration and Reaction, this fresh account emphasizes the problems of remembering and forgetting the recent revolutionary and Napoleonic past, and of either incorporating or rejecting its legacy.

Heroic Imagination

1848

The Revolutions of 1848

Art and Culture in Central Europe, 1815-1848

Art in an Age of Counterrevolution, 1815-1848

1815-1848

***Martyn Lyons re-assesses European history between the fall of Napoleon and the Crimean War. Refusing to characterize the period as a "Restoration." Lyons presents the struggle of the European monarchies for credibility in the wake of conflicts which had shattered the mystique of kingship. Lyons stresses the invented aspects of emerging nationalism, as well as the important process of rebuilding a political culture after 1815, and the democratic Revolutions of 1848.***

***19th century European history.***

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*This scarce antiquarian book is a facsimile reprint of the original. Due to its age, it may contain imperfections such as marks, notations, marginalia and flawed pages. Because we believe this work is culturally important, we have made it available as part of our commitment for protecting, preserving, and promoting the world's literature in affordable, high quality, modern editions that are true to the original work.*

*The Greek war for independence (1821-1830) goes missing from the narrative of the Age of Revolutions, yet the overthrow of Ottoman rule was of profound political significance. The Greek Revolution offers short essays detailing the activities, personalities, intellectual underpinnings, and global resonances of a pivotal episode in modern history.*

*From the Commencement of the French Revolution in 1789 to the Restoration of the Bourbons in 1815 : for the Use of Schools and Young Persons  
Europe 1760-1871*

*Europe Between Revolutions, 1815-1848*

*L'Époque Contemporaine. Vol. 1. Europe Between Revolutions, 1815-1848. Translated by Robert Baldick*

*The Creative Genius of Europe from Waterloo (1815) to the Revolution of 1848  
Mastering Modern European History*

"A fully nuanced portrait of a tumultuous year." --Wall Street Journal In 1848, a violent storm of revolutions ripped through Europe. The torrent all but swept away the conservative order that had kept peace on the continent since Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo in 1815-but which in many countries had also suppressed dreams of national freedom. Political events so dramatic had not been seen in Europe since the French Revolution, and they would not be witnessed again until 1989, with the revolutions in Eastern and Central Europe. In 1848, historian Mike Rapport examines the roots of the ferment and then, with breathtaking pace, chronicles the explosive spread of violence across Europe. A vivid narrative of a complex chain of interconnected revolutions, 1848 tells the exhilarating story of Europe's violent "Spring of Nations" and traces its reverberations to the present day.

A comprehensive AS and A-level History text on Europe in the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Includes historical interpretations, document source questions, explanation of difficult words and concepts and a study skills section for exam preparation. Synoptic Chapter 1760-1871 1. Enlightened Despotism: A Comparative Study of Frederick the Great, Joseph II and Catherine the Great 2. The causes of the French revolution 3. The French Revolution 1789-99 4. Europe in the Age of the French Revolution 1789-99 5. Napoleon and Europe 6. International Relations from the Congress of Vienna to 1848 7. France 1815-1848 8. The German Confederation and Austria 1815-1848 9. Italy 1815-184 10. Russia 1801-1871 11. The Revolutions of 1848-9 12. France: Republic and Empire 1848-1870 13. The Unification of Italy 14. The Unification of Germany

The three intervening decades between the Congress of Vienna and the Revolutions of 1848 are marked by enormous social, political, economic and cultural change. Liberalism, nationalism, romanticism and industrialism profoundly affected the course of Europe and compelled conservative monarchies to accept the principles of collective action and military force to curb political revolution. In the years immediately following 1815, the Quadruple and Holy Alliances served the dual purpose of preventing a restoration of Bonapartism and suppressing revolutions. By the 1820s these international associations dissipated, but the principles upon which they were founded informed the decisions of the respective governments through 1848. The classic articles and papers collected in this volume attempt to illustrate that despite the substantial changes to European society which occurred during these thirty years, European powers accepted common principles which influenced their state's domestic and foreign policies.

Revolution, Reaction, and Romanticism, 1814-1848

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The Pursuit of Power

From Reform to Reaction

1815-1856

Europe, 1815-1914

European Politics 1815-1848