

## Bibliography

### CHAPTER 1

Some useful works on agriculture and rural society in Europe during the first half of the nineteenth century include Roger Price, *The Modernization of Rural France* (New York, 1983); Ted Margadant, *French Peasants in Revolt: The Insurrection of 1851* (Princeton, 1979); Wilhelm Abel, *Agricultural Fluctuations in Europe from the Thirteenth to the Twentieth Centuries*, trans. Olive Ordish (New York, 1980); B. H. Slicher van Bath, *The Agrarian History of Western Europe A.D. 500–1850*, trans. Olive Ordish (New York, 1963); Hanna Schissler, "The Junkers: Notes on the Social and Historical Significance of the Agrarian Elite in Prussia," in Robert Moeller (ed.), *Peasants and Lords in Modern Germany* (Boston and London, 1986), pp. 24–51. For the student with foreign language abilities, a few suggestions would be Carlo Pazzagli, *L'agricoltura toscana nella prima metà dell'800* (Florence, 1973); Maurice Aymard, "Rendements et productivité agricole dans l'Italie moderne," *Annales Economies Sociétés Civilisations* 28 (1973): 492–7; František Lom, "Die Arbeitsproduktivität in der Geschichte der tsechoslowakischen Landwirtschaft," *Zeitschrift für Agrargeschichte und Agrarsoziologie* 19 (1971): 1–25. A fine study of the institution of serfdom and its end can be found in Jerome Blum, *The End of the Old Order in Rural Europe* (Princeton, 1978). The author's older work, *Noble Landowners and Agriculture in Austria, 1815–1848* (Baltimore, 1948), is also quite helpful.

On crafts, outworking and the urban lower classes, the studies of William H. Sewell Jr. are particularly helpful. *Work and Revolution in France: The Language of Labor from the Old Regime to 1848* (Cambridge, 1980) is an excellent general introduction. *Structure and Mobility: The Men and Women of Marseilles 1820–1878* (Cambridge and New York, 1985) and "Social Change and the Rise of Working Class Politics in Nineteenth-Century Marseilles," *Past and Present* 65 (November 1974): 75–109 are more detailed studies. Other works that might be recommended are Michael J. Neufeld, *The Skilled Metalworkers of Nuremberg* (New Brunswick and London, 1989); Peter Kriedte, Hans Medick and Jürgen Schlumbohm, *Industrialization before Industrialization: Rural Industry in the Genesis of Capitalism*, trans. Beate Schempp (Cambridge, 1981). Joan Scott, "A Statistical Representation of Work: *La Statistique de l'industrie à Paris, 1847–1848*," in Joan Scott, *Gender and the Politics of History* (New York, 1988), pp. 113–38, is an important piece on the place of women in the crafts. A few significant foreign-language works would include, for Germany, Friedrich Lenger, *Zwischen Kleinbürgertum und Proletariat* (Göttingen, 1986) and for Italy, Alain Dewerpe,

*L'Industrie au champs: essai sur la proto-industrialisation en Italie du nord (1800–1880)* (Rome, 1985) or Gian Mario Bravo, *Torino Operaia: mondo del lavoro e idee socialie nell'età di Carlo Alberto* (Turin, 1968).

Nineteenth-century economic histories tend to focus on industrialization, which, for the European continent, really means the years after 1850. A few general works that pay particular attention to the first half of the century are Maurice Lévy-Leboyer, *The French Economy in the Nineteenth Century*; the possibly over-optimistic David Good, *The Economic Rise of the Habsburg Empire 1750–1914* (Berkeley, Los Angeles and London, 1984); Knut Borchardt, "Germany 1700–1914," in Carlo Cipolla (ed.), *The Fontana Economic History of Europe: The Emergence of Industrial Societies*, 2 vols. (Glasgow, 1973) 1: 76–157. Most of the works mentioned above contain general discussions of economic developments and social structure in the first half of the nineteenth century; some additional ones would include Catharina Lis, *Social Change and the Labouring Poor: Antwerp, 1779–1860* (New Haven and London, 1986), as well as two French-language books: Pierre Ayçoberry, *Cologne entre Napoléon et Bismarck* (Paris 1981), a convincing description of the social structure of a German city; and André-Jean Tudesq, *Les Grands Notables en France (1800–1849)*, 2 vols. (Paris, 1964), a massive and classic account of the social elite of an entire country.

