

The
Carbonari
CARBONARI

MUNUC 35

Model United Nations of the University of Chicago

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CHAIR LETTER

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to MUNUC 35 and to The Carbonari! My name is Jiayi Yue and I am thrilled to be serving as your chair for this committee. Kevin and I cannot wait to see the variety and the depth of debate in this committee as we move across all the issues that this Italian secret revolutionary society will address.

A little bit about myself—I am a third year in the college double-majoring in Economics and Public Policy. I have been involved in Model UN ever since my freshman year of high school, and I am thrilled to be serving as a MUNUC committee executive this year. In the past, I have been involved in MUNUC as the Chair of Creation of Singapore (1963), Moderator of the UNHRC, and as an Assistant Chair in the General Motors Board of Directors (1950). I also serve as the Chief Finance Officer of ChoMUN, UChicago's collegiate Model UN conference, and I compete regularly for our traveling MUN team as well. Outside of the MUNiverse, I work as a campus tour guide in our Admissions Office, and as a Research Assistant at the Behavioral Insights and Parenting Lab under the Harris School of Public Policy. On campus, I am a board member of CampusCATALYST—a pro-bono consulting club for NGOs around the Chicago area, I serve on committees under the Undergraduate Student Government, and I also am a part of the Uncommon Hacks team that puts on UChicago's annual hackathon. In my free time, you can find me spending all my money on coffee shops, constantly searching for spicy food, or walking around campus backwards.

As your chair, I will be running the front room of the committee. This is where you will be making speeches, writing directives, and collaborating with your fellow delegates. I am looking for content, collaboration, and creativity in the front room. I hope to see this come through not just in your speeches and directives, but also in the way you go about interacting with other delegates within the committee. Because we are a crisis committee, you will also be writing your crisis notes simultaneously. I know as a crisis competitor myself that multitasking can be very hard—especially if you are doing crisis for the first time—so I will be looking for effort and flexibility as well.

Finally, don't be afraid to put yourself out there, no matter if you are a first-timer or a Model UN veteran. At MUNUC, we truly believe that Model UN is a learning experience. Kevin, the assistant chairs, and I are all here to support you and make sure that you can make the most out of this experience. We know that crisis committees may be confusing, especially if you have not had the experience of being in one in the past, so don't be afraid to come to us with any questions or concerns. Last but not least, don't forget to have fun! We are excited to see how you will shape history and face the rapidly changing Italian political landscape.

If you have any questions, concerns, or just want to chat, feel free to reach me at jiayiyue@uchicago.edu. I am looking forward to meeting all of you and hearing all of your ideas at MUNUC 35!

Best,

Jiayi Yue

CRISIS DIRECTOR LETTER

Psst... Hello Fellow Conspirators!

Welcome to Italy my friends! It is my pleasure and honour to serve as your Crisis Director for the Carbonari Committee! My name is Kevin Yao and I'm a third-year here at the University of Chicago, majoring in chemistry and philosophy. Model UN has been something I've been involved in since high school, and I am super excited to continue to share that experience with all of you this coming year. Besides MUNUC, I am also a part of the collegiate conference here at UChicago, ChoMUN, as well as a member of our traveling team. Otherwise you can find me pretending to speak German and arguing furiously about what exactly *dasein* is.

The period that the committee focuses on is something of great personal interest to me. It is the period between the French Revolutionary wars that rocked a generation of Europe and the Revolutions of 1848. It is also the great cry of the liberal revolutionaries, seeking rights, constitutions, and civil liberties, as well as the birth of the socialist movements of the 19th and 20th Centuries. Beyond the shores of Europe, the period marks the fall of some empires and the rise of others, as new states wrestle with independence in the Americas. In short, it is a time of change and a time of opportunity. Will the committee march triumphantly under the banner of revolution? If so, what kind of revolution will it be? I hope delegates will be able to both enjoy the rich history this period offers, but also stake out their own path as they see fit.

As a CD, I'm really looking forward to the backroom ideas that each of you will be bringing and really want to urge you to be creative with your approaches. The period this committee explores is one filled with possibilities and potential paths; I'm certain that there will be something to interest each and every one of you. That said, I firmly believe it is important to keep sensitivity in mind when planning out what you would like to do. Revolutions have their dark sides and attempts to exploit such aspects are absolutely frowned upon. Whether it be early nationalist movements or the militancy some groups have, delegates should keep in mind that historical accuracy does not override modern morals at this committee. Never be afraid to avoid something your character bio

says if you or other members of the committee feel uncomfortable about it. Likewise, talk to us now or during committee if anything troubles you.

All in all, I hope you will enjoy the committee as much as we will. If you have any questions, please feel free to email me at kevinyao@uchicago.edu

Vive la révolution!

Kevin Yao

Crisis Director for The Carbonari

SENSITIVITY STATEMENT

Building a comfortable environment for learning and exploration is of the utmost importance to both this committee and MUNUC as a whole. We hope to create a space for delegates to explore historical topics while being challenged on their debating and writing skills. At the same time, it is just as important to us that delegates are able to enjoy themselves and be creative in their time on this committee. None of these things would be possible unless the committee was supportive of each delegate's needs as well as respectful of the various topics that might be sensitive.

Remarks that attack other delegates personally or are otherwise needlessly provocative and offensive will not be tolerated whatsoever. Delegates should keep their actions and words in mind, as unintentional things, just as often, may make another delegate feel uncomfortable. Please always try to include other delegates in discussions and open the floor to more voices. It is important to remember that, however competitive Model UN may be for you, success within the committee will not come from an ability to exclude or silence other delegates. A good delegate is one that succeeds by helping others succeed.

As for the historical topic itself, it should be emphasized that sensitivity and ethical standards always take precedence over historical accuracy. Topics that risk being a source of discomfort will be avoided, and delegates should not try to purposely exploit or raise these topics. Of course, the revolutionary period was full of acts of violence and other events unacceptable in our modern times. Delegates should not feel ever pressured to repeat or to maintain the historical narrative. At the same time, many of the ideas present at the time of the committee were somewhat different from their 20th-Century or modern counterparts. Ideas such as nationalism and socialism may be explored in committee, but delegates are asked to keep such ideas within the framework of the time period, as opposed to the more exclusionary and explicitly violent forms they took later in history. We hope delegates will help us build a friendly environment where it will be possible to explore history comfortably.

If delegates ever have any questions on what might or might not be acceptable, they should reach out to us. It never hurts to ask and will help delegates plan out ideas for the committee. Additionally, should delegates have concerns during or before the conference, they can likewise reach out to us so that we can arrange for changes and accommodations.

COMMITTEE STRUCTURE AND MECHANICS

Welcome to the Carbonari! This is a continuous crisis committee, meaning that we will be entertaining crisis notes and directives for the entire duration of the committee. With this structure, delegates can expect a fast-paced committee with a series of compounding challenges that will be presented in the form of crisis breaks. Delegates will then address (or capitalize on) these crises by collaborating on directives in the front room, or within their crisis notes for the backroom.

As noted in the Sensitivity Statement, modern standards for ethics take precedence over historical accuracy. This holds true for each delegate's crisis notes and backroom as well. Therefore, while delegates on this committee may ultimately be dealing with violent events, we do not wish to see delegates perpetuating or instigating any form of discriminatory persecution based on race, gender, or religion.

This committee is peculiar because a secret society does not follow the structure of a government, a board of directors, or any other organizational format we may be familiar with in crisis Model UN committees. Rather, the Carbonari functions more as a loose-knit collection of groups that share similar overarching goals. Therefore, delegates have the freedom to determine their relationships with the other members of the committee, as well as the way in which collaborations occur. Also, as a group shrouded in mystery throughout history, many historical details of the organization have yet to be revealed to the public. As a result, delegates on this committee are handed over the reins for their characters and are encouraged to use their imaginations for cultivating their goals and actions.

The Carbonari is primarily located in Italy. Nonetheless, it is important to note that traces of the group can be found across Europe and the Americas. Moreover, although the committee will start in 1815 and continue into the mid-to-late 19th century, the precise timeline of the simulation will depend on the delegates' arcs. Therefore, our committee may shift between different geopolitical focuses and different time periods within the issues we bring up. Delegates will also be given the leeway to reasonably bend history in their backrooms to make their crisis arcs work. Ultimately, we wish to create a space that is conducive to imaginative actions and solutions. We look forward to

seeing the creative ways that delegates will shape this secret society and achieve their ultimate goals. If you have any questions about the committee mechanics before or during the conference, please do not hesitate to contact the executives.

TOPIC: THE CARBONARI

History of the Problem

What is the Carbonari?

The Carbonari is a secret society of revolutionaries and political activists that were a powerful revolutionary force in the early 19th Century. Centered in southern Italy with cells elsewhere, the Carbonari gained members in the laboring classes while also garnering more liberal aristocratic support.¹ Some members were even prominent politicians and officers in the various militaries in Italy.²

History

How exactly the Carbonari came to be is, like most secret societies, shrouded in mystery even to its members. According to the Carbonari tradition, the society originated from the countryside of southern France where those seeking shelter fled into the forested mountains. There, they joined local logging and charcoal-burning lodges, thus making the Carbonari—the charcoal burners—their name. Many rituals of the organization dated themselves back to ancient Roman traditions as well as the medieval French king Francis I, who was declared to be the society's protector.

However, the more concrete and documented history of the Carbonari began with the French invasion of the southern Italian peninsula in 1806. As a result of the French victory, the Kingdom of Naples was made into a client kingdom of France under the French marshal Joachim Murat.³ As with most areas initially conquered by Napoleon, early reactions were largely positive, as the arrival of France brought liberal as well as nationalist ideas to the region. However, the constant demand for resources and manpower for the continuous warfare that France was fighting quickly put a strain on

¹ Tom Frascella, "Carbonari Movement," San Felese Society of New Jersey, May 2012, <http://www.sanfelesesocietynj.org/History%20Articles/Carbonari%20Movement.htm>.

² Ibid.

³ "Carbonari," Encyclopædia Britannica (Encyclopædia Britannica, inc.), accessed December 15, 2022, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Carbonari>.

the region, and local resistance grew. Additionally, the initial appeal of the French revolution gave way to the more reactionary Napoleonic order, which greatly hampered the ambitions of the Italians. Under the collective control of the French Empire, a greater sense of Italian nationhood was forged, which in turn led to increased resistance against the French.

It was in the context of these events that the Carbonari came into prominence. Various revolutionaries quickly joined the ranks of the society which was able to successfully absorb the various ideologies due to its loose-knit nature.⁴ As the Napoleonic Wars drew to a close, would-be revolutionaries across Europe soon found the rising tide of conservatism forcing them into exile. This marked the steady rise of the Carbonari as one of the main revolutionary societies of the early 19th Century, as radicals and liberals alike from all walks of life joined it.

Structure

It is likely that the society's connection to actual charcoal burners in Italy was only tangential, as most members of the Carbonari did not exile themselves to join hidden lodges.⁵ Instead, many of the members maintained or took up political or military positions. As a result, the Carbonari quickly gained its own supporters in government and the military. Nevertheless, as Austrian forces reasserted control over the Italian peninsula, conservative repression ensured that the society forever remained an underground organization.

Regardless, much of the terminology and code terms used by the organization are based on its charcoal-burning roots.⁶ Lodges, for example, were used to describe an individual cell within a network. Each cell would usually have a master as its leader, and several younger apprentices as new recruits.⁷ Of course, like most secret societies, such a rule was never enforced, and various Carbonari cells took different forms. Some were more public, akin to early mass movement groups. Others

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ John Pike, "Military," Carbonari Society, accessed December 15, 2022, <https://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/europe//carbonari.htm>.

⁷ Ibid.

held themselves to complete secrecy, conducting assassinations and bombings against government officials.

In general, however, the Carbonari referred to each other as Good Cousins, while those not yet initiated were called the Pagani. Initiation rites into the secret society were likewise based on its charcoal-burning origins and combined aspects of Christianity with other rituals.⁸ Society members used coal and flame to represent ideals of freedom and liberty, while new initiates took oaths swearing loyalty to the organization.

Aims

The Carbonari as an organization that relied on networks of cells was never unified in action or ideology.⁹ Entry into the society required loyalty and a desire to liberate Italy from foreign rule but did not otherwise restrict who could be a member. On the whole, the society was anticlerical and republican, but it is important to note that many were willing to make compromises with liberal monarchs, and almost all remained Christian. However, a few key ideas were prominent amongst members:

Risorgimento

As a society based in Italy, most of its members were in favor of the Risorgimento—the unification of Italy into a single state.¹⁰ Italy had remained divided since the fall of the Western Roman Empire. By the early 18th Century, Italy had been divided into various smaller states under the sway of great powers. Regional rivalries and political conflicts made the idea of a unified Italy largely impractical, as many Italians saw themselves not as Italians but as Piedmontese, Neapolitan, or Venetian. The French Revolution and the subsequent resistance against French rule provided a unifying force, leading many Italian revolutionaries to conclude that Italy too should be unified into a single state.

⁸ Cornelia Shiver, "The Carbonari," *Social Science* 39, no. 4 (1964): pp. 234-241.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ "Carbonari - Aftermath," Liquisearch, accessed December 15, 2022, <https://www.liquisearch.com/carbonari/aftermath>.

