

CHAPTER OUTLINE

- I. General Characteristics of the 1760–1830 Period
- II. The Industrial Revolution
 - A. Industrialization in England
 1. Conditions and causes
 2. Changes in cotton manufacturing
 3. Social changes
 - B. Classical economics: the rationale for industrialization
 1. Adam Smith: *Wealth of Nations*
 2. Thomas Malthus: *Essay on the Principle of Population*
 3. David Ricardo: *Principles of Political Economy and Taxation*
- III. Political Revolutions, 1780–1815
 - A. The American Revolution
 1. Causes and phases
 2. Results of the revolution
 - B. The French Revolution
 1. Causes and phases
 2. The Napoleonic era
- IV. Reaction, 1815–1830
 - A. Assessment of the results of the revolutions
 - B. Reform and restoration across Europe
- V. Revolutions in Art and Ideas: from Neoclassicism to Romanticism
 - A. Comparison and contrast of the two movements
 - B. Neoclassical painting and architecture after 1789
 1. Jacques-Louis David
 2. Jean-Auguste-Dominique Ingres
 3. Thomas Jefferson
 - C. Classicism in Literature after 1789
 - D. Romanticism: its spirit and expression
 1. Causes and characteristics of Romanticism
 2. The Romantic movement in literature
 - a) *Sturm und Drang*. Goethe as a young writer
 - b) English Romanticism
 - (1) Wordsworth
 - (2) Coleridge
 - c) Goethe: *Faust*
 - d) Lord Byron: *Don Juan*
 - e) Percy Bysshe Shelley
 - f) John Keats
 - g) Mary Shelley: *Frankenstein*
 3. Romantic painting
 - a) John Constable