Good studies of the state in action during the first half of the nineteenth century are John A. Davis, *Conflict and Control: Law and Order in Nineteenth-Century Italy* (Atlantic Highlands, 1988); Alf Lüdtke, *Police and State in Prussia, 1815–1850*, trans. Peter Burgess (Cambridge, 1989); David Pinkney, *The Police State of Louis Napoleon III*, whose first chapter deals with conditions before 1848; Gunter E. Rothenberg, *The Military Border in Croatia, 1740–1881* (Chicago and London, 1966), this last an introduction to some of the peculiar governmental institutions of the Austrian Empire. On the place of religion in the society and politics of mid-nineteenth-century Europe, Edward Berenson, *Populist Religion and Left-Wing Politics in France, 1830–1852* (Princeton, 1984); Jonathan Sperber, *Popular Catholicism in Nineteenth Century Germany* (Princeton, 1984); Robert Bigler, *The Politics of German Protestantism: The Rise of the Protestant Church Elite in Prussia, 1815–1848* (Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1972), might be consulted. On literacy and education, see Carlo Cipolla, *Literacy and Development in the West* (Baltimore, 1969); Anthony La Vopa, *Prussian Schoolteachers: Profession and Office 1763–1848* (Chapel Hill, 1980); Leonore O'Boyle, "The Problem of an Excess of Educated Men in Western Europe 1800–1850," *Journal of Modern History* 42 (1970): 472–95.

Virtually all the works cited above contain some discussion of forms of social conflict. A few additional works, centering specifically on conflict, that might be mentioned in addition are two broad general studies, Charles Tilly, Richard Tilly and Louise Tilly, *The Rebellious Century 1830–1930* (Cambridge, MA, 1975); Charles Tilly and Edward Shorter, *Strikes in France, 1830 to 1968* (Cambridge and New York, 1974) and several shorter, detailed investigations: one on Germany, Josef Mooser, "Property and Wood Theft: Agrarian Capitalism and Social Conflict in Rural Society, 1800–50. A Westphalian Case Study," in Moeller (ed.), *Peasants and Lords in Modern Germany* (Boston and London, 1986), pp. 52–80; one in French on the Habsburg monarchy, Ladislau Gyémánt, "L'Intégration de la paysannerie dans le mouvement national roumain de

transylvanie durant la période 1790–1848," *Revue Roumaine d'Histoire* 20 (1981): 245–68; and one in Italian on southern Italy, Luigi Parente, "Stato e contadini nel Mezzogiorno d'Italia tra il 1830 e il 1845," *Cahiers Internationaux d'Historie Economique et Sociale* 13 (1981): 252–311.

## CHAPTER 2

Several useful studies of the theory and practice of politics in Europe during the decades before the revolution of 1848 would include André Jardin and André-Jean Tudesq, *Restoration and Reaction 1815–1848*, trans. Elborg Forster (Cambridge, 1983); Irene Collins, *The Government and the Newspaper Press in France 1814–1881* (London, 1959); Ronald Aminzade, *Class, Politics, and Early Industrial Capitalism: A Study of Toulouse, France* (Albany, 1981); John Gillis, *The Prussian Bureaucracy in Crisis 1840–1860* (Stanford, 1971); Lloyd Lee, *The Politics of Harmony: Civil Service, Liberalism and Social Reform in Baden, 1815–1850* (Newark, DE, 1980); George Barany, *Stephen Szechenyi and the Awakening of Hungarian Nationalism, 1791–1841* (Princeton, 1968); and the older, but still useful book of G. F.-H. Berkeley, *Italy in the Making*, vol. 1, 1815–46 (Cambridge, 1932). The works of Ayçoberry, Berenson and Tudesq, cited in the bibliography to the previous chapter, are excellent on pre-1848 political life. Most studies of the 1848 revolution (see the next section of the bibliography) also include discussions of the pre-1848 scene.