Republicanism

The members of the Carbonari held diverse ideas about how a state should be run. In general, many rejected monarchism and the rule of Kings by divine law. This group included even many aristocratic members who saw Monarchy as a flawed system of governance. This, however, did not mean that the Carbonari were in favor of democracy (even by the standards of their times). The majority—except the most radical—still thought voting should be restricted by wealth, ever weary of “the tyranny of the masses.” Some preferred Parliamentary systems while others wanted a return to executive dictatorships like the Jacobins. At the same time, others were willing to compromise with Monarchies, as long as republican traditions were protected.¹¹

Constitutionalism

By the end of the Napoleonic Wars, few nations had written constitutions and those that did were rarely satisfactory. Conservative rulers saw constitutions as undermining the very divine law through which monarchs were given authority and transferring this power to their subjects. At the same time, revolutionaries, liberal and radical alike, saw constitutions as the means through which reforms and political changes can be protected.¹²

Anticlericalism

To be sure, almost all of the members of the Carbonari were Christian or otherwise religious. Most in Italy remained Catholics. However, this did not make them insensitive to corrupt and conservative clergy. While some members of the Carbonari hoped to reform or even allow the Catholic church to lead the revolutionary movement, others were more explicitly anticlerical, seeing the clergy as a threat to revolutionary aims. Indeed, the Papal States, which occupy the center of Italy and most importantly Rome, was long seen as an opponent to Italian unification. Its conservatism and willingness to cooperate with Catholic Austria led many members of the Carbonari to reject the

¹¹ “Republicanism,” Encyclopædia Britannica (Encyclopædia Britannica, inc.), accessed December 15, 2022, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/republicanism>.

¹² “Constitutionalism,” Encyclopædia Britannica (Encyclopædia Britannica, inc.), accessed December 15, 2022, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/constitutionalism>.

clergy, even if they did not renounce their faith. As such, they are forced into a difficult position, torn between faith and revolutionary ideals.¹³

History of Europe

Absolutism

The Concept

Absolutism is the idea that nations should be run by giving some single entity complete, or absolute, power.¹⁴ What distinguishes it from mere traditional despotism is that the power given is intended to improve the nation as a whole. The entity, usually the monarch, would be capable of using their supreme authority to override personal or regional concerns for the benefit of the nation as a whole. Invested with the power to force legislation through will, the monarch no longer needs to be limited by internal squabbling, which would allow them to centralize the nation and make it a more efficient entity to compete internationally.¹⁵ Absolutism is not necessarily exclusive to monarchies, but was an especially prevalent idea across the monarchies of Europe at the time.¹⁶

Absolute Monarchy

Absolute monarchy in Europe took the form where the monarch held power by being the sovereign by right of God.¹⁷ In reality, however, it was far more complicated. Prior to the early modern period in the 18th Century, Europe was largely ruled in the feudal system, where individual lords held claims by inheritance over land.¹⁸ Lords then swore fealty under Kings and would raise soldiers or resources when called upon by the King. Each territory was loyal solely to their lord, and as a result the King

¹³ "Anticlericalism," Encyclopædia Britannica (Encyclopædia Britannica, inc.), accessed December 15, 2022, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/anticlericalism>.

¹⁴ "Absolutism," Encyclopædia Britannica (Encyclopædia Britannica, inc.), accessed December 15, 2022, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/absolutism-political-system>.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Tidewater Community College Fiona Foster, "Absolutism and Louis XIV," History of World Civilization II, accessed December 15, 2022, <https://library.achievingthedream.org/tccworldciv2/chapter/absolutism-and-louis-xiv/>.

was often more a first amongst equals than the undisputed rulers. Likewise, the Catholic Church held significant sway and land, with clergy often being important political players in court intrigue.¹⁹

This system meant that secession would often lead to internal conflict, and monarchs could often not effectively manage the Kingdom. By the 17th Century, late Medieval monarchs had begun to centralize their Kingdoms and establish control. In Protestant countries the rejection of the Catholic church served as an opportunity to strip clergy of church lands for the state. Even Catholic nations like Austria and France saw reductions of church land to be given to the state. Likewise, many of the privileges of nobles that made them important power players were revoked. Over time, both the clergy and the nobility were domesticated under the monarch.²⁰

Of course, this neither meant that the nobility and clergy were abolished, nor that they lost all of their holdings. Many rights and privileges were maintained, especially regarding taxation. Much of the domestication process concerned political and military power, meaning that while neither class could still be a power player, they were still important to the administration and the economy.²¹

Perhaps the most famous Absolutist monarch was King Louis XIV of France, who moved the court of France to Versailles, away from Paris. This forced the nobles to also move to Versailles to attend to him, leaving behind their ancestral power base. Absolutism was largely supported by early intellectuals who saw it as an improvement over the mess of political squabbling that the feudal system had. They hoped that under these enlightened monarchs, more rational administration of states could be achieved.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Ibid.

The Enlightenment

Technological Advances

By the Enlightenment, the printing press had become modernized and efficient.²² In all major cities, local printing presses had sprung up, making it easier to share ideas. Books and pamphlets could now be produced and distributed at a much larger scale, penetrating into even the lower class.²³ Although literacy had not increased significantly, with most of the population remaining illiterate, the creation of public houses like coffee shops in Paris meant that people often gathered to listen. Meanwhile, universities became commonplace and the wealthy received improved education in the latest enlightenment ideas.²⁴ Transportation also improved as news could now spread faster and major cities received near daily correspondence with each other, allowing them to keep in contact with one another. Through this, intellectual networks sprung up as people gathered to share their ideas with one another.²⁵

²² "The Enlightenment Causes and Effects," Encyclopædia Britannica (Encyclopædia Britannica, inc.), accessed December 15, 2022, <https://www.britannica.com/summary/The-Enlightenment-Causes-and-Effects>.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Ibid.



Example of an Enlightenment-era Coffee House.²⁶

Early Modern Capitalism

The early modern period saw the shift away from mercantilist trading policies towards free trade.²⁷ Where once a minority, the rise of manufacturing and commercial trade led to the rise of the middle class in the cities.²⁸ Lawyers, traders, and bankers all came to gain wealth and prominence, sometimes superseding all but the wealthiest of nobles. However, most still lacked the privileges of the aristocracy, and would often try to purchase their way into various rights or exemptions. At the same time, the importance of the economy for the function of the state rose, as monarchs realized the need for investment from bankers and capitalists. While most still were kept away from the government, some prominent merchants were given political power as well.²⁹

²⁶ "File:Jean-Baptiste Lamarck2.Jpg - Wikimedia Commons," Wikimedia Commons, accessed December 15, 2022, https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Jean-baptiste_lamarck2.jpg.

²⁷ "The Fall of the Ancien Régime," The York Historian, September 11, 2016, <https://theyorkhistorian.com/2016/09/12/the-fall-of-the-ancien-regime/>.

²⁸ History Guild, "The Age of Enlightenment," History Guild, December 5, 2022, <https://historyguild.org/the-age-of-enlightenment/>.

²⁹ Ibid.

The rise of trade also led to growing urbanization. While no true proletariat class would form, many flocked the cities like Paris where early manufacturing and trade were taking off. Settling in the poorer class districts, the urban poor often saw little food and squalid conditions. This would build public anger, and would also lead to the rise of the Sans-Culottes of the Paris mobs in the later revolution.

Liberalism

Liberalism during the early modern period was largely characterized by the desire to structure the political state in a rational manner. Unlike absolutism which sought complete power under a monarch, liberalism rooted the right to rule in the citizens of a state. Authors like Montesquieu, Rousseau, and Locke began writing popular essays that understood the state through social contracts, where it is by the consent of those ruled that the ruler has authority.³⁰ Of course, this did not translate to a republican government where the monarch is removed from power, but merely that the government should provide the legislative capacity to listen to and obey the wills of the people.³¹

The French Revolution

The Ancien Regime

The Ancien Regime, the political system that ruled France on the eve of the revolution, was one of the oldest kingdoms in Europe.³² Stemming from its feudal roots, everything from its administration to its economy was disorganized and inefficient. Every territory was covered by overlapping trade barriers, administrative regions, and ancient privileges, greatly hampering effective trade.³³ For the peasants that composed the majority of the population, old feudal obligations that had largely grown out of date were still being enforced. Many of these privileges, once held by nobles and

³⁰ "Enlightenment," History.com (A&E Television Networks, December 16, 2009), <https://www.history.com/topics/british-history/enlightenment>.

³¹ Ibid.

³² "Ancien Régime," Encyclopædia Britannica (Encyclopædia Britannica, inc.), accessed December 15, 2022, <https://www.britannica.com/event/ancien-regime>.

³³ Ibid.

clergy, had come into the hands of private individuals, who held them as property. As for the church, junior sons of the nobility filled the upper rungs of the clergy, while local pastors often received very little of the local tithes the peasants were forced to pay.³⁴ In the cities, urbanization was poorly managed, and residents faced both poor living conditions as well as the constant threat of starvation. Politically, some councils existed, but commoners were kept out of political decisions, with the court of Versailles being the final arbiter over all matters. These issues had plagued France for over half a century since the Sun King but were placed under extreme stress to its breaking point by King Louis XVI as the nation faced bankruptcy.³⁵

France was then further embroiled in a war against Britain to help the newly declared United States gain its independence. Many French liberal nobles, including the Marquis de Lafayette, would serve in the American Revolutionary war. Although France secured victory in the war, it saw little gains, and the accumulated debt made the financial situation unbearable.³⁶ As it became unclear whether France would be able to pay back current debts, the King was forced by bankers to obtain assurances of repayment before securing new loans. The solution was to call for the Estates General, an old council not called since medieval times.

The Estates General was organized into three estates, the nobility, clergy, and everyone else.³⁷ The call for the Estates General, the first time a representative body of such a kind had been called for centuries, sparked a movement by the various liberals into political action. Although initial attempts to ensure the Third Estate, the estate representing everyone else, was placed on equal footing with the two others was a failure, the elections nevertheless went through and the representatives gathered in Versailles.³⁸

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ Ibid.

³⁶ Ibid.

³⁷ "The French Revolution Explained in Brief," World History Edu, February 13, 2020, <https://www.worldhistoryedu.com/the-french-revolution/>.

³⁸ Ibid.

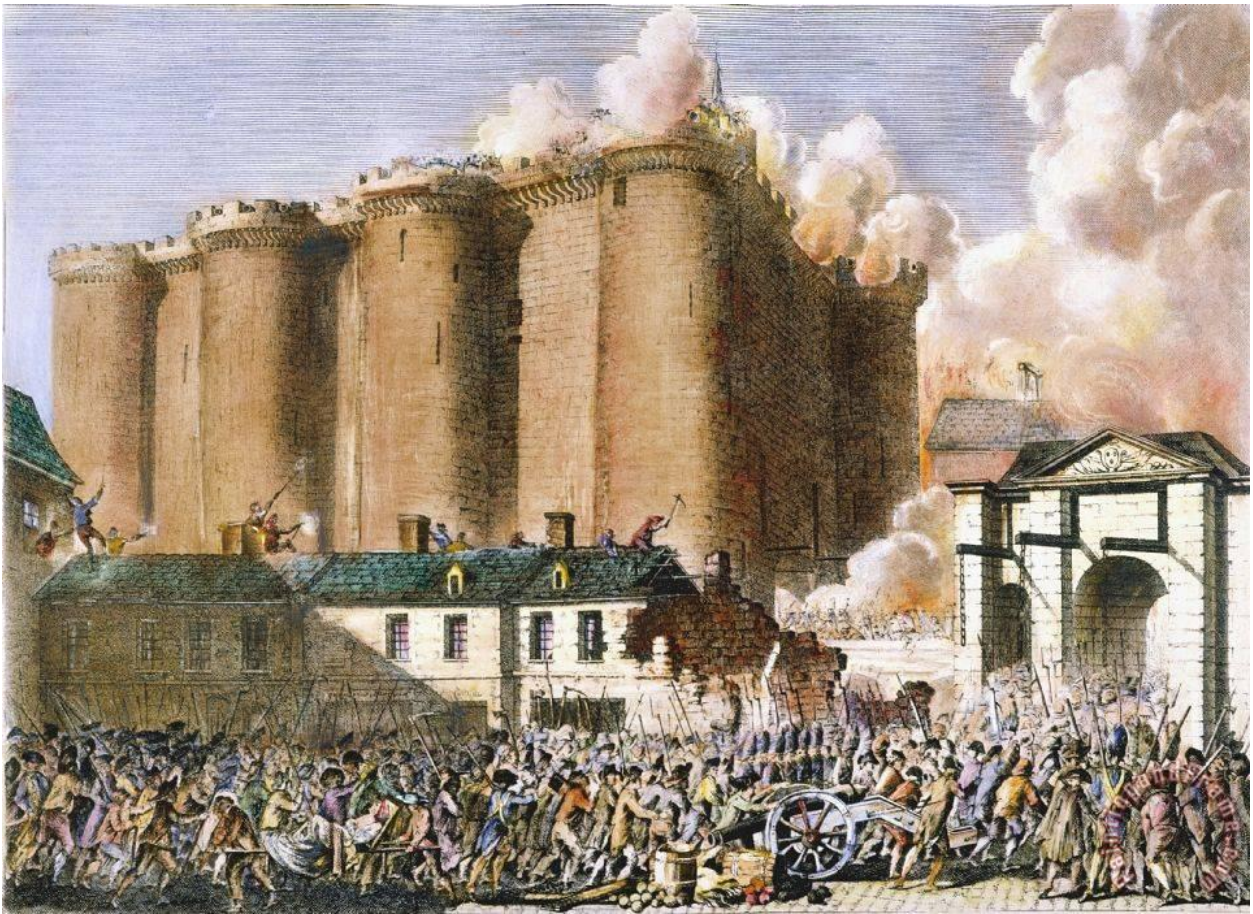
Early Revolution

The gathering of the three estates quickly demonstrated to the present liberals and the Third Estate that they would not receive adequate representation. The King mainly addressed the First and Second Estates, and it also became clear that the estates were called only to provide the King with his needed finances. The disgruntled Third Estate was finally spurred into action when, due to confusion in the schedule, they found their normal meeting place locked and under guard. Fearing that the King wanted to forcibly dissolve them, the Third Estate moved to an indoor tennis court where in a flurry of declarations they made themselves into the National Convention.³⁹ The National Convention, which aimed to reform the Kingdom, first declared that they would not accept dismissal by the King, and second requested members of the other two estates to join them. Slowly, over the next few days, liberal nobles and lower-class priests joined the National Convention until the King was pressured into merging the three estates and recognizing the National Convention.

