

*The Historical Development of Modern Europe*, from the Congress of Vienna to the Present Time. By CHARLES M. ANDREWS, Associate Professor of History in Bryn Mawr College. Vol. I. 1815-1850. (London and New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1896. Pp. vii, 457.)

IN this first volume of his work, Professor Andrews discusses two subjects: first, the development of ideas and events during the revolutionary and Napoleonic eras; second, the struggle, from 1815 to 1850, in France, Italy and Germany, to secure a popular, constitutional government upon a more or less democratic basis. The three chapters in which the author analyses the forces of the French Revolution form an introductory essay, a prologue to the subsequent play. This prologue, in which Napoleon is necessarily the leading actor, is a well-wrought model of carefully condensed description and generalization. The Thirty Years' War had been a rebellion against the doctrine of a universal church and empire and it established, instead of that mediæval conception, the principle of the supremacy of each state, i. e., of each sovereign prince, in both religion and politics. The French Revolution asserted the transfer of sovereignty from the prince to the people as a whole, but with the transfer of sovereignty there went also all the aristocratic administrative machinery of the age of absolutism. The sovereign people must be as unhampered as the sovereign despot had been. Therefore, while the idea of popular sovereignty excited a novel sentiment of patriotism, evoked the mighty spirit of nationality and fostered the new philosophic conception of the rights of man, side by side with these flourished a tyranny of the organs of popular sovereignty, first of the majority in the Chamber, then of the army, and finally of the idol of the army. Napoleon gave permanent expression to part of the revolutionary ideals, but by the methods of the *Grand Monarque*. Out of the revolutionary formula, "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," Napoleon preserved one-third, "Equality." It was realized in promotions in the civil and military service without regard to lineage or creed, in the removal of restrictions upon local traffic, in the democratic justice of the Code Napoleon. Though Napoleon was thus a product of the Revolution, he was, as a new Cæsar, its direst foe. The sentiment of national unity inherent in the new ideals of the age conquered Napoleon, and the monarchs of Europe hastened to seize the fruits of the victory.

In the treaties underlying the last coalitions against Napoleon, Professor Andrews marks the recognition of moral obligations resting upon individual states in their mutual relations as something previously unknown. The duty of service between nations was at first a part of the livery of Heaven that Metternich stole to serve the devil of absolutism in. In this disguise he directed the congresses of the United States of Europe, by whose power he hoped to stifle the parliamentary idea, or at least to confine it to what he termed "the mad-houses" of London and Paris. In the narrative of the ensuing conflict between the Continental

Liberals and the Metternich régime, Professor Andrews devotes three chapters to the political history of France from 1815 to 1848, and the remaining four chapters tell the story of agitation and repression in Italy, Germany and Austria during the same period. In all these chapters, which comprise two-thirds of the book, the author confines himself strictly to the campaign for representative governments, and scarcely ventures outside of the beaten tracks of political and diplomatic history. The evolution of religious and literary forces in that epoch is adverted to only when it contributes directly to political life and even then but scantily, as in the case of Lamennais in either his earlier or later character, of Chateaubriand, of Gioberti and the Jesuits, and of Hegel. Prior to the revolution of 1848 the socialist and communist gospels of the age, an age of social fermentation, are dismissed within five pages. The industrial and commercial development of the Continent during the first half-century is represented only by occasional references to the character of the bourgeoisie and by the story of the Zollverein.

In the second volume, hereafter to appear, the author announces chapters upon the Second Empire, the Crimean War, Italian unity, the growth of Prussia and German unity, the reorganization of Austria-Hungary, the Eastern Question since 1856, and European history since 1870. In view of the limitations of subject as revealed in the plan of this work, it would seem that its title would be more accurately descriptive if the word "Political" should be substituted for the adjective "Historical." If the historical development of modern Europe is to be adequately considered in successive studies of separate movements or events, according to Professor Andrews's judicious plan, the topic must include much more than the stories of the establishment of parliamentary governments of new states founded on the sentiments of racial unity, and of the Eastern Question. It should include also a study of the religious history of the Continent and especially of the Catholic Church from Gregory XVI. to Leo XIII. ; the story of the *Culturkampf* is really endless. It should include the rise and progress of socialism as an economic or social doctrine as well as a political force. It should discuss the gradual Europeanization of the world, which has extended the point of impact between the English and Russian colossi from Constantinople to Central Asia and which has annexed Africa to its northern neighbor. In politics, literature and philosophy its range of view should be as wide as that from Freeman's *Historical Geography of Europe* to Hegel's *Philosophy of History*, or from the classic majesty of Goethe at the beginning of the century to the Hebraic skins, locusts and wild honey of the evangelist Tolstoi at its end. Professor Andrews has really addressed himself to a much more modest task than this, and he has begun it well. His outline of the political history of Central Europe presents a wide and scholarly view of the subject, clearly and easily told, not overburdened with details of fact but enriched with careful and suggestive generalization. It is more interesting and instructive than Fyffe's *Modern Europe*, and it is equally trustworthy. Müller's *Political History of Recent Times* com-

presses more of the facts of history within smaller space, but it lacks almost entirely the leisurely judgments and discussion of political relations which will render Professor Andrews's work useful to the general reader.

There are two maps, both showing Europe after 1815.

CHARLES H. LEVERMORE.

*Histoire du Second Empire.* Par PIERRE DE LA GORCE. Tome troisième. (Paris: Plon, Nourrit et Cie. 1896. Pp. 485.)

THE third volume of M. de la Gorce's history of the Second Empire has all the excellence that characterized the two that preceded it—wealth of detail, vigor of presentation, largeness of view and impartiality of treatment. It opens with the Austro-Sardinian war of 1859, traces the history of that war, the defection of Napoleon at Villafranca, and the negotiations and intrigues that led to Italian unity. With care and thoroughness the author works his way through the plots and counterplots that made possible the annexation of the central Italian provinces to Piedmont, and he closes the first part of his presentation with the meeting of the first Italian Parliament, at Turin, in April, 1860, and the cession of Savoy and Nice during the two months following. At this point three chapters, devoted to *Traité de Commerce*, *L'Expédition de Chine* and *Massacres de Syrie* are introduced. With the completion of these interpolated essays, for they are nothing else, M. de la Gorce resumes his study of Italian history and discusses the expedition of Garibaldi to Sicily, the seizure of the papal provinces of Umbria and the Marches, and the final triumph of Cavour's policy. The closing chapters of the volume carry the reader almost for the first time to the soil of France and examine from that standpoint the remaining events in Italian history to the death of Cavour, in 1861. At the same time these chapters, in taking up the decree of November 24, 1860, whereby the address to the throne, abolished in 1852, was restored to the constitution, prepare us for a later discussion of the constitutional transformation which brought into existence in 1869–70 the liberal empire.

That which this volume brings out with startling clearness is that the history of the Second Empire is the history of a personal supremacy and not the history of a nation, the French, or of a land, France. It is not an account of the social and economic development of a people, of their trade and industry, of their prosperity and discontent, but rather is it the tale of wars, treaties and intriguing diplomacy, of the attempts of a Napoleon to cut a figure in the affairs of Europe. Furthermore, a second glance shows that even Napoleon holds second place and that we are here studying the consummate audacity of Cavour as in the later volumes we shall study the equally superb audacity of Bismarck. And the volume shows why that audacity was successful, in that it was supported by the growing sentiment for union in Italy, which, by substituting a new law for Europe based on the affinities for the old law based on