As to specific political movements, Robert J. Berdahl, *The Politics of the Prussian Nobility: The Development of a Conservative Ideology, 1770–1848* (Princeton, 1988) offers a discussion of German conservatism; Frank J. Coppa, *Cardinal Giacomo Antonelli and Papal Politics in European Affairs* (Albany, 1990) is an interesting biography of a prominent Italian conservative; Alan J. Reiner-mann, "The Failure of Popular Counter-Revolution in Risorgimento Italy: The Case of the Centurions, 1831–1847," *The Historical Journal* 34 (1991): 21–41 shows conservatism as a political movement. James J. Sheehan, *German Liberalism in the Nineteenth Century* (Chicago, 1978) has an excellent section on pre-1848 conditions. Andrew Janos, *The Politics of Backwardness in Hungary 1825–1945* (Princeton, 1982) includes a discussion of the relationship between mid-nineteenth-century liberalism and economic development. Radicalism and early socialism have been extensively studied. For Italy, see Clara Lovett, *The Democratic Movement in Italy 1830–1876* (Cambridge, MA, 1982). The student who can read Italian should see Franco Della Peruta, *Mazzini e i rivoluzionari italiani: il "partito d'azione" 1830–1845* (Milan, 1974), a wonderful introduction to a leading European democrat, and the single best work on political life in Italy during the 1830s and 40s. On radicalism and early socialism in France, see the works of Sewell and Berenson, cited above. In addition, the student can consult Alan Spitzer, *The Revolutionary Theories of Louis-Auguste Blanqui* (New York, 1957); Robert J. Bezucha, *The Lyon Uprising of 1834* (Cambridge, MA, 1974); Christopher H. Johnson, *Utopian Communism in France: Cabet and the Icarians, 1839–1851* (Ithaca and London, 1974); or Jacques Rancière, *The Nights of Labor: The Workers' Dream in Nineteenth-Century France*, trans. John Drury (Philadelphia, 1989), this last only if prepared for a heavy dose of post-modernism. The

student with German language abilities should try Cornelia Foerster, *Der Preß- und Vaterlandsverein von 1832/33* (Trier, 1982), a fine study of early German radicalism. Biographies of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels are legion; one that places them in their contemporary political context – admittedly in a critical way – is Oscar J. Hammen, *The Red '48ers: Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels* (New York, 1969).

It is hard to think of a more heavily and less satisfactorily investigated topic than nationalism and nationalist movements. Perhaps the single best work on the topic is Miroslav Hroch, *Social Preconditions of National Revival in Europe*, trans. Ben Fowkes (Cambridge, 1985). Historians have often turned to social scientists for explanations of nationalism, and have generally received little of use from them. Two rare exceptions to this desultory record come from anthropologists: Maryan McDonald, "We Are Not French!" *Language, Culture and Identity in Brittany* (Cambridge and New York, 1989), a study of the 1980s that offers some thought-provoking materials for considering the 1840s, and Katherine Verdery, *Transylvanian Villagers: Three Centuries of Political, Economic and Ethnic Change* (Berkeley, Los Angeles and London, 1983). Studies of nationalism and the nationalities conflict in the Habsburg Empire all too often just reproduce, in partisan fashion, nineteenth-century nationalist hostilities. Some English-language works not entirely caught up in this tendency are Arthur Haas, "Metternich and the Slavs," *Austrian History Yearbook* 4/5 (1968–9): 120–49; Gunther E. Rothenberg, "The Habsburg Army and the Nationality Problem in the Nineteenth Century," *Austrian History Yearbook* 3 (1967 pt. 1): 70–87; Radu R. Florescu, "The Uniate Church: Catalyst of Rumanian National Consciousness," *Slavonic and East European Review* 45 (1967): 329–42; Laszlo Deme, "Writers and Essayists and the Rise of Magyar Nationalism in the 1820s and 1830s," *Slavic Review* 43 (1984): 624–40; Keith Hitchins, "The Sacred Cult of Nationality: Rumanian Intellectuals and the Church in Transylvania 1834–1869," in Stanley Winters and Joseph Held (eds.), *Intellectual and Social Developments in the Habsburg Empire from Maria Theresa to World War I* (New York and London, 1975), pp. 131–60; Francis Loewenheim, "German Liberalism and the Czech Renaissance," in Peter Brock and H. Gordon Skilling (eds.), *The Czech Renaissance of the Nineteenth Century* (Toronto and Buffalo, 1972), pp. 146–75; Jan Kozik, *The Ukrainian National Movement in Galicia: 1815–1849*, trans. Andrew Gorski and Lawrence Orton (Edmonton, 1986). An unusually useful work on the development of nationalism in eastern Europe, written in a west European language, is Wolfgang Kessler, *Politik, Kultur und Gesellschaft in Kroatien und Slawonien in der ersten Hälfte des 19. Jahrhunderts* (Munich, 1981).