Yet, while liberal representatives were making speeches against the lack of representation, the atmosphere in Paris already reflected the more general discontent. Rumors of a reactionary suppression planned by nobles led to riots and mobs in Paris. One such mob, on the 14th of July 1789, surrounded the castle-turned-prison of the Bastille.⁴⁰ Rumors suggested that the prison was filled with political prisoners and that its armory housed weapons and ammunition. After a tense confrontation with the prison guards, the gates to the Bastille were opened. The mob found few prisoners but large amounts of weaponry, which led to the beginning of armed mobs in Paris.

³⁹ "French Revolution," Encyclopædia Britannica (Encyclopædia Britannica, inc.), accessed December 15, 2022, <https://www.britannica.com/event/French-Revolution>.

⁴⁰ Ibid.



Storming of the Bastille, 1789.⁴¹

Some of these armed liberals were reorganized by the National Assembly into the National Guard, a citizen militia that would both keep order and protect the liberal interests.⁴² This was but one of the many reforms passed by the National Assembly during their tenure. Paris was reorganized into the Paris Commune to better manage the city, while bills of rights such as the Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen were passed and outlined a citizen's political rights.⁴³ The King, disliking many of the reforms and the authority that the National Assembly was asserting, could not directly overturn these measures. As he found his position increasingly weak, his relationship with the National Assembly soured. This culminated in the Women's March of Versailles, where rumors of a royal plot (a theme that would return again and again in the paranoia of the revolution) drove many

⁴¹ "Category:French Revolution in Art," Wikimedia Commons, accessed December 15, 2022, https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:French_Revolution_in_art.

⁴² Britannica, "French Revolution."

⁴³ Ibid.

working-class women, already marching for cheaper bread, to demand the King to return from his palace in Versailles.⁴⁴ Once there, armed fighting between the women with sympathetic national guards and royal Swiss Guards led to several deaths. Mobs quickly stormed the Versailles palace, and it was only the actions of more moderate national guardsmen that brought the royal family to safety. In the end, it was decided that the King would return to Paris.⁴⁵ This pleased the mob which dissipated but led to a deep distrust of the King and the start of a relationship of virtual imprisonment in Paris. The National Convention had at this point disbanded, with new representatives elected into the Constituent Assembly taking their place. This assembly noticeably was more radical and began to fracture as soon as it was formed. Some factions supported the King while others hoped to move further, and this kept the assembly in a deadlock. Things changed, however, when the royal family's attempt to flee the country failed. The King was arrested in the town of Varennes and brought back to Paris, while some members of his family were able to flee to Austria.⁴⁶ This turned the assembly's attention outwards, towards the nations of Europe who, although at first uninterested, were now beginning to be concerned by the reports coming out of France.

War and the Girondins

While most other European powers initially took little notice of the events in France, by 1791 concerns over the direction the revolution was taking, coupled with the reports brought by fleeing nobles, had garnered concern from Austria and Prussia. The two powers jointly hinted at invasion if the King was not freed. At the same time, new French elections brought in a more radical Legislative Assembly despite the instigation of an active-passive citizen distinction based on wealth that excluded the ability of the poor to vote. As such, many now supported a war to preempt any invasion

⁴⁴ Jone Johnson Lewis, "Women's March on Versailles: Turning Point in the French Revolution," ThoughtCo (ThoughtCo, August 7, 2019), <https://www.thoughtco.com/womens-march-on-versailles-3529107>.

⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁶ Alpha History, "Le Vol à Varennes," French Revolution, October 25, 2022, <https://fr.alphahistory.com/frenchrevolution/flight-to-varennes/>.

by Austria. Even King Louis, who cynically hoped the invasion would lead to his restoration, gave his support.⁴⁷

This culminated in the declaration of war against Austria and Prussia in 1792, sparking the War of the First Coalition.⁴⁸ Immediately, however, French armies suffered repeated defeats, as much of the officer corps had deserted and the French armies had been poorly supplied. With Coalition armies moving ever closer to Paris, panic began to grow in the capital. Radical mobs, fearing the worst, began forming around the city. Conglomerating around the Royal Palace, mobs eventually stormed King Louis' palace, killing the Swiss Guards there and forcing the Legislative Assembly to suspend the King's powers.⁴⁹ Calls for a republic began to grow and led to a faction known as the Girondins gaining political supremacy.⁵⁰ The Girondins wanted to escalate the war and form a republic, which gave them much support from the mobs in Paris.⁵¹ After a surprisingly successful battle at Valmy, France was given breathing room, during which the Girondins tried and executed Louis, declaring a republic.⁵² This immediately brought Britain and other European nations into the coalition, furious over the republican turn of the revolution.⁵³

Jacobin Ascendancy

The Girondins wanted to mobilize the nation to continue the war, and to do so a new system of military drafting was organized: the Levée en Masse. However, many departments in France, already chafing under harsh laws against the church, were spurred into revolt by the new harsh conscription laws. Regions in southern and western France rose up in revolt, which only worsened the situation on

⁴⁷ "French Revolutionary Wars," Encyclopædia Britannica (Encyclopædia Britannica, inc.), accessed December 15, 2022, <https://www.britannica.com/event/French-revolutionary-wars>.

⁴⁸ Ibid.

⁴⁹ Alpha History, "The Champ De Mars Massacre," French Revolution, October 25, 2022, <https://alphahistory.com/frenchrevolution/champ-de-mars-massacre/>.

⁵⁰ "Girondins," Encyclopedia.com (Encyclopedia.com, December 16, 2022), <https://www.encyclopedia.com/history/encyclopedias-almanacs-transcripts-and-maps/girondins>.

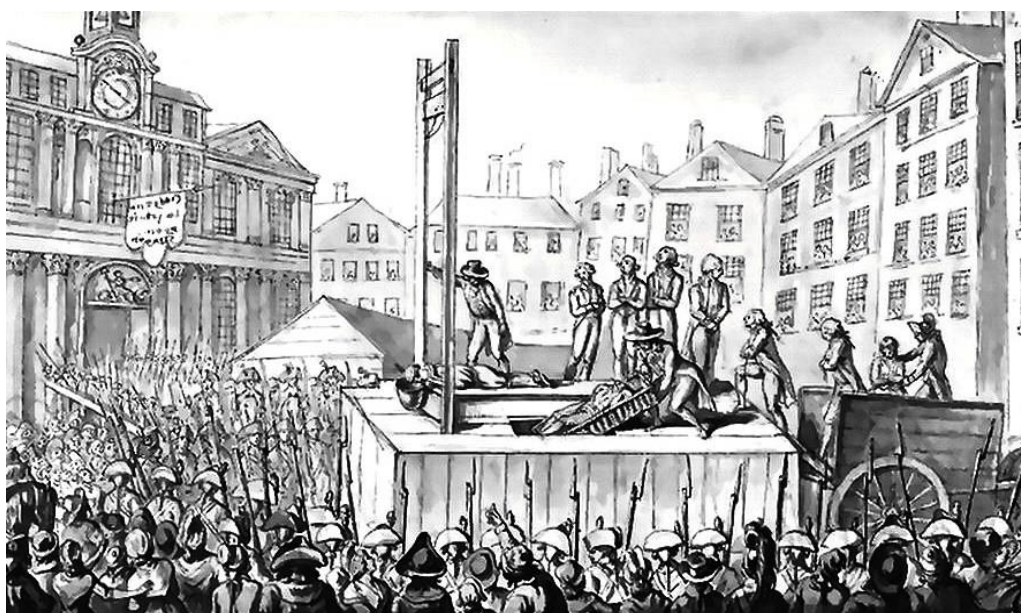
⁵¹ Ibid.

⁵² Ibid.

⁵³ Alpha History, "The Girondins and Montagnards," French Revolution, October 23, 2022, <https://alphahistory.com/frenchrevolution/girondins-and-montagnards/>.

the Western front against the Coalition. The battle of Valmy was followed by new defeats which once more gave rise to panic in Paris.

In response to this, it was thought that more executive control over internal affairs and war matters was needed. This gave rise to various committees that held executive power, all of which would eventually be overshadowed by the committee of public safety. This in turn began the shift in political power, as the Girondin faction gave away to the more radical Jacobin club.⁵⁴ Following a quick coup during which the Girondin leaders were tried and executed, the Jacobins took over using the Committee of Public Safety as their new central seat of power.⁵⁵ Under the Jacobins, massive revisions were made to the French nation. Much of the old bureaucracy was revised, and the Levée en Masse was more effectively organized. The French army, facing internal and external threats, became modernized and stronger. France was shifting into an effective wartime state, but this was also at the cost of many lives.



The Reign of Terror.⁵⁶

⁵⁴ "Girondins and Jacobins in the French Revolution," IPL, accessed December 15, 2022, <https://www.ipl.org/essay/Girondins-And-Jacobins-In-The-French-Revolution-P36CQ5HESJFR>.

⁵⁵ Ibid.

⁵⁶ "File:Octobre 1793, Supplice De 9 Émigrés.jpg - Wikimedia Commons," Wikimedia Commons, accessed December 16, 2022, https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Octobre_1793,_supplice_de_9_%C3%A9migr%C3%A9s.jpg.

The Great Terror

The Reign of Terror, or the Great Terror, began initially as a war of rooting out those violating bread price controls, but soon began to become broader in scope.⁵⁷ Trials and executions during political coups were not uncommon during the French revolution, and many of the internal regions of France that had rebelled were put down with great brutality.⁵⁸

The Great Terror, however, was characterized by the loosening of court regulations, until trials became little more than a formality once convicted. It was also characterized by the increased use of the death penalty.⁵⁹ Minor crimes that had once only led to fines or short prison sentences were intensified to execution. Broad definitions for what constituted a punishable offense meant that soon, anyone who was deemed an enemy of freedom could be arrested and killed.⁶⁰ Of course there were high-profile individuals such as Marie Antoinette, wife of the now-dead King Louis, but most of the killed were peasants and rebels.

At the same time, execution became a means to remove political opponents. As the committee of public safety grew ever more into a Jacobin-led group, centered around Robespierre, members of other groups were targeted just as much as internal rivals.⁶¹

Thermidorian Reaction

The growing power under Robespierre and his allies came to concern much of the political opposition, while many of his supporters gradually lost support as the need for executions grew fainter.⁶² The war situation improved with the Levée en Masse, and the immediacy of fear that typically justified the Terror seemed to be over. This was met only with an intensification of the Terror, which many opposition leaders felt endangered their lives. By transforming French politics

⁵⁷ "Reign of Terror," Encyclopædia Britannica (Encyclopædia Britannica, inc.), accessed December 15, 2022, <https://www.britannica.com/event/Reign-of-Terror>.

⁵⁸ Ibid.

⁵⁹ "The Reign of Terror," French Revolution, March 30, 2022, <https://alphahistory.com/frenchrevolution/reign-of-terror/>.

⁶⁰ Ibid.

⁶¹ Ibid.

⁶² Alpha History, "The Thermidorian Reaction," French Revolution, March 30, 2022, <https://alphahistory.com/frenchrevolution/thermidorian-reaction/>.

into a potentially life-threatening game, Robespierre brought together a broad coalition of opposition leaders, who overthrew him, ending the terror and saving their own lives. The most radical Jacobins were purged, and a far more conservative government took over.⁶³ The coup, taking place during the new French Republican calendar month of Thermidor, thus became known as the Thermidorians.

The Thermidorians worked to wind down the Terror while continuing the war against Europe.⁶⁴ Military victories brought peace with Prussia and the Dutch, while Austrian forces were effectively pushed out of the west bank of the Rhine river.⁶⁵ However, the Thermidorians, still ardent republicans, had to beat back first a royalist attempt to seize power and then a radical Jacobin revolt.⁶⁶ Maintaining their moderate republican stance, the Thermidorians were neither well-liked nor politically capable, but they brought a period of stability to allow France to recover from the Terror.

Conspiracy of Equals

The Thermidorian government set up the Directory to run the country which was effectively a five-man committee.⁶⁷ The Directory, however, was hardly effective at governing and largely stagnated. With the economic situation worsening, a group of radical Jacobins led by Gracchus Babeuf, who could be considered a proto-socialist, tried to instigate a coup.⁶⁸ Babeuf hoped to improve economic conditions and the social structure of France, instigating not just political but social reforms.⁶⁹ His revolt, however, lacked support and cohesion. After being betrayed by a fellow conspirator, the revolt fell apart and the members, including Babeuf, were arrested. His revolt would nevertheless serve as inspiration for many later thinkers hoping to address the social problems a generation later.

⁶³ Ibid.

⁶⁴ "The Thermidorian Reaction," Encyclopædia Britannica (Encyclopædia Britannica, inc.), accessed December 15, 2022, <https://www.britannica.com/place/France/The-Thermidorian-Reaction>.

⁶⁵ Ibid.

⁶⁶ Ibid.

⁶⁷ Ibid.

⁶⁸ "Gracchus Babeuf and the Conspiracy of the Equals," Marxists, accessed December 16, 2022, <https://www.marxists.org/history/france/revolution/conspiracy-equals/index.htm>.

⁶⁹ Ibid.

Napoleon

Revolutionary War

After the initial French defeats, the Levée en Masse allowed the French army to better draw upon the resources of the nation. Up to this point, most of the nations of the world still used large feudal armies that were inefficient and poorly trained. Instead of drawing on aristocratic lineages, the new French army boasted an officer corps promoted through skills and ability, leading to a new generation of capable commanders who held the loyalty and trust of the soldiers they led.⁷⁰

Of this new generation, Napoleon, as an artillery corporal who helped liberate the coalition-held city of Toulon, rose in prominence.⁷¹ The Directory placed the now general in the south, facing the Austrian-led Italian forces. Initially, the aim of Napoleon's army was to simply be a distraction, a second front to tie down Austrian forces to ease the advance of the two main armies in the north. Instead, Napoleon won several spectacular victories, setting up client states in northern Italy and gaining massive wealth for France.⁷² Meanwhile, the northern armies suffered defeat and defections amongst their commanders.⁷³ In a matter of months, Napoleon had transformed a secondary distraction into the new focal point of the war.