The works mentioned above on political practice and individual political movements in central and western Europe all contain discussions of nationalism. In addition to them, the student might consult: George L. Mosse, *The Nationalization of the Masses* (New York and Scarborough, 1975); Richard Hinton Thomas, *Liberalism, Nationalism and the German Intellectuals 1822–1847* (Cambridge, 1951); Hagen Schulze, *The Course of German Nationalism: From Frederick the Great to Bismarck 1763–1867*, trans. Sarah Hanbury-Tenison (Cambridge and New York, 1991); and Bernard Ménager, *Les Napoléons du peuple* (Paris, 1988).

## CHAPTERS 3, 4 AND 5

There are three major English-language general surveys of the revolution of 1848. The oldest, Priscilla Robertson, *Revolutions of 1848: A Social History* (Princeton, 1952), is colorfully written in the explanatory tradition of the "romantic revolution" and still makes marvelous reading, but is now rather dated. Peter Stearns, *1848: The Revolutionary Tide in Europe* (New York, 1974) offers an interpretation of the 1848 revolutions in terms of sociological modernization theory. The most recent work, Roger Price, *The Revolutions of 1848* (London, 1989), is a brief sketch, designed primarily for college teachers. All three works have good bibliographies; Robertson and Stearns have a useful listing of memoirs and other primary sources.

The student interested in the 1848 revolution in France is particularly fortunate, since there exists an extensive English-language literature. Maurice Agulhon, *The Republican Experiment, 1848-1852*, trans. Janet Lloyd (Cambridge, 1983) is a marvelous work of synthesis; Roger Price, *The French Second Republic: A Social History* (Ithaca and London, 1972) is also a good introduction, concentrating more on Paris. A large number of significant monographs are also available. Maurice Agulhon, *The Republic in the Village: The People of the Var from the French Revolution to the Second Republic*, trans. Janet Lloyd (Cambridge, 1982) is a classic, as enlightening on pre-revolutionary social, economic, political and cultural developments as it is on the revolution itself. John Merriman, *The Agony of the Republic: The Repression of the Left in Revolutionary France 1848-1851* (New Haven and London, 1978) is excellent on events in the provinces and the later years of the revolution. Mary Lynn Steward McDougall, *The Artisan Republic: Revolution, Reaction and Resistance in Lyon 1848-1851* (Kingston and Montreal, 1984) is a fine study of France's second city. Two major works on Paris during the revolution are Peter H. Amman, *Revolution and Mass Democracy: The Paris Club Movement in 1848* (Princeton, 1975) and Mark Traugott, *Armies of the Poor: Determinants of Working-Class Participation in the Parisian Insurrection of June 1848* (Princeton, 1985). On a very different aspect of Parisian life, see T. J. Clark, *The Absolute Bourgeois: Artists and Politics in France, 1848-1851* (Princeton, 1982).

Roger Price (ed.), *1848 in France* (Ithaca and London, 1975) is a good collection of primary sources. Among the many contemporaries who commented on events, Karl Marx's two great polemics, *Class Struggles in France* and *The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis-Napoleon* (both in numerous editions), have left their mark on the historiography of 1848 and are still very much worth reading, even if many assertions in them may now seem not entirely supportable. There are strikingly few literary treatments of 1848, but the novelist Gustave Flaubert has left two very nasty portraits, one of the revolution in Paris, in *The Sentimental Education*, and one of events in the provinces, in *Bouvard and Pécuchet* (also available in different English-language versions).

In addition to all these, the works of Aminzade, Berenson, Collins, Johnson, Ménager, Sewell and Tudesq, cited in the bibliography to chapters one and two, contain important accounts of aspects of the revolution. Margadant's *French Peasants in Revolt*, also mentioned in the bibliography to chapter one, deserves a

second mention, as the most detailed and comprehensive study of the uprising of December 1851 against Louis-Napoleon's *coup d'état*, the very last flare up of the mid-century revolution. The ambitious student with a good reading knowledge of French, who would like to explore the topic further, might try tackling a *grande thèse*, one of the massive monographs produced by French academics. Three good choices are Pierre Vigier, *La Seconde République dans la région alpine*, 2 vols. (Paris, 1963), the work that began the current wave of reinterpretation of the mid-century revolutions; Alain Corbin, *Archaisme et modernité en Limousin au XIX<sup>e</sup> siècle 1845-1880*, 2 vols. (Paris, 1975); or Rémi Gossez, *Les Ouvriers de Paris* (Paris, 1967).

The English-language literature on the mid-century revolution in Germany is noticeably scarcer than it is on France. Theodore Hamerow, *Restoration, Revolution, Reaction: Economics and Politics in Germany, 1815-1871* (Princeton, 1957), long the standard work, is now rather behind the latest developments in scholarship. A more up-to-date interpretation can be found in the detailed, regional study of Jonathan Sperber, *Rhineland Radicals: The Democratic Movement and the Revolution of 1848-1849* (Princeton, 1991). Frank Eyck, *The Frankfurt Parliament 1848-1849* (London, Melbourne, Toronto and New York, 1968) is a good account of the unfortunate German National Assembly, written from a subtly conservative viewpoint. Donald J. Mattheisen, "Liberal Constitutionalism in the Frankfurt Parliament of 1848: An Inquiry Based on Roll-Call Analysis," *Central European History* 12 (1979): 124-42 offers another look at the Assembly, with the help of quantitative techniques.

P.H. Noyes, *Organization and Revolution: Working-Class Associations in the German Revolution of 1848-1849* (Princeton, 1966) provides an at times tendentious discussion of the early German labor movement; Hammen's biography of Marx and Engels, cited in the bibliography to chapter two, has a good deal to say about communists and the labor movement in the German revolution. The essays in Werner E. Mosse, Arnold Paucker and Reinhard Rürup (ed.), *Revolution and Evolution: 1848 in German-Jewish History* (Tübingen, 1981) discuss the revolution's impact on a religious minority. Two articles, William J. Orr, Jr., "East Prussia and the Revolution of 1848," *Central European History* 13 (1980): 303-31, and Ralph Canevali, "The 'French False Alarm': Revolutionary Panic in Baden, 1848," *Central European History* 18 (1985): 119-42, offer an introduction to the revolutionary events in two very different German regions. Finally, Friedrich Engels, *Revolution and Counter-Revolution in Germany* (numerous editions) is, like Marx's books on France, a polemic by a contemporary deeply involved in events, still worth considering today.

The student with some German should try Wolfram Siemann, *Die deutsche Revolution von 1848/49* (Frankfurt, 1985), an excellent short history of the revolution and far and away the best introduction to the most recent scholarship on it. Those feeling more secure and/or more ambitious might consider one of the latest monographs. Three good choices are Michael Wettengel, *Die Revolution von 1848/49 im Rhein-Main-Raum* (Wiesbaden, 1989); Wolfgang Schwentker, *Konservative Vereine und Revolution in Preussen 1848/49* (Düsseldorf, 1989); or Manfred Gailus, *Strasse und Brot: Sozialer Protest in den deutschen Staaten unter besonderer Berücksichtigung Preussens 1847-1849* (Göttingen, 1990).