After taking the fortress city of Mantua and defeating several Austrian armies sent against him, Napoleon cleared a path for his army to march toward Vienna.⁷⁴ Fearing the loss of their capital, the Austrians were brought to sue for peace. The resulting treaty of Compo Formio was not so much negotiated by the French Directory as Napoleon, and it led to peace with Austria, leaving only Britain at war with France.⁷⁵ Napoleon secured client states in Italy and further territorial gains for France that gave him much popularity.

⁷⁰ Ibid.

⁷¹ "Napoleon Bonaparte," History.com (A&E Television Networks, November 9, 2009), <https://www.history.com/topics/france/napoleon>.

⁷² Ibid.

⁷³ Ibid.

⁷⁴ Ibid.

⁷⁵ Ibid.

Napoleon used this support to push for a campaign in Egypt, which he hoped would cut off British access to India.⁷⁶ Those in the government who saw his rising popularity amongst the army (which at this point had become a political player) supported this endeavor if only to send him away from France. The resulting Egyptian expedition was largely a disaster, bringing the Russian and the Ottoman empires into war against France and restarting war on the continent. Napoleon's navy was destroyed by the British outside the Egyptian city of Alexandria, and the French army suffered from the plague as they fought.⁷⁷ After several defeats, Napoleon personally fled back to France, leaving his army in Egypt.⁷⁸ However, Napoleon was able to paint a picture of the Egyptian campaign in a positive light, and rather than ending his career, his popularity was instead further boosted.⁷⁹

The Consulate

Support for the conservative Directory was already fading, and when Emmanuel-Joseph Sieyes was elected as the director of the five-man executive council, he began working to topple the government.⁸⁰ He was helped by military defeats suffered by France in the face of the second coalition, who struggled to hold the line against new Russian forces arriving from the east. Napoleon, who had by now returned to France, stayed in Paris as the Directory was unwilling to offer him further chances to gain more popularity. This, however, ensured that Napoleon was easily accessible to Sieyes.

Sieyes, although hesitant and suspicious, was eventually convinced by fellow conspirators to work with Napoleon. Together, they conducted a coup on the Directory, setting up the Consulate, a new government led by three consuls.⁸¹ Napoleon was initially meant to merely be the "sword" of Sieyes, acting to keep the army in check. However, Napoleon was able to maneuver his way into centralizing the government around him in the post-coup negotiations, which culminated in his appointment as First Consul.⁸² Over the weeks following the coup, Napoleon demoted and exiled Sieyes along with

⁷⁶ Ibid.

⁷⁷ Ibid.

⁷⁸ Ibid.

⁷⁹ Ibid.

⁸⁰ "Timeline: Consulate/1st French Empire," [napoleon.org](https://www.napoleon.org/en/young-historians/napodoc/timeline-consulate1st-french-empire/), accessed December 15, 2022, <https://www.napoleon.org/en/young-historians/napodoc/timeline-consulate1st-french-empire/>.

⁸¹ Ibid.

⁸² Ibid.

other conspirators, consolidating power under him. He then redrafted the constitution to make himself consul for life, ensuring that the consulate would be an effective dictatorship under himself.⁸³



Coronation of Napoleon as Emperor.⁸⁴

Napoleonic Empire

As First Consul, Napoleon kept most republican trappings, but even then, he began setting the stage for the first French Empire.⁸⁵ After the Treaty of Amiens with Britain, France was completely at peace, which allowed Napoleon to send an expedition to restore French control of the French colony in modern-day Haiti (which did not go well for France).⁸⁶ Taking advantage of peacetime, Napoleon further secured additional states and territories. After being declared a protector of the Pope in

⁸³ Ibid.

⁸⁴ "File : Jacques-Louis David - The Coronation of Napoleon (1805-1807).JPG," Wikimedia Commons, accessed December 16, 2022, [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Jacques-Louis_David_-_The_Coronation_of_Napoleon_\(1805-1807\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Jacques-Louis_David_-_The_Coronation_of_Napoleon_(1805-1807).jpg).

⁸⁵ "Napoleonic Wars," Encyclopædia Britannica (Encyclopædia Britannica, inc.), accessed December 15, 2022, <https://www.britannica.com/event/Napoleonic-Wars>.

⁸⁶ Ibid.

Rome, Napoleon made a move to have the senate of the consulate declare him Emperor of the French.⁸⁷ With this came several changes. Slowly, client states and sister republics held under France were made into kingdoms ruled by Napoleon's family.⁸⁸ After defeating the Austrians and Prussians in the wars of the Third and Fourth Coalitions, Napoleon further married into the Austrian Habsburg family, in the hopes of solidifying his control over the continent through diplomatic marriage.⁸⁹

Fall of Napoleon

The peace with Britain was tenuous, and war resumed with the war of the Third Coalition.⁹⁰ Unable to defeat the British navy following the destruction of the French fleet at Trafalgar, Napoleon hoped to cripple the British economy by hampering its trade with Europe.⁹¹ Thus devising the continental system, which was a blockade of British trade, Napoleon forced his allies and subjects into a tight blockage of British goods.

Spain was a Kingdom that, although allied to Napoleon, did so hesitantly. Napoleon, wanting to secure the Spanish alliance and remove political enemies at the Spanish court, forced the King of Spain to abdicate, placing a member of the Napoleonic dynasty instead on the throne.⁹² This immediately triggered rebellion from loyalist Spanish forces, as well as local guerilla forces that rose up against French occupation. France was at that time also at war with Portugal, which refused to comply with the Continental system. The Spanish campaign became a quagmire, drawing away French soldiers and resources to fight guerilla wars they were unable to win.⁹³

⁸⁷ Ibid.

⁸⁸ "Napoleonic Wars," New World Encyclopedia, accessed December 15, 2022, https://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Napoleonic_Wars.

⁸⁹ Ibid.

⁹⁰ "Napoleonic Wars," United States Military Academy West Point, accessed December 15, 2022, <https://www.westpoint.edu/academics/academic-departments/history/napoleonic-wars>.

⁹¹ Ibid.

⁹² Ibid.

⁹³ Ibid.



Napoleon's Invasion of Russia.⁹⁴

At the same time, Napoleon embarked on an invasion of Russia. Initially victorious, French forces occupied Moscow after the battle of Borodino.⁹⁵ Yet, the Russians were unwilling to surrender despite the loss of Moscow and with winter coming, Napoleon realized that his supply lines were hopelessly overstretched. He was forced to march his way back, all the while being harassed by Russian Cossack forces.⁹⁶

With this retreat came the beginning of the end. Napoleon's army fell apart as he retreated and many of his allies and client states turned to join the coalition as he fell back. Soon, Napoleon retreated back to France and was forced by allied armies to abdicate.

⁹⁴ "File:Napoleons Retreat from Moscow.jpg - Wikimedia Commons," Wikimedia Commons, accessed December 16, 2022, https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Napoleons_retreat_from_moscow.jpg.

⁹⁵ Ibid.

⁹⁶ Ibid.

The Hundred Days

The fall of Napoleon, after negotiation between the allies, led to the return of the Bourbon monarchy. This return was at first welcomed since it brought peace to France. However, the return of noble emigres and reactionary policies quickly turned the population, and especially the army, against the Bourbons. Many of the intelligentsia were raised to join the Napoleonic state or as officers in the army and suddenly found those prospects gone.⁹⁷

As a result, when Napoleon escaped his exile from the island of Elba and returned to France, he was able to quickly secure loyal forces and retake France. In what is known as the Hundred Days, Napoleon attempted to secure his position against the Seventh Coalition but was ultimately defeated at the battle of Waterloo.⁹⁸ Pushed back into France once more and unable to hold the coalition armies, Napoleon once again abdicated. This time, it was decided to send him to the island of St. Helena in the South Atlantic, where he was kept as a prisoner.⁹⁹

Bourbon Re-Restoration

The Bourbons were thus once again restored to power. However, this time they faced occupation by coalition armies as well as far tighter restrictions. The new monarch Louis XVIII understood his precarious position and was far more conciliatory.¹⁰⁰ Emigre claims to land confiscated during the revolution were largely abandoned, and the new Kingdom of France kept much of the improved Napoleonic bureaucracy in place.¹⁰¹

⁹⁷ "Hundred Days," Encyclopædia Britannica (Encyclopædia Britannica, inc.), accessed December 15, 2022, <https://www.britannica.com/event/Hundred-Days-French-history>.

⁹⁸ Ibid.

⁹⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰⁰ "Bourbon Restoration," Encyclopædia Britannica (Encyclopædia Britannica, inc.), accessed December 15, 2022, <https://www.britannica.com/event/Bourbon-Restoration>.

¹⁰¹ Johnathan Fenby, "The Bourbon Restoration," History Today, accessed December 15, 2022, <https://www.historytoday.com/archive/bourbon-restoration>.

Statement of the Problem

Aftermath of the Napoleonic Wars and Current State of Affairs

Social and Economic

With the fall of Napoleon came to the end of the war in Europe that had lasted continuously for over 23 years. In that time, great armies had rolled across the continent, often feeding off the land by requisitioning from locals.¹⁰² Meanwhile, trade had been greatly hampered by the various blockades imposed. The economy would recover, and even France would not fare horribly under the reparations. Meanwhile, the advent of revolutionary systems of governance spread across Europe, replacing the feudal system of agriculture, albeit slowly in the most conservative states.¹⁰³

The ideas of the French Revolution had spread. Within merely a few years, histories of the French Revolution would begin to be written, each being influenced by the stance of the writers. Nationalist movements sprung up in places like Italy and Germany, where ideas about nationhood came to transform politics.¹⁰⁴ At the same time, a new generation of conservatives rose to confront this liberal movement. Klemens Von Metternich, a young Austrian statesman, came to dominate conservative European politics, aiming to resist any attempt to weaken absolutist regimes.¹⁰⁵

¹⁰² Ibid.

¹⁰³ Ibid.

¹⁰⁴ Ibid.

¹⁰⁵ "Aftermath," The Napoleonic Wars, accessed December 19, 2022, <https://www.thenapoleonicwars.net/aftermath>.



Map of Europe in 1815.¹⁰⁶

Congress of Vienna

A conference was established in Vienna to determine the post-Napoleonic European order.¹⁰⁷ Led by a rising star in the Austrian Imperial government Klemens Von Metternich, the primary aim of the conference was to preserve conservative power. To that end, punishments for France were harsh, but not debilitating. It was hoped that France would recover and resume its role as a great power to maintain the balance of power in Europe. European monarchs would ideally work together to prevent future revolutions. It also established several territorial and political changes that would be the post-war settlement.

¹⁰⁶ "File:Europe 1815 Map En.png - Wikimedia Commons," Wikimedia Commons, accessed December 20, 2022, https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Europe_1815_map_en.png.

¹⁰⁷ History Guild, "The Congress of Vienna," History Guild, September 13, 2022, <https://historyguild.org/the-congress-of-vienna/>.

Italy

Italy, somewhat unified under Napoleonic client states, was once more broken apart.¹⁰⁸ The status of the Pope in Rome and the Papal States was restored, while the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies held southern Italy. North Italy was broken into many smaller duchies, the largest of which was the Kingdom of Sardinia-Piedmont, a buffer state between Austria and France.¹⁰⁹ The rest of the smaller states largely fell under Austrian influence, while Venice and Lombardy were directly annexed by Austria. This state of affairs proved to be a source of resentment for the Italians living there and those who wanted a unified Italy. The various client states and the resistance to French rule helped generate several groups who then came to resist Austrian dominance.

France

The Bourbons were restored to power, again.¹¹⁰ France had seen great territorial expansion during the Napoleonic wars but was reduced to its prewar borders after the second defeat. It maintained its strength, however, and recovered quickly to resume its status as a great power. Yet, the returned Bourbons have been struggling to maintain control over the bureaucracy and the army, both of which hold imperial loyalties. Meanwhile, liberals and Jacobins alike continue to dream of a return to the republic and to throw off the yolk of the coalition occupation that France still labors under.

The Austrian Empire

Austria had long since been the seat of the Habsburg empire, which although never formalized, was a collection of territories all held under personal union by the emperor. However, Napoleon had destroyed the Holy Roman Empire and by the congress of Vienna, the Holy Roman Empire was dead. Instead, Metternich reorganized the various territories into the more centralized Austrian empire.¹¹¹ The Empire saw some territorial gains in Italy and Poland but was nevertheless unstable. The French Revolution brought nationalist ambitions to the various states and cultures that now compose the

¹⁰⁸ "Congress of Vienna," Encyclopædia Britannica (Encyclopædia Britannica, inc.), accessed December 19, 2022, <https://www.britannica.com/event/Congress-of-Vienna>.

¹⁰⁹ Ibid.

¹¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹¹ "Home," Visiting Vienna, March 15, 2022, <https://www.visitingvienna.com/culture/austrian-empire/>.

empire. The Hungarians seek equal status within the empire, while the minority groups aspire too for autonomy or statehood.



German Confederation, 1815.¹¹²

¹¹² "File:Deutscher Bund 1.png - Wikimedia Commons," Wikimedia Commons, accessed December 20, 2022, https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Deutscher_Bund_1.png.

The German Confederation

During the Napoleonic wars the Holy Roman Empire that contained most of Germany was dismantled by Napoleon. This was followed by the annexation and reorganization of much of the German states into France and the Confederation of the Rhine. With Napoleon's defeat, Germany was reorganized by the victorious powers. Prussia made major territorial gains within Germany, as did Austria. However, the most major change was the ten-fold reduction of states. Small duchies and principalities were merged into kingdoms.¹¹³ These kingdoms were then organized under the German confederation, including Austria and Prussia.¹¹⁴ Unlike the Holy Roman Empire or any federal state, the confederation is a loose collection of states intended by the coalition to work together. States are economically bound by the Zollverein, a customs union that hold the states together.¹¹⁵ However, many Germans have begun to demand the creation of a unified German state, influenced by French ideas. While the victorious powers intend to keep Germany divided, many Germans hope to destroy this balance, creating a powerful state in central Europe.