For 1848 in Italy, the student should first turn to Paul Ginsborg, *Daniele Manin*

and the Venetian Revolution of 1848–49 (Cambridge, 1979), an excellent monograph with very helpful discussions of pre-revolutionary politics and society and of events outside of its special regional focus. G. F.-H. and J. Berkeley, *Italy in the Making*, vol. 2, *June 1846 to 1 January 1848* (Cambridge, 1936) and vol. 3, *1 January 1848 – 16 November 1848* (Cambridge, 1940) is still of use, particularly for diplomatic and military aspects of the revolution, although rather kinder to Carlo Alberto than he deserves. Maud Tyler, "A Dissenting Voice in the Risorgimento: Angelo Brofferio in Mid-Nineteenth Century Piedmont," *Historical Journal* 33 (1990): 403–15 is a useful short discussion of Italian constitutional monarchism. Outside of these, the English-language offerings are even slimmer than those on Germany. Clara Lovett's history of the democratic movement in Italy has good chapters on the mid-century revolution. Alan Sked, *The Survival of the Habsburg Empire: Radetzky, the Imperial Army and the Class War 1848* (London and New York, 1979) has much that is informative on events in the two northern provinces; the student might compare his interpretation with that of Ginsborg. Otherwise, the most detailed English language accounts are in two textbooks: Stuart Woolf, *A History of Italy, 1700–1860* (London, 1979) and Harry Hearder, *Italy in the Age of the Risorgimento, 1790–1870* (London and New York, 1983).

The best introduction to the Italian-language literature can be found in Simonetta Soldani, "Contadini, Operai e 'Popolo' nella rivoluzione del 1848–49 in Italia," *Studi Storici* 14 (1973): 557–613. The student with a good knowledge of Italian wishing to go further can consult Soldani's bibliography or try two of the more significant older works, Domenico Demarco, *Una rivoluzione sociale: la repubblica romana del 1849 (16 Novembre 1848–3 Luglio 1849)* (Naples, 1944) or Carla Ronchi, *I democratici fiorentini nella rivoluzione del '48–'49* (Florence, 1963).

There is no English-language history of the 1848 revolution in the Habsburg monarchy. The best one can do is individual chapters in books on larger topics. A recent example is Alan Sked, *The Decline and Fall of the Habsburg Empire 1815–1918* (London and New York, 1989). Actually, good general works on this topic in any language (at least in any that I can read) are hard to find. By far the best discussion of popular politics, and particularly peasant movements, so important to understanding events in the empire, is the work of Roman Rosdolsky, *Die Bauernabgeordneten im konstituierenden österreichischen Reichstag 1848–1849* (Vienna, 1976). Stanley Z. Pech, "The Nationalist Movements of the Austrian Slavs in 1848: A Comparative Sociological Profile," *Histoire Sociale – Social History* 9 (1976): 336–56, is a helpful work on the development of political organization during the mid-century revolution.

Most studies tend to deal with specific regions and/or nationalities of the empire. Oddly, the areas that make up contemporary Austria are among the least investigated. In English, there is the older work of John Rath, *The Viennese Revolution of 1848* (Austin, 1957). The student with a good command of German can try Wolfgang Häusler, *Von der Massenarmut zur Arbeiterbewegung: Demokratie und soziale Frage in der Wiener Revolution von 1848* (Vienna and Munich, 1979) or Gerhard Pfeisinger, *Die Revolution von 1848 in Graz* (Vienna, 1986). For the Czech lands of the monarchy, Stanley Pech, *The Czech Revolution of 1848* (Chapel Hill, 1969) is a standard work, that can be usefully supplemented by Lawrence

Orton, *The Prague Slav Congress of 1848* (Boulder, 1978) – also helpful as a broader-scale, English-language account of political movements in Eastern Europe – and the Marxist-Leninist version offered by Josef V. Polišínský, *Aristocrats and the Crowd in the Revolutionary Year 1848*, trans. Frederick Snider (Albany, 1980). Ivstan Deak's *The Lawful Revolution: Louis Kossuth and the Hungarians, 1848–1849* (New York, 1979) is a wonderful biography of one of the towering figures of the revolution and offers much of substantial interest on politics in the entire realm of the Crown of St. Stephen – not just among its Magyar inhabitants – before and during the revolution. A particular virtue of Deak's work is his discussion of the interrelationship of events in Hungary and in other parts of the empire. Laszlo Deme, *The Radical Left in the Hungarian Revolution of 1848* (Boulder, 1976) and Domokos G. Kosáry, *The Press during the Hungarian Revolution of 1848–1849* (Boulder, 1986) are also worth looking at.

On the revolution in Transylvania, and the Romanian nationalist movement, the student can consult the works of Katherine Verdery and Keith Hitchins mentioned in the bibliography to chapter two. Another book by Hitchins, *Orthodoxy and Nationality: Andrieu Şaguna and the Rumanians of Transylvania, 1846–1873* (Cambridge, MA and London, 1977), is also helpful. Cornelia Bodea, *The Rumanians' Struggle for Unification 1834–1849*, trans. Liliana Toedoreanu (Bucharest, 1970) is official, government-sponsored history, but not without useful information. A very informative discussion of what the historical literature on the revolution and civil war in Transylvania has not yet done is Radu R. Florescu, "Debunking a Myth: The Magyar-Rumanian National Struggle of 1848–49," *Austrian History Yearbook* 12–13 (1976–7): 82–9. The work of Jan Kozik on the Ukrainian national movement, cited in the bibliography to chapter two, contains a detailed account of the 1848 revolution in Galicia; John-Paul Himka, *Galician Villagers and the Ukrainian National Movement in the Nineteenth Century* (London, 1988) has additional, excellent material on peasants during the revolution and on struggles between serfs and noble landlords. Paul R. Magocsi, *The Shaping of a National Identity: Sub-Carpathian Rus' 1848–1948* (Cambridge, MA, 1978) has a brief discussion of the events of 1848 in one of the most isolated corners of the empire, and, indeed, of all of Europe.

There is, so far as I am aware, no complete English-language account of the 1848 revolution among the Croatian and Serbian nationalities in the Habsburgs' realm. Besides Deak's book on Kossuth, noted above, the student might have a look at Ivo Banac, "The Confessional 'Rule' and the Dubrovnik Exception: The Origins of the 'Serb-Catholic' Circle in Nineteenth Century Dalmatia," *Slavic Review* 42 (1983): 448–74; and Wayne S. Vucinich, "The Serbs in Austria-Hungary," *Austrian History Yearbook* 3 pt. 2 (1967): 3–47. The books on the Austrian army of Gunter Rothenberg (noted in the bibliography to chapter one) and of Alan Sked (noted in conjunction with Italy during 1848) both have useful material on Croats and the military border guards during the revolution. Gunter Rothenberg, "Jelačić, the Croatian Military Border and the Intervention against Hungary in 1848," *Austrian History Yearbook* 1 (1965): 44–68 is an excellent brief account.

To conclude this section, let me mention several topical questions that cross national boundaries. On the economic crisis of 1845–8, the student might consider the works of Wilhelm Abel and Roger Price noted in the bibliography on

chapter one, as well M. Bergman, "The Potato Blight in the Netherlands and its Social Consequences," *International Review of Social History* 12 (1967): 390–431. On diplomatic relations during the revolution, see Lawrence Jennings, *France and Europe in 1848* (Oxford, 1974); Werner E. Mosse, *The European Powers and the German Question 1848–1871*, 2nd ed. (Cambridge, 1969); Kenneth W. Rock, "Schwarzenberg versus Nicholas I, Round One: The Negotiations of the Habsburg-Romanov Alliance against Hungary in 1849," *Austrian History Yearbook* 6–7 (1970–1): 109–41; and Alan Sked's book on the Habsburg army.