Spain and Portugal

The Napoleonic wars were disastrous for Spain and Portugal. After the French invasion, the colonial possessions of Spain lost contact with the metropole and various rebellions sprung up. Now, although the Bourbon monarchs of Spain have been restored, much of the American colonies are in revolt.¹¹⁶ It remains to be seen whether they can restore control. Internally, Spanish revolutionaries have also gained prominence, and the loyalty of the army has become questionable.

Portugal fared somewhat better. The court fled to the colony of Brazil during the French invasion and set up a court there. Now, it is possible for a return, although there have been calls for the royal

¹¹³ Britannica, "Congress of Vienna."

¹¹⁴ Ibid.

¹¹⁵ "Zollverein," Encyclopædia Britannica (Encyclopædia Britannica, inc.), accessed December 19, 2022, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Zollverein>.

¹¹⁶ "Western Colonialism," Encyclopædia Britannica (Encyclopædia Britannica, inc.), accessed December 19, 2022, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Western-colonialism>.

family to remain in Brazil.¹¹⁷ Where the future seat of power of Portugal lies and whether the paths of Brazil and Portugal proper will diverge are still up in the air.

Poland

By the end of the Napoleonic wars, Poland no longer existed. The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth had long since fallen under Russian influence, and at the start of the revolutionary wars was partitioned by Prussia, Austria, and Russia.¹¹⁸ In three partitions, Poland was divided and erased from the map. However, Polish resistance and movements for Polish independence remain strong. They remain some of the most well organized and fervent opposition against occupation by the three powers and hold close ties with other revolutionary groups.

Northern Europe

The Napoleonic wars marked the end of the Swedish empire.¹¹⁹ Losing Finland to Russia, Sweden was able to secure Norway in the union with Denmark at the end of the war.¹²⁰ However, in both nations, liberal movements hold sway, and the move towards producing constitutions seems to be all but likely for the monarchs to maintain their positions.

European Geopolitical Landscape

The 19th century was an age of turmoil for the world. The golden age of monarchy was subsiding, and in its place emerged many competing ideologies. Europe saw many new schools of thought including romanticism, utilitarianism, and existentialism. With these new ideologies came new political movements like nationalism and libertarianism. These new forces entered the previously monarchical and conservative European society, resulting in clashes in both the government and

¹¹⁷ Ibid.

¹¹⁸ "Partitions of Poland," Encyclopædia Britannica (Encyclopædia Britannica, inc.), accessed December 19, 2022, <https://www.britannica.com/event/Partitions-of-Poland>.

¹¹⁹ "The Napoleonic Wars and Their Aftermath," Encyclopædia Britannica (Encyclopædia Britannica, inc.), accessed December 19, 2022, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Denmark/The-Napoleonic-Wars-and-their-aftermath>.

¹²⁰ Ibid.

daily life. In this section, we will look at the social, philosophical, and political changes that the European landscape underwent, and the Carbonari's position in the volatility of 19th-century Europe.

Behind the shifting tide of politics lay the emergence of new philosophical movements. Most noticeably, the 19th century featured the emergence of romanticism, an artistic and intellectual movement characterized by its emphasis on the individual and emotion.¹²¹ Romanticism emerged as a reaction to the Industrial Revolution and the French Revolution through its rejection of order and rationality. Romanticism also emphasizes the connection with past generations of one's community, which manifests through the rising prominence of cultural arts and folklore, national languages, as well as an emphasis on communities sharing similar cultural or historical identities.¹²² This ideology led to national awakenings across Europe, which would become the foundation for nationalism in late-19th-century Europe.¹²³

In the same century, Europe also saw the emergence of utilitarianism and existentialism. Utilitarianism, originating from 19th-century England, is the belief that people should pursue actions that create the greatest happiness for the greatest number of people.¹²⁴ Utilitarianism is also a strong foundation for many political thoughts, as its principles align with the support of governments that maximize utility, or result in the best "consequences" for its populace.¹²⁵ Philosophers disagree on how utilitarianism manifests politically, but the major trend supports democracy as a method of promoting individual liberty that allows for peaceful social progression. In a similar vein, existentialism also emphasizes individual freedom and prioritizes individual experiences and emotions over rational abstractions.¹²⁶ It came about as a reaction to essentialism, which theorizes that everything and everyone has a specific essence, or predetermined purposes and

¹²¹ "Romanticism," Encyclopædia Britannica (Encyclopædia Britannica, inc.), accessed December 19, 2022, <https://www.britannica.com/art/Romanticism>.

¹²² National Romanticism: The Formation of National Movements, Balazs Trencsenyi, Michal Kopecek Central European University Press, Jan 1, 2006, page 6

¹²³ "Romantic Nationalism," Romanticism, accessed December 19, 2022, <https://658046236438008177.weebly.com/romantic-nationalism.html>.

¹²⁴ "19th Century Utilitarians," Online Library of Liberty, accessed December 19, 2022, <https://oll.libertyfund.org/collection/19th-century-utilitarians>.

¹²⁵ "Utilitarianism," Encyclopædia Britannica (Encyclopædia Britannica, inc.), accessed December 19, 2022, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/utilitarianism-philosophy>.

¹²⁶ John Messerly et al., "Summary of Existentialism," Reason and Meaning, November 3, 2019, <https://reasonandmeaning.com/2017/12/11/the-basic-ideas-of-existentialism/>.

properties.¹²⁷ With existentialism comes a heavy emphasis on shaping one's own life through actions and experiences. Both utilitarianism and existentialism influence political thought by supporting a governmental structure that allows for self-determination, where individuals have the ability to better their lives. This leads to the notion of liberalism or the belief that protecting individual freedom and consent is central to politics.¹²⁸

Nationalism and liberalism are two political movements that rose to prominence parallel to the shifts in philosophical thoughts, both of which play a major role in shaping the history of the region. Nationalism calls for the organization of states based on ethnonational groups united in culture and history.¹²⁹ Liberal nationalism more specifically calls for a shared national identity and solidarity as a means of advancing social reform. These two ideologies are responsible for a great bulk of the political turmoil that defined the century. Europe saw the French Revolution in 1789, the Greek Revolution against the Ottomans in 1821, the Belgian revolt against Dutch domination in 1830, the Hungarian Revolution of 1848, and more pertinent to our discussion, the Revolutions of 1848 in the Italian states.¹³⁰ The Carbonari operated under the political context where societies across Europe were battling their conservative foundations. As a strong revolutionary organization with roots across many different spheres of life, the Carbonari championed patriotic and liberal ideals.¹³¹ Shrouded in mystery and abundant political influence, the Carbonari is faced with the opportunity to ride the wave of European nationalism and reshape European politics.

Italian Unification

Amidst the rise of nationalism and liberalism, the unification of Italy will be one of the Carbonari's primary concerns. As a committee set in 1815, the Carbonari stands at a pivotal moment in Italian history, following the recent death of Napoleon and the subsequent withdrawal of French control in

¹²⁷ The Ethics Centre, "Ethics Explainer: What Is Ethics?," THE ETHICS CENTRE, November 2, 2021, <https://ethics.org.au/ethics-explainer-ethics/>.

¹²⁸ Shane D. Courtland, Gerald Gaus, and David Schmitz, "Liberalism," Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy (Stanford University, February 22, 2022), <https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/liberalism/>.

¹²⁹ Nenad Miscevic, "Nationalism," Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy (Stanford University, September 2, 2020), <https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/nationalism/>.

¹³⁰ "Growth of Nationalism in Europe," History Discussion - Discuss Anything About History, August 8, 2015, <https://www.historydiscussion.net/world-history/europe/growth-of-nationalism-in-europe/1576>.

¹³¹ Rath, R. John. "The Carbonari: Their Origins, Initiation Rites, and Aims." *The American Historical Review* 69, no. 2 (1964): 353–70. <https://doi.org/10.2307/1844987>.

the region.¹³² Delegates will have free reign over influencing Italian and world politics beyond 1815 in this committee, but hopefully, this section can provide some historical perspectives into the origin and progression of the unification.

The unification of Italy, or Risorgimento, found its beginnings in the rise of nationalism as well as under French influence during their occupation of the Italian states during the French Revolutionary Wars and Napoleonic Wars. Napoleon Bonaparte, French political leader and military commander, led the first Italian Campaign between 1796 and 1797.¹³³ During this time, Napoleon took over an outnumbered army and likely unsuccessful military strategy from the previous commander Barthélemy Schérer, and managed to snatch pivotal victories in the Italian Peninsula.¹³⁴ The majority of Italy was effectively under French control by 1799, and remained so until Napoleon's death in 1815. Under French rule, the Italian middle class grew in size and gained the right to participate in politics.¹³⁵ The surge in nationalist tendencies and the involvement of the middle class in politics set the groundwork for the Italian states to embark on their revolutionary path. However, the Italian states were returned to Austrian control after the fall of Napoleon, and Austria pushed for the return to pre-Napoleonic borders despite strong local sentiments for unification.¹³⁶

¹³² "Risorgimento," Encyclopædia Britannica (Encyclopædia Britannica, inc.), accessed December 19, 2022, <https://www.britannica.com/event/Risorgimento>.

¹³³ John McLean, "History of Western Civilization II," Italy under Napoleon | History of Western Civilization II, accessed December 19, 2022, <https://courses.lumenlearning.com/suny-hccc-worldhistory2/chapter/italy-under-napoleon/>.

¹³⁴ "Napoleon's Stunning Debut: The Italian Campaign," Warfare History Network, September 1, 2022, <https://warfarehistorynetwork.com/article/napoleons-stunning-debut-the-italian-campaign/>.

¹³⁵ Britannica, "Risorgimento."

¹³⁶ "Italy 1815–1924," The Map Archive, December 18, 2017, <https://www.themaparchive.com/product/italy-18151924/>.



Map of Italy.¹³⁷

The first demand for nationalistic independence came about during the Congress of Vienna in 1815. The Congress of Vienna was an international meeting among those who defeated Napoleon—namely Austria, Russia, Prussia, and Britain—and Bourbon France on how to reorganize European territories.¹³⁸ Here, demands for the unification of Italy were made for the first time, but they were quickly and completely dismissed. The term “Italy” was used more as a reference to the geographical region instead of national identity.¹³⁹ The Italian states were returned to the control of foreign nations, with the Austrians controlling Lombardy and Venice, Habsburg relatives ruling Modena, Parma, and Tuscany. The Papal States returned to the Pope’s control, and the south side was under

¹³⁷ “File:Italy Unification 1815 1870.Jpg - Wikimedia Commons,” Wikimedia Commons, accessed December 20, 2022, https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Italy_unification_1815_1870.jpg.

¹³⁸ Stella Gervas, “What Was the Congress of Vienna?,” History Today, accessed December 19, 2022, <https://www.historytoday.com/archive/what-was-congress-vienna>.

¹³⁹ Miltos Spiratos, “The Unification of Italy,” Arcadia (Arcadia, May 8, 2022), <https://www.byarcadia.org/post/the-unification-of-italy>.

Spanish Bourbon influence.¹⁴⁰ The redistribution of territories strengthened Austrian hegemony in the region, and they were determined to maintain their control. This contradicted the wishes of the Italian people, and nationalistic sentiment continued to boil.

Looking ahead of 1815, we now know that as diplomatic means did not seem promising to bring about unification, revolutionary protests began to spread across the Italian states. Throughout the 1820s and 30s, there were several revolts that championed unification as well as constitutionalism. A major war broke out in 1848 against the Austrian Empire who were occupying parts of the Italian Peninsula. The Kingdom of Sardinia and volunteers from across the peninsula were the major military force, but they were supported by other Italian kingdoms. The war was a failure for the Italians and many leaders were forced into exile. Another war broke out in 1859 against the Austrians, this time ending with Sardinia annexing many parts of Northern and Central Italy. More Italian territories were gradually added until the 1871 Capture of Rome that concluded Italian Unification.¹⁴¹

European Colonies

Colonialism was well underway during the Napoleonic Wars. Much of the Americas and Asia was dotted with European colonies, from the Spanish Philippines to British Canada to Portuguese Brazil.¹⁴² The chaos at home caused by the Napoleonic Wars did much to destabilize these empires. As centralized authority disappeared, local leaders took on a greater political role while more ambitious revolutionaries took this as an opportunity to declare independence. By the end of the Napoleonic Wars, much of Latin America was in revolt.¹⁴³

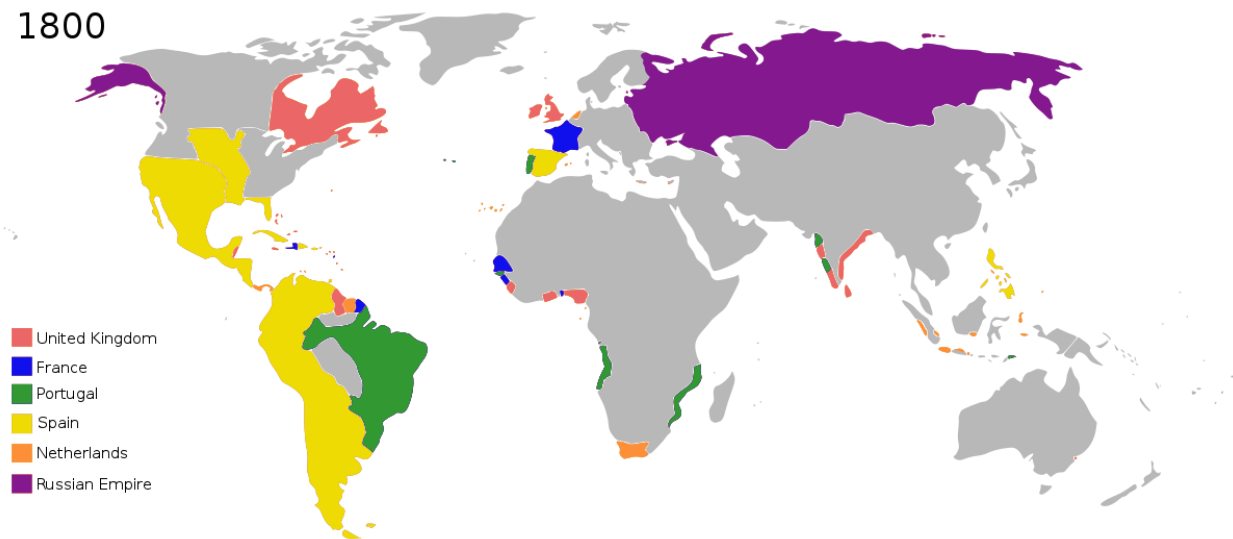
¹⁴⁰ The Map Archive, "Italy 1815-1924."

¹⁴¹ Ibid.

¹⁴² "The Legacy of the Early Modern Period: European Colonialism," Omeka RSS, accessed December 19, 2022, <https://earlymoderneurope.hist.sites.carleton.edu/exhibits/show/maritime-history-in-early-mode/european-colonialism-the-lega>.

¹⁴³ Britannica, "Western Colonialism."

1800



European Empires in 1800.¹⁴⁴

Spanish Empire

In 1808, the French Army under Napoleon invaded Spain and placed the Spanish King under arrest. This began the long peninsular war that would have profound effects on both the continual expansion of France as well as the Spanish colonies in the Americas. During this time, much of the continental Spanish Empire was divided into four viceroalties: New Spain (Mexico and Central America), New Granada (Columbia, Venezuela), Peru and Rio de la Plata (Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay).¹⁴⁵

However, each viceroyalty was extremely large, and local ruling by colonial assemblies managed daily matters. These assemblies were dominated by Spain-born peninsulares and Spanish colonials, while those of Native American and African descent were shut out. The fall of the central government in Spain proper meant that these local assemblies quickly began asserting their own independence, at first preparing for an anticipated French invasion.¹⁴⁶ However, the growing influence of liberals and independence-leaning radicals in the assemblies soon led to political unrest.

¹⁴⁴ "File:Colonial Empires in 1800.SVG," Wikimedia Commons, accessed December 19, 2022, https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Colonial_empires_in_1800.svg.

¹⁴⁵ Britannica, "Western Colonialism."

¹⁴⁶ Monica Henry, "Spanish-American Revolutions," Encyclopedia of Greater Philadelphia, April 23, 2022, <https://philadelphiaencyclopedia.org/essays/spanish-american-revolutions/>.

While at first support for independence was not strong, a growing sense of an American identity emerged in the assemblies, separate from Spain in Iberia.¹⁴⁷ Nevertheless support for royalists, both for political and economic reasons, remained strong. Meanwhile, regional rivalries hampered cooperation amongst regions, while entrenched racial and cultural privileges divided the mixed population of Spanish America.

With the restoration of the Spanish Crown after the fall of Napoleon, the renewed absolutist monarchy of Ferdinand VII was able to redirect forces to retake the colonies. By the end of the Napoleonic wars, Spanish American rebels like Jose Maria Morelos, Simon Bolivar, Jose de San Martin and Jose Gervasio Artigas were faced against royalist forces.¹⁴⁸ Already, better-trained and supported Spanish soldiers have been pushing back the rebels, entrenching Spanish rule. However, the political situation in Spain will likely remain unstable after years of liberal influence, and the tide of war could easily shift.

Brazil

As with Spain, French forces invaded Portugal in 1808, and the Prince Regent of Portugal, John VI, fled with his incapacitated mother, the Queen, and her court to the Portuguese colony of Brazil.¹⁴⁹ During this time, Brazil underwent development: trade restrictions normally placed on colonies were lifted and increased attention of the royal court brought trade and industry to the colony. At the same time, the influx of intellectuals and the construction of governing institutions meant that liberal ideas spread to Brazil. Several groups, some supporting independence and others wanting equal status with Portugal itself, emerged.

When Napoleon was defeated and Portugal was liberated, the royal family did not immediately return to Lisbon. Attempting to balance demands by the Portuguese court for the King to return and the desire of Brazilian nationalists for the King to stay, John VI instead elevated Brazil to a Kingdom

¹⁴⁷ Ibid.

¹⁴⁸ Ibid.

¹⁴⁹ "The Collapse of the Empire," Encyclopædia Britannica (Encyclopædia Britannica, inc.), accessed December 19, 2022, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Brazil/The-collapse-of-the-empire>.

in 1815. From this, the United Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil and the Algarves was created, where the once-colony would, at least on paper, exist as equal political entities.¹⁵⁰

However, the Queen's health is ailing, and it is likely the Prince Regent John will soon hold the throne and be King in his own right. With liberals on both sides of the Atlantic and revolutionaries all around, he must carefully balance his new Kingdoms, or be forced to choose one over the other.

Haiti

By the end of the Napoleonic wars, Haiti was the second nation in the Americas to have successfully secured independence, preceded only by the young United States to its north.¹⁵¹ Originally the French colony of Saint-Domingue, it was a plantation colony focused on sugar production and was highly dependent on slave labor. With the revolution in France, liberals in the colony began agitating for greater rights, while those disadvantaged by racial laws sought political equality.

Skirmishing between various groups was already underway when a major slave revolt in 1791 brought several slave armies into the field.¹⁵² Soon, French Republican forces arrived on the island, along with British and Spanish forces. The conflict in Haiti was extremely violent, with tropical diseases devastating European soldiers while local infrastructure was destroyed. Slavery was abolished by the republican government in France, while an ex-slave named Toussaint Louverture gradually secured control over the entire island.¹⁵³

Under Toussaint Louverture, a generally racially equal society was established at least on paper, and while Saint-Domingue remained nominally a French colony, it was independently ruled by Toussaint in effect. This was upended by Napoleon's invasion of Haiti, aiming to resecure French control over the island and even to reimpose slavery. During the invasion, Toussaint was killed, and the island fell under French control. Yet, French attempts to reintroduce slavery led old generals to return to the

¹⁵⁰ Ibid.

¹⁵¹ May 25, "The Three Waves of Early Modern and Modern European Colonialism," Brewminate, October 9, 2022, <https://brewminate.com/the-three-waves-of-early-modern-and-modern-european-colonialism/>.

¹⁵² Ibid.

¹⁵³ Ibid.

field who with British support defeated French armies.¹⁵⁴ A new general, Jean-Jacques Dessalines, retook the island and declared independence, renaming the country Haiti. Under Dessalines, executions of the white population of Haiti took place, while harsh economic measures were placed upon the population to maintain sugar production. Nevertheless, the island remains a haven for revolutionaries in the Americas, however problematic the conditions there are.

India

British foreign policy was dominated by its colony in India. Originally established to facilitate trade with the sub-continent, the British East India Company controlled a significant portion of the land while holding many smaller states as dependencies by the 19th century.¹⁵⁵ The company fielded its own armies mostly of Indian soldiers, while political control was mostly managed through local rulers.¹⁵⁶ The corporation, however, has become old and corrupt. Many of its policies do little more than irritate the local populations, while its own army is loyal only insofar as they are paid well. Many in the British government hope to reform or even abolish the company, making the territories it controls a colony directly ruled by Britain.

The Philippines

The Philippines remained loyal to Spain while its American colonies revolted, but the situation has become far from stable. Local resistance to Spanish rule is constant, while the distance from the mother country means that the colony is difficult to support should troubles arise.¹⁵⁷ However, the Philippines is Spain's main point of access to trade with the Qing Empire in China, and so holds enormous value to the now weakened Kingdom.

¹⁵⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵⁵ Ibid.

¹⁵⁶ Ibid.

¹⁵⁷ Bin Yang, "Historical Archaeology of Early Modern Colonialism in the Asia-Pacific Reviewed by Bin Yang," Asian Review of World Historians, January 1, 2019, https://www.academia.edu/38748274/Historical_Archaeology_of_Early_Modern_Colonialism_in_the_Asia_Pacific_Review_by_Bin_Yang.

South East Asia

Although briefly occupied by the British during the Napoleonic wars, the Dutch Empire in South East Asia remains its crowning jewel. Producing various spices and luxury goods, the Dutch East Indies is one of the wealthiest European colonies in Asia. Dutch forces, however, still face resistance from locals who suffer racial discrimination and forced labor, and conflicts with remaining local powers hamper the complete Dutch monopoly.¹⁵⁸

Ideologies of Revolutionaries

Liberalism

Liberalism in the early modern period encompassed a wide variety of ideas. Grouped together as much due to shared interests as in opposition to conservatives, anyone from a wealthy noble to a working-class Jacobin could be considered a liberal. In general, however, liberalism was a politically-focused ideology, aiming at guiding the rule of law but with the consent of the ruled.¹⁵⁹ In that sense, most supported elected assemblies that would be representative. These in turn would act as the legislative while also restraining institutions to prevent tyrannical government. Of course, who deserved such representation was a point of great debate, with more conservative liberals tending to limit suffrage while radicals hoping to expand it. Liberals were not necessarily republicans, and indeed many were willing to cooperate with monarchies, provided the monarchs accepted their liberal demands.¹⁶⁰ Other policies included freedoms of the press and of speech, making liberalism attractive to the intellectual and upper urban classes.¹⁶¹ In the broadest sense, almost all of the revolutionaries would be considered liberal. Excluding the more radical liberals and socialists, however, many were in the middle of the spectrum, unwilling to give full support to either the liberal or the conservative side.¹⁶²

¹⁵⁸ Ibid.

¹⁵⁹ "Liberalism in the 19th Century," Encyclopædia Britannica (Encyclopædia Britannica, inc.), accessed December 19, 2022, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/liberalism/Liberalism-in-the-19th-century>.

¹⁶⁰ Ibid.

¹⁶¹ Ibid.

¹⁶² Ibid.

Constitutionalism

The idea that the nation should be bound by a constitution was closely tied to the liberal tradition. By the end of the Napoleonic wars, constitutionalism had become extremely popular amongst revolutionaries. Only a few states had constitutions, and most, like the French form, was purposely written to avoid being called a constitution. Constitutionalism, while not being inherently anti-monarchical, was a rejection of absolutism.¹⁶³ Rather than giving monarchs complete power to be the supreme executive, a constitution would aim to restrain their powers and to codify the division of power within the state.¹⁶⁴ A constitution was also seen as a way to guarantee the gains of the revolutionaries, since the concessions made by monarchs would be recorded in written documents. As with all ideas of the time, revolutionaries disagreed on what exactly ought to be included within a constitution. A constitution could provide for many rights or very few; it might have its own enforcement mechanisms or be ignored outright; it could empower legislative assemblies or legalize dictatorial rule.

Republicanism

Republicanism in the early modern context was the belief that the nation should be a republic, as opposed to being ruled by a hereditary monarch.¹⁶⁵ What such a republic would look like varied. The Napoleonic consulate was effectively a one-man dictatorship, while the Jacobins preferred forming small-group executive committees. However, by the end of the Napoleonic wars, republicanism was not yet the dominant belief held by revolutionaries, especially outside of France and Italy—places where people had not experienced the republican experiments of France. Most did not see monarchism itself as a threat to liberal rule, and were content to work with monarchs provided that they conceded to liberal demands. Even many republicans, especially those in Italy, recognized the

¹⁶³ Wil Waluchow and Dimitrios Kyritsis, "Constitutionalism," Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy (Stanford University, June 9, 2022), <https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/constitutionalism/>.

¹⁶⁴ "Constitutionalism," Encyclopædia Britannica (Encyclopædia Britannica, inc.), accessed December 19, 2022, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/constitutionalism>.

¹⁶⁵ Frank Lovett, "Republicanism," Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy (Stanford University, June 29, 2022), <https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/republicanism/>.

need for a monarch to achieve certain political goals. Yet, a stubborn monarch might drive even the most loyal subjects into seeking new forms of political rule.

Democracy

Democracy was the radical idea that all people should be able to vote. Such an idea horrified many of the liberal revolutionaries, for whom political reform did not mean upsetting the economic system. In many assemblies, voting was tightly restricted by wealth such that only small portions of the population could participate.¹⁶⁶ This ensured that lower-class citizens, who had neither the wealth nor time to vote, would be kept out of the process, preventing the assemblies from becoming too radical. Democracy was also opposed by liberals who feared the rise of conservative power in elections. Most European nations were still primarily agrarian, and peasants tended to lean conservative. Should the vote be extended to all, a coalition of conservative nobles and peasants may easily achieve a majority over the revolutionaries, overturning the liberal system using the system itself. It should be noted that except for a few of the most radical, democratic-leaning liberals often excluded women from voting and were willing to prevent those from the colonies to get involved in politics.

Nationalism

Nationalism is the idea of uniting all people of a culture into a single nation. Ideas of nationhood sprung up during the French revolution when people began seeing each other as belonging to a single culture. The Germans and Italians in particular, whose nations were divided into many states, placed unification above all as their political goal. As a result, national unification would also form the cornerstone of whatever other ideology they held—an Italian republican would aim for a republican government for a united Italy. The Polish, who by the end of the Napoleonic wars had their nation divided by Prussia, Austria, and Russia, sought national liberation. Meanwhile, the territories in the multiethnic Austrian Empire each aimed at increasing autonomy or standing within the empire. Yet, nationalism also pitted various nations against each other, as various, oftentimes

¹⁶⁶ "Democracy," Encyclopædia Britannica (Encyclopædia Britannica, inc.), accessed December 19, 2022, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/democracy>.

overlapping, territorial claims sowed the seed for conflict. Many Germans thought of the Czech lands as integral to a unified Germany, much to the dismay of Czech liberals. Hungarians hoped to raise the Hungarian Crown lands to become equal to Austria within the empire, alarming Croatian nationalists of becoming dominated by a resurgent Hungary.