For the role of women in the revolution, several more general works have useful discussions of 1848. Priscilla Robertson, *An Experience of Women: Pattern and Change in Nineteenth-Century Europe* (Philadelphia, 1982); Claire Goldberg Moses, *French Feminism in the Nineteenth Century* (Albany, 1984); and Ute Frevert, *Women in German History: From Bourgeois Emancipation to Sexual Liberation*, trans. Stuart McKinnon-Evans (New York and Oxford, 1989). Specifically on women in the 1848 revolution, see Joan Scott, "Work Identities for Men and Women: The Politics of Work and Family in the Parisian Garment Trades in 1848," in her *Gender and the Politics of History* (cited in the bibliography to the first chapter), pp. 93–112; and Stanley Zucker, "German Women and the Revolution of 1848–49: Kathinka Zitz-Halein and the Humania Association," *Central European History* 13 (1980): 237–54. The works of Pech on 1848 in the Czech lands and of Sperber on the mid-century revolution in the Rhineland both have discussions of women's political activities. The student who can read German should look at Carola Lipp (ed.), *Schimpfende Weiber und patriotische Jungfrauen: Frauen im Vormärz und in der Revolution 1848/49* (Moos and Baden-Baden, 1986), probably the single best work on women during the mid-century revolution.

## CHAPTER 6

On 1848 in England, see John Saville, *1848: The British State and the Chartist Movement* (Cambridge, 1987). A comprehensive discussion of the social changes that had diminished popular support for radicalism by that time can be found in Theodore Koditschek, *Class Formation and Urban-Industrial Society: Bradford 1750–1850* (Cambridge and New York, 1990). For a discussion of events at mid-century in countries not directly affected by the revolution, see the essay by M. Bergman on Holland, noted in the previous section of the bibliography, and the appropriate chapters of E. H. Kossman, *The Low Countries* (Oxford, 1978) and T. K. Deny, *A History of Modern Norway 1814–1872* (Oxford, 1973). J.H. Seddon, *The Petrashevtsy: A Study of the Russian Revolutionaries of 1848* (Manchester, 1985) and Priscilla Reynolds Roosevelt, *Apostle of Russian Liberalism: Timofei Granovsky* (Newtonville, 1986) both explain the extreme weakness of the party of movement in Russia and its frustrations during the year of revolution in much of the rest of Europe.

General discussions of the place of the 1848 revolutions in European history peaked at the time of their centenary. A typical example of these anniversary re-evaluations is François Fejtö (ed.), *Opening of an Era, 1848* (London, 1949). Since then, the discussion has never really been resumed. A few more recent studies containing concluding broader considerations on mid-century revolutions would

include Sewell, *Work and Revolution in France*, Agulhon, *The Republican Experiment*, Sperber, *Rhineland Radicals*, Pech, *The Czech Revolution*, Lovett, *The Democratic Movement in Italy*, all cited in the previous sections of the bibliography. Two works that discuss the movements toward national unity of the 1860s in light of the events of 1848 are Raymond Grew, *A Sterner Plan for Italian Unity: The Italian National Society and the Risorgimento* (Princeton, 1963) and Theodore Hamerow, *The Social Foundations of German Unification*, 2 vols. (Princeton, 1969–72).

Some general theories of revolution can be found in Crane Brinton, *The Anatomy of Revolution*, 2nd ed. (New York, 1965); Ted Gurr, *Why Men Rebel* (Princeton, 1970); Barrington Moore, *Social Origins of Dictatorship and Democracy* (Boston, 1966); Theda Skocpol, *States and Social Revolutions: A Comparative Analysis of France, Russia and China* (Cambridge and New York, 1979). All have difficulty with the 1848 revolutions, or simply ignore them. Three studies of the predecessor wave of revolution that suggest comparisons with 1848 are R.R. Palmer, *The Age of Democratic Revolutions*, 2 vols. (Princeton, 1959–64), often criticized, but full of thought provoking suggestions, and two general histories summing up the latest views on the French Revolution of 1789: D. M. G. Sutherland, *France, 1798–1815: Revolution and Counterrevolution* (New York, 1986) and William Doyle, *The Oxford History of the French Revolution* (Oxford, 1989). Two books on the successor wave of revolution, 1917–23, also providing useful hints for comparison, are Sheila Fitzpatrick, *The Russian Revolution 1917–1932* (Oxford and New York, 1984) and James Cronin (ed.), *Work, Community and Power: The Experience of Labor in Europe and America 1900–1925* (Philadelphia, 1983).