Socialism

Socialism encompassed a broad range of political ideas, from Christian ideas of economic equality to the recently born movement of anarchism. However, the source of inspiration and direct lineage of revolutionary socialism was that of Gracchus Babeuf during the late stages of the French revolution.¹⁶⁷ Simply put, it was the belief that revolution ought not merely to attempt to change the political structure of the nation, but attempt to solve its economic and social issues. Absolutist rule was to a socialist only one of the many issues of modern society. Early industrialization had led to crowded cities with poor conditions and food scarcity, and archaic economic policies kept those in the lower classes poor while rich aristocrats and the new capitalists gained enormous wealth.¹⁶⁸ Socialism by the end of the Napoleonic wars was an extremely fringe view, and was often purely theoretical in nature.¹⁶⁹ However, some had begun to agitate and organize politically. With the support of many of the urban working class, socialism may well come to replace liberalism in the revolutionary spotlight.

Church and State

The Catholic Church still held significant political sway, often holding land and various rights and privileges.¹⁷⁰ As such, many radicals aimed to also remove church influence. While very few wanted nothing less than the complete abolition of organized religion, most wanted to preserve the church while reducing its power and removing it from being a political institution. Almost all of the radicals were still Christian, however, and the political tension between faith and revolution was often

¹⁶⁷ Ibid.

¹⁶⁸ Pablo Gilabert and Martin O'Neill, "Socialism," Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy (Stanford University, July 15, 2019), <https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/socialism/>.

¹⁶⁹ "What Is Socialism?," Encyclopædia Britannica (Encyclopædia Britannica, inc.), accessed December 19, 2022, <https://www.britannica.com/question/What-is-socialism>.

¹⁷⁰ "Church and State," Encyclopædia Britannica (Encyclopædia Britannica, inc.), accessed December 19, 2022, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/church-and-state>.

difficult. This was especially the case in Italy where the church was the state—the Papal States were ruled directly by the Pope from Rome. Some Italians saw the Pope and such a state as obstacles to unification while others believed that the Pope may instead prove to be the political figure needed to successfully unify the peninsula.

Citizen Militia

During the French Revolution, a National Guard was formed to preserve peace and was composed of armed citizens.¹⁷¹ Since then, citizen militias have become a mainstay of revolutionary demands. It provided an armed force that could clash with soldiers and police should there be a conservative backlash. At the same time, it also kept armed mobs of radicals at bay. Yet, it also meant the provisioning and weapons to citizens who were usually moderate liberals but of the less wealthy and more radical variety. Depending on the requirements to join such a militia and what was done to guarantee its members' loyalty, it could prove to be a reliable tool for the revolutionaries or become an independent political player on its own.

Economic Reform

There were many things about the economic situation that revolutionaries, socialists and otherwise, hoped to change. Taxes and tariff barriers established back in the feudal days were often still in place. Removing them would improve equity and efficiency, cutting down on superfluous taxation. At the same time, noble privileges still kept peasants working additional dues while creating a type of property that inherently divided the noble and non-noble populations. These economic changes were supported by various people, from reformist conservatives to moderate liberals to radical socialists.

¹⁷¹ Alpha History, "The National Guard," French Revolution, June 9, 2019, <https://alphahistory.com/frenchrevolution/national-guard/>.

Serfdom and the Peasantry

Serfdom, the tying of peasants onto the land they worked on, had mostly become obsolete in Europe by the end of the Napoleonic wars.¹⁷² However, in most parts of Central and Eastern Europe, it was still in place and enforced.¹⁷³ The system prevented peasants from migrating while placing various dues upon them to local lords. It was evident that reforming and eventually abolishing feudalism would be needed, but pushbacks from the conservative side slowed the process down.¹⁷⁴ It is important to note that the peasantry tended to support conservative policies. Many enjoyed local churches and were deeply religious, and thus feared revolutionaries for their anti-clerical policies, as well as some of the free trade policies that caused famine and low grain prices. However, many also saw the revolution as an opportunity to seize land from richer nobility. It would be up to the revolutionaries themselves to play the difficult game of winning the support of the peasantry.

Making a Revolution

The history of revolutions is as much about the failed revolts that are dashed upon the rocks as the great tides that transform societies. A revolutionary is by no means an easy line of work, with police and informants on one side, and other revolutionaries on the other. Being successful in pushing forward one's political agenda will take a great deal of skill and luck.

Planning and Flexibility

Many revolutions end up being impromptu moments. Perhaps a bread riot could get out of hand, or some key individual falls sick. Nevertheless, whether these sparks grow into a revolution or end up being crushed by reactionary forces often lies in how these moments and opportunities are channeled. Planning is thus key to successful revolutions. The better thought-out a plan is, the more able revolutionaries are at capitalizing upon resources and moments as they come. Of course, even

¹⁷² "Serfdom," Encyclopædia Britannica (Encyclopædia Britannica, inc.), accessed December 19, 2022, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/serfdom>.

¹⁷³ Ibid.

¹⁷⁴ "Abolition of Serfdom," Encyclopedia.com (Encyclopedia.com, December 20, 2022), <https://www.encyclopedia.com/history/encyclopedias-almanacs-transcripts-and-maps/abolition-serfdom>.

the best of plans can fail, and unexpected things are bound to happen, meaning that flexibility is just as key.

Political Plan

A key difference that makes a revolution not just a simple coup or political revolt is the aim of the revolutionaries to change the status quo. Political plans form the core of what a movement believes in, and play a major role in attracting different kinds of supporters, as well as determining much of the policy agenda should the revolution succeed. Every choice will likely win some supporters while pushing others away. However, if a political plan is too vague, it may be acceptable to everyone yet find no ardent supporters. On the flip side, if a plan is too radical, the number of supporters—the radicals—will be small. Should they withdraw their support, the revolution will be less likely to succeed. Finally, to become popular, a good political plan should have its messaging clearly articulated and easily understandable. Even the greatest theoretical analysis of agrarian reform will find itself floundering if it cannot be explained to the peasants.

Vanguardism and Mass Movement

By the end of the Napoleonic wars, ideas of vanguardism and mass movements had become better studied and understood. Vanguard movements aimed at creating ultra-loyal and effective revolutionary leaders who then take action. Once in control of the levers of power, the revolution can be enforced from the top down. Meanwhile, mass movements aim to rile up the people, attempting to use popular support to overthrow existing political regimes and enforce revolutionary policies from the bottom up. Typically, vanguard movements are close-knit and easier to control but can fall prey to authoritarian and elitist tendencies. Mass movements meanwhile tend to be more democratic but are more easily infiltrated by rivals and police. Most movements tend to be in the middle, and the careful balance between the two extremes will be important for success.

Public Support and Legitimacy

What do the people get for their support of the revolution? What drives the supporters into action, to lay down their lives and wealth for the movement? Most revolutionary movements usually source

the core of their support from a few key groups, but it is never possible to rule a nation with that support alone. Only when the general public acknowledges a group's right to rule can that rule ever become entrenched and secure. Sometimes, all that is needed is the veneer of legitimacy from the shadiest of sources. Other times, when a long revolution has destroyed many of the institutions of the nation, the movement might find difficulty explaining to angry mobs why it is that they should rule.

Guns and Barricades

Violence happens. Sometimes it is on the terms of the revolutionaries, while other times things just get out of hand. Violence and revolution have been deeply intertwined since the storming of the Bastille during the early days of the French Revolution. Since then, almost every revolutionary group has come to boast their own militia or armed band. Of course, armed soldiers are an effective way of convincing reluctant people that the revolution does know what is best. However, armed forces also tend to develop their own independence, and armed conflicts may easily escalate and get out of control. If a revolution relies too much on violence, the movement might end up subverted by its very own forces. Additionally, not everyone is willing to serve in such a risky line of work. In a nutshell, one could play their cards right and use such forces to achieve their own goals, but it could just as easily be the reverse.

Friends, Enemies, and Frenemies

A revolutionary is surrounded by enemies, and so a few friends on their back is always good to have. Alliances with other movements will often have to be made to consulate meager resources, and compromises will have to be made during this process. Revolution does make interesting friendships, and the radicals might work with moderates to overthrow the conservatives one day, before allying with the conservatives to defeat the moderates next. Revolutions are constantly in flux. Even within an individual group, differences of opinion might rupture a unified party, while agents, provocateurs, and informants might mean that trustworthy allies in fact work for the enemies. The conservative monarchies of Europe always seek to find and shut down the revolution, so secrecy and careful decisions about whom to trust will be necessary.

Character Biographies

Gabriele Rossetti - Carbonari Founder

Born into a noble Neapolitan family, Gabriele Rossetti spent much of his later childhood during the Revolutionary and Napoleonic wars, during which he came to develop an idea of Italian nationalism. As with many nationalist intellectuals at the time, government repression and censorship meant that Gabriele expressed much of his sentiment through cultural exploration. Writing poetry and literary critiques of Italian literature became the means through which Gabriele first rose to prominence. In this respect, he was like any other liberal noble in Italy. However, Gabriele also used his financial and political influence to found the Carbonari society in Southern Italy, becoming one of its critical founding members. Although the decentralized nature of the Carbonari means that Gabriele is merely amongst equals, he nevertheless holds significant sway in Naples over both moderates and nationalists.

Amand Bazard - French Socialist

Having just returned from the defense of Paris in the Hundred Days, Amand Bazard has spent much of his life in France during the turmoil of the revolution. Although he holds a day job as a minor administrator in the Paris region, Amand, a talented writer and intellectual, spends much of his time working on various political projects such as writing for journals and political organizing. Amand has begun to form a Carbonari group in France, drawing ideas from his friends in Italy. With the influx of new ideas, however, Amand has become more interested in socioeconomic questions and has begun to connect with socialist-leaning intellectuals in Paris.

Silvio Pellico - Italian Poet

Born in the Kingdom of Piedmont, Silvio Pellico grew up to become a renowned intellectual and academic. First working as a Professor of French in Milan, Silvio gradually became more politically minded and came to harbor nationalist sympathies. He has produced several well-known manuscripts and plays that invoke Italian culture and nationalism and have become quite popular. With this popularity, Silvio is able to gain the patronage of many nobles and work as a personal tutor

for their children. As a tutor, Silvio incorporates many Italian nationalist ideas into his teachings and encourages his students to pursue Italian reunification. His connections with both the powerful elites and the young, aspiring generation will be crucial to the success of the unification.

Pietro Maroncelli - Italian Musician

Born into a family of wealthy merchants, Pietro Maroncelli demonstrated a gift for music at a young age and he was sent by his parents to Naples to study at a conservatory. There, he studied with many fellow Italian composers and developed his skills in poetry as well. Pietro soon became involved with local freemasonry groups but was expelled only to join the Carbonari. He has now returned to his hometown of Forli just south of Austrian-held Lombardy-Venetia. He is a long-time member of the Carbonari with a strong gift in music and writing, while his much-traveled history of study and performance gives him friends across Italy. Both his talents and social connections will surely help him reach a wide public.

Giuseppe Mazzini - Italian Journalist

Born in Genoa during the revolutionary wars, Giuseppe Mazzini's father was a radical Jacobin while his mother was a devoted Catholic, such that Mazzini grew up in a highly intellectual family. At a young age, Mazzini has already demonstrated skills in politics and writing. Attending law school at the young age of fourteen, Mazzini graduated and served as a lawyer for the poor while simultaneously producing nationalist pamphlets and journals. He is a relatively new member of the Carbonari and is part of the new generation bringing new ideas into the group. While he has not yet accomplished much in the revolution, his potential is clearly noted by many older revolutionaries.

Marquis de Lafayette - Revolutionary Hero of America and France

By the end of the revolution, Marquis de Lafayette had what could only be called a mixed reputation. Born into one of the wealthiest aristocratic families in France, Lafayette's father and mother both died when he was young, leaving the young orphan with enormous wealth. Lafayette would later move to the royal court in Versailles, getting to know all of the future French monarchs. However, a disdain for court life led Lafayette first to the army and then as a foreign officer in the American

Revolutionary War, during which Lafayette gained much popularity among Americans. Returning to France, Lafayette proved to be a critical member of the early days of the revolution, becoming the first head of the French National Guard. However, political infighting soon made Lafayette an enemy in the eyes of radicals, while his decision to vote in favor of executing the French King soured his reputation with conservative Europe. Lafayette escaped execution by the revolutionary government only to spend much of the revolution in an Austrian prison. A free man once more, Lafayette still holds significant sway as a public figure, especially amongst moderate liberals, while his friendly relationship with the United States may prove useful.

Louis-Napoléon Bonaparte - Nephew of Napoleon

Louis-Napoléon Bonaparte is the son of Louis Bonaparte, brother of Emperor Napoleon I. Born into the most powerful family in Europe at the time, Napoleon was seemingly destined for greatness. This came to a swift end as Emperor Napoleon's fortunes turned against him in Russia. After the failed Hundred Days and the second restoration of the Bourbons, the Bonaparte family was exiled from France. Napoleon first moved with his family to Germany, where he was tutored by revolutionary republican Phillippe Le Bas, before moving to Rome. Once in Italy, Napoleon became a radical revolutionary and was accepted by other radicals despite his Bonapartist origin. With the current heir to the Bonapartist claiming sick and other members of his family unwilling to enter politics, it seems likely that Louis-Napoleon Bonaparte, exiled, may once again become a major political figure in both France and revolutionary politics.

Louis Auguste Blanqui - French Socialist

Born in a well-off family in France, Louis Auguste Blanqui originally intended to study medicine, but quickly became involved in politics. Starting off by writing for radical journals, he joined the Carbonari and became fully involved in revolutionary politics. Unlike many other intellectuals, Blanqui is willing to engage in the rougher sides of politics and has been injured several times in street brawls. Blanqui is better known for the movement that is growing around him, focused on not just political reform, but addressing the social question. Different from more utopian socialists, he sees political agitation and action as the means through which poverty and social injustice can be

solved. Although his writings are still rather theoretical and have thus not made significant headway in attracting the attention of the working class, some have begun to take notice of both him and his ideas.

Lord Byron - English Romantic Poet

Born into a wealthy English family with a strong military record, Lord Byron is known as a great poet of his age. Although he grew up with a difficult relationship with his mother, Lord Byron nevertheless inherited her estates when she died and became a wealthy English gentleman. As a young man, he deeply admired Napoleon Bonaparte and came into contact with revolutionary ideas. After graduating from Cambridge, Lord Byron began producing poetry through which he garnered fame both in Britain and across Europe. He began touring Europe as he wrote, traveling as far as Persia and the Ottoman Empire. While he was sailing with the Royal Navy in the Mediterranean, Lord Byron became passionate about Greek and Italian culture. In fact, it was while he stayed in Rome that he came into contact with the Carbonari which he then joined. Lord Byron holds much significance as a cultural figure of his time, and his travels have given him many friends across Europe.

Giuseppe Garibaldi - Italian Patriot

Giuseppe Garibaldi was born in the city of Nice which was then a part of the French Empire. It was returned to Sardinia-Piedmont after the fall of Napoleon. His family was involved in trade and thus Garibaldi became skilled in sailing. After becoming a merchant, Garibaldi was able to travel to many parts of Europe. During his travels, he came into contact with Italian exiles and intellectuals, gradually became revolutionary-minded himself, and joined a Carbonari lodge. Garibaldi is well-skilled in both his naval abilities and has demonstrated the potential for a successful military career. Despite his young age, his adventurous spirit will likely take him to many places and make as many friends as enemies.

Guglielmo Pepe - Neapolitan General

Guglielmo Pepe was born in Naples and has been involved in revolutionary affairs since the French Revolution. As a member of the Neapolitan army, he was critical in creating the short-lived Neapolitan republic and after its failure fled to France. There, he served in the French army and was later reassigned to the army of Naples, now a French client state. Taking the rank of a general, Pepe served in that role throughout the Napoleonic wars, even during the Hundred Days when Naples sided with Napoleon. The fall of Napoleon led to the return of Ferdinand IV as King of the Two Sicilies, but Pepe was able to keep his position as a general. Now, also a member of the Carbonari, Pepe holds significant influence and military power in Southern Italy, although he does so under the watchful eye of the conservative King.

Rafael del Riego - Spanish Colonel

Rafael del Riego was born in northern Spain but moved to Madrid at a young age. He has served in the Spanish army under its many rulers. After joining the army, he fought with Spanish loyalists against French forces during the Peninsular War in Iberia, and he was captured after a battle. He escaped and continued fighting until his second capture by the French after which he was transferred to a French prison—the French wanted to prevent further escape attempts. He was eventually pardoned and set free with the fall of Napoleon. He traveled around Europe and came into contact with liberal ideas. Riego has now returned to Spain, taking up once more a position in the Spanish army as a colonel. The Spanish monarch's decision to repeal the relatively liberal constitution of 1812 has radicalized Riego, pushing him further toward revolutionary politics.

Giovanni Andrea Pieri - Italian Soldier of the French Foreign Legion

Born in Tuscany, Giovanni Andrea Pieri was a member of the Italian working class without much of the intellectual background that other revolutionaries held. His life changed after he was accused of the crime of theft in his hometown of Lucca. Forced to evade local authorities, Pieri chose to flee to France where he became a member of the French Foreign Legion, an armed force composed of international volunteers. There, he gained military experience and became familiar with revolutionary thoughts. Many of his fellow legionaries were also of Italian birth, and Pieri quickly

joined the growing number of Italian nationalist exiles in Paris. Although he is fighting in the French military right now, he hopes to fight for the unification of Italy one day.

Michele Amari - Sicilian Historian

Born on the island of Sicily, Michele Amari is deeply fascinated by the history of his home island. His father was an academic who studied the history of Sicily which Amari took up as his own profession. Focusing on oriental history, Amari has produced many foundational works on the period of Muslim rule over Sicily. Although hardly a Muslim himself, he sees the period as largely beneficial, as opposed to later rulers who only sought to exploit the island's resources. Amari holds many connections to Sicilian nationalists who hope for the independence of the Kingdom of Two Sicilies but also many Italian nationalists who want Sicily to be included in a greater Italy. Amari will likely be pivotal for whoever hopes to secure control over the island.

Michele Morelli - Neapolitan Soldier

Born in a wealthy family in Naples, Michele Morelli grew up during the height of the Napoleonic wars. His father was a provincial treasurer, which ensured a well-to-do life for much of Morelli's youth. As with many sons of wealthy but non-noble families during that time, Morelli found most advancement as a soldier in the Neapolitan army—first under its Bourbon ruler and then France as Naples became a French client state. He continued to serve in the military throughout the Napoleonic wars, with particular distinction in the invasion of Russia, and even after the Napoleonic wars, he was retained in the army of the Two Sicilies. Morelli is now a lieutenant guarding a key military fort in Nola with fellow Carbonari Giuseppe Silvati and holds ties to fellow disgruntled soldiers within the army, both liberal-leaning and those just demanding better pay.

Giuseppe Silvati - Neapolitan Soldier

Born in Naples, Giuseppe Silvati spent much of his youth as a liberal in the Kingdom of Naples, until the arrival of the Napoleonic armies in southern Italy. Joining the army as an officer under Napoleonic Naples, Silvati took part in several campaigns for Napoleon, serving first in Italy before being stationed in the Iberian Peninsula to fight the Spanish during the Peninsular War. Following

Napoleon's defeat, Silvati returned to Naples where he served in the army and fought the Austrians when Naples sided with Napoleon during the Hundred Days. With plenty of military experience in southern Europe, Silvati continued to serve in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. He was recently relocated to a key fort in Nola to fight banditry. He is a good friend with Michele Morelli, a fellow Carbonari also stationed in Nola, and knows many of the fellow soldiers in the army who also served under Napoleonic Naples.

Federico Confalonieri - Milanese Aristocrat

Born in the city of Milan which is now annexed by Austria as Lombardy-Venetia, Count Federico Confalonieri is one of the most influential aristocrats in his hometown. Opposed to Napoleonic rule over Milan, Confalonieri was an Italian nationalist during the Napoleonic wars, subtly attempting to curb French influence in Lombardy. With the fall of Napoleon, Confalonieri became a leading representative of Lombardy, visiting first Paris and then London in an attempt to convince the victorious allies to recognize and support an independent Lombardy. These attempts failed to come to fruition, however, and despite several acquaintances with British diplomats, Confalonieri was unable to stop the annexation of Lombardy by Austria. After this failure, he became involved with secret societies, including the Carbonari, and became a strong opponent of continued Austrian rule in Italy.

Ciro Menotti - Modenese Revolutionary

Born in Modena, a client kingdom under Austria, Ciro Menotti is a long-time Italian patriot and nationalist. A democrat by nature, Ciro Menotti believed in giving Italian commoners a say and deemed the Austrian domination over Italian harmful to the prosperity of Italians. Thus, his vision for Italy is not only an independent, unified nation but also one where everyone's voice can be heard. Ciro Menotti held many contacts with fellow revolutionaries across Italy and in Modena in particular. He also keeps in contact with many friends in Paris, and they form a circle of liberal revolutionaries. He also has contact with the current Duke of Modena, Francesco of Austria-Este, a conservative who dreams of ruling a territory larger than just Modena.

Cristina Trivulzio - Liberal Noblewoman

Born into one of the greatest ancient noble families of Milan, Cristina Trivulzio lives in luxury and receives the finest education, despite the annexation of Milan by Austria. Trivulzio came into contact with revolutionary ideas through her tutor and close friend, Ernesta Bisi. Through her, Trivulzio met with many upper-class women who supported Italian independence, as well as the Carbonari. Using her family's wealth, Trivulzio sponsors many intellectuals and revolutionaries, through which she is able to stay in close contact with the revolutionary intelligentsia and keep up with developments across Italy. Her connections with the Milanese elite also give her both wealth and political connections. Moreover, Trivulzio herself is a capable writer and a passionate journalist. With her high social standing and talent in writing, Trivulzio will likely be heard across Italy in the coming tumultuous years and serve as a key link between the Carbonari and the aristocracy.

Abbot Minichini - Neapolitan Abbot

Little is known about Abbot Minichini's early years. Born in a peasant family in Naples, Minichini was too poor to receive advanced education or establish himself in the rising urban centers of Naples. Instead, Minichini found success as an abbot in southern Italy. There, he witnessed firsthand the Napoleonic wars and the establishment of a French client state. By then, however, the antagonism between Napoleon and the Catholic church had ended and Minichini found the revolution surprisingly amicable. The Catholic church largely saw its influence untouched, and this continued even after the end of the Napoleonic wars. With conservatism retrenching itself, Minichini has maintained his position as abbot but come increasingly into contact with revolutionary ideas. The balance between revolution and devotion to the Catholic church is difficult to keep, and only time will tell if he will stand for or against the Pope.

Philippe Buonarroti - Italian Socialist

Born in Tuscany to a family of the regional nobility, Philippe Buonarroti studied to become a lawyer. However, his radical views did nothing but incur the wrath of his university. Philippe was an active supporter of the French Revolution, becoming a Jacobin and a friend of the revolutionaries. Philippe spent much time organizing French-aligned Italian forces until his Jacobin allies were deposed. Out

of favor, Philippe became a friend of Gracchus Babeuf and was a fellow conspirator in his attempted socialist revolution. With the failure of the plot, Philippe was arrested and saw most of his fellow conspirators executed. He was not released until Napoleon's rise to power. Philippe is deeply influenced by the ideas of the proto-socialist Babeuf and has published several articles outlining his ideas for social change. His influence in this respect is coming to be challenged by younger revolutionaries, but Philippe holds a prestigious position as a member of the original socialist revolution despite its failure.

Tadeusz Krępowiecki - Polish Revolutionary

Born in a family of Jewish origin in Warsaw just before the start of the French Revolution, Tadeusz Krępowiecki's early life was dominated not so much by the revolution as the partition of his homeland. Tadeusz saw his native Poland-Lithuania divided by Russia, Austria, and Prussia, which reinforced a strong sense of nationalism in him and many other Polish. Living in the region of Poland under Russian control, Tadeusz became a journalist, writing for various pro-Polish publications while dodging the Russian censors. He also became a founder of the Polish Patriotic Society, a Carbonari-aligned popular group, opposed to more aristocratic and authoritarian Polish resistance groups. Although far away in eastern Europe from the other members of the Carbonari, Tadeusz's popularity amongst the numerous Polish diaspora gives him friends from Haiti to Paris.

Jacques Laffitte - French Banker

Born in a relatively rural province in the south of France, Jacques Laffitte was originally trained to become a clerk and merchant. However, his arrival in Paris and his apprenticeship under Perregaux, a major banker, brought him into the world of banking. As the French Revolution progressed, Laffitte rose under Perregaux, supporting Napoleon's rise to power. As Perregaux grew older, Laffitte effectively became the head of the Bank of France and took over much of his banking empire when Perregaux died. Laffitte's position was unaffected by the changes in power, from the Empire to the Restoration to the re-Restoration. He is now one of the wealthiest men in France and the world. It is not known how committed a revolutionary, if at all, Laffitte is. He was as much a supporter of the revolution during the Jacobin rule as a supporter of the Empire under Napoleon. Laffitte maintains

revolutionary contacts, although his close relationship with the restored Bourbons makes him suspicious to many of his fellow revolutionaries. However, Laffitte is certainly no reactionary, and his liberal tendency together with his enormous wealth is well known to conservatives and radicals alike.

Jacques-Charles Dupont de l'Eure - French Lawyer

Born in a wealthy family, Jacques-Charles Dupont de l'Eure became a lawyer in northern France. Even prior to the French Revolution, Dupont was a member of the Parlement, local judicial and electoral bodies where the first acts of resistance against the French monarchy were staged. However, the French Revolution quickly moved in a more radical direction as the center of political action moved away from the Parlements. Dupont soon returned to the quieter life of the law, working under the various legal changes of the successive French governments. Neither a radical nor a conservative, Dupont maintained a largely moderate liberal line while avoiding accusations of having counter-revolutionary beliefs during the worst of the Great Terror. The fall of the radical Jacobins and the rise of the moderate French Directory appealed to Dupont far more, and he was soon made a member of the Directory's legislative body. He maintained his moderate stance throughout the Empire and even into the Bourbon restoration. As a politician untainted by either the Napoleonic Empire or the radical Jacobins, Dupont was allowed under the new monarchical regime to continue to serve in the legislative, where his liberal moderate stance quickly made him a leader of the opposition. A supporter of republicanism who is nonetheless willing to work with monarchs, Dupont provides an opening for his fellow revolutionaries to state their voice in the official, legitimate halls of power.

Vincenzo Gioberti - Catholic Priest

Born in Piedmont in northern Italy, Vincenzo Gioberti lost his parents at a young age. As an orphan, he grew up surrounded by Catholic priests and trained himself to serve in clerical duties. Working with Jesuits and Priests, Vincenzo wrote several important works of theology and philosophy which brought him into prominence. The court of the Kingdom of Sardinia-Piedmont became interested in him, and following the end of the French Revolution, Vincenzo joined a court as a Chaplain. At the same time, however, Vincenzo came to be influenced by revolutionary and Italian nationalist

thoughts. Seeing the need to both preserve the power of the Catholic church and push for liberal reforms, Vincenzo became a strong advocate of a more liberal Papacy, hoping to use the Pope's power to help unify and liberate Italy. Although his current position in the Sardinian-Piedmontese court is tenuous, Vincenzo's close connection to the Catholic church makes him highly important in garnering the support of dedicated Catholics in Italy and beyond.

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