

Turn into the 20th Century

Europe had to be reorganized after the Napoleonic Wars

Congress of Vienna - 1814 - 1815

disrupted by Napoleon's return during Hundred Days

the Great Powers had come to dominate Europe

Britain, Austria, Russia, Prussia, France

Klemens von Metternich was dominant figure at Con. of Vienna

Prime Minister of Austria

believed in use of diplomacy not war

Legitimacy

principle by which rulers were restored after wars

encirclement of France

Kingdom of Netherlands

German Confederation

Switzerland created

Sardinia gets Piedmont & Genoa

Austrians get Lombardy and Venetia

Balance of Power

Metternich and British work to avoid revolution at all costs

The Concert of Europe

Great Powers intervened to put down liberals

Nationalism

force that was originally created during French Revolution

peoples of Europe identified more with nations than neighborhoods

Greek independence

Ireland begins long conflict with Great Britain

Latin American Nationalists struggled for independence

Society was divided by class

Peninsulars - those born in Europe

held office in gov and Catholic Church

Creoles - born in Latin America with European ancestors

wealthy landowners and gov officials

Mestizos - mixed Europeans and Indian ancestry

owned small farms

Mulattoes - mixed European and African ancestry

worked as slaves on plantations

Haiti

1791 - Slaves and Mulattoes rebel against France

Toussaint L'Ouverture generated the slaves

taken prisoner and executed by French

Most revolutions were led by creoles

wanted more say in how their countries were run

Simon Bolivar

1811 - leads Venezuela in revolt against Spain

promised freedom for slaves

1819 - defeats Spain at Bogota
1821 - frees Venezuela, marches to Bogota
meets up with San Martin

Jose San Martin

was in France fighting Napoleon when revolt breaks out in Argentina
takes command of creole army
1817 - army conquers Chile and Peru
1821 - links up with Bolivar's army to expel Spain from LA
San Martin mysteriously leaves
1824 - Bolivar defeats Spain at Battle of Ayacucho

Mexico

Indigenous people lead revolution in Mexico
1810 - Father Hidalgo leads march on Mexico City
gathers army of 60,000 Indigenous people
army and creoles oppose him
officer betrays and executes Hidalgo
1813 - Jose Morelos leads army to independence
wants to set up democracy
redistribute land to the peasants
1815 - Creole general Augustin Iturbide executes Morelos
unifies creoles against Spain
1821 - names himself emperor
1824 - Iturbide is executed

Latin American countries were run by caudillos
military strongmen who gave no political freedom
US "protected" Latin America from colonization
economies were heavily dependent on foreign investment
peasants remained extremely poor

Romanticism

new movement in the arts

Four basic qualities

emotion and passion/feeling over thinking
emphasis on individual
celebration of nature
glorification of the past
Beethoven is considered father of romantic music
Richard Wagner will complete Romantics
national anthems

Mary Shelly's Frankenstein ultimate romantic novel

Nationalism links to romanticism

the two fuel each other to greater heights

Revolutions of 1848

Nationalists and liberals ready for change
every country except Britain and Russia undergoes revolution
monarchs grant concessions in summer of 1848
many flee to country estates of nobles

- Metternich resigns
 - believes the world is ending
 - revolutions falter in the summer amongst infighting of liberals/radicals
 - nationalist revolts also destroyed stability of liberal Gov.
 - Royal armies restore order and control
 - only France has changed government in end
- Italian unification
 - Italy still divided north/south
 - industrial/agrarian
 - Sardina will lead way for Italian unity
 - Camillo di Cavour is Prime Minister
 - realpolitik
 - rejects romanticism in favor of practicality
 - 1861 - Victor Emmanuel II named King of Italy
 - Garibaldi and the Red Shirts
 - nationalistic group that had the support of many Italians
 - Cavour convinces Garibaldi to support Victor Emmanuel II
 - helps to unify Northern/Southern Italy
 - 1871 - Papal states agree to join Italy
 - Vatican City created as exclusive jurisdiction the Pope
- German unification
 - Otto von Bismarck
 - Chancellor of Prussia/Germany
 - "The great questions of our day cannot be solved by speeches and majority votes...but by blood and iron"
 - William I was Kaiser(emperor) of Prussia/Germany
 - Reichstag - lower house of German legislature
 - Bundesrat - upper house of German legislature
 - gave illusion of representation in Germany
 - Bismarck gains support of German working class by granting concessions
 - social insurance in case of injury
 - pensions - primitive form of social security
 - Bismarck also dramatically reforms Prussian military
 - sends observers to US Civil War
 - 1864 - Prussia and Austria declare war on Denmark
 - Prussia gains Schleswig, Austria Holstein
 - will lead to future friction between the two powers
 - Prussia defeats Austria in Seven Week War
 - Bismarck draws Austria into attacking Prussia
 - railroad provides Prussians with key military advantage
 - Prussia dominates Austrians despite being outnumbered
 - Austria forced to withdraw from German Confederation
 - Austria agrees to dual monarchy with Hungary
 - Hungarian nationalism leads to new empire of Austria-Hungary
 - unified foreign policy but separate domestic policies
 - 1867 - North German Confederation

1870-71 Franco- Prussian War

- Napoleon III provoked into attacking Prussia by Bismarck
 - wants to unify German Catholics against France
 - William I has distant claim to throne of Spain
 - Bismarck lies to press that Napoleon insulted Prussia
 - Napoleon is outraged and declares war
- Prussia again dominates using advanced technology
 - Napoleon III captured in battle
- France is forced to surrender in humiliation
 - Alsace-Lorraine given to Germany
 - Germany is unified into modern borders

Germany begins the Second Reich

- second empire after Holy Roman Empire

Balance of Power broken

- Germany grew too powerful and Italy added as 6th Great Power

Sciences

Albert Einstein

- German amateur scientist discovers relativity
 - describes that time and space are not independent
 - they will bend to human experience
 - $E=mc^2$ describes relationship of matter to energy
 - sets up potential power of splitting the atom

Psychology

- 1900 - Sigmund Freud publishes *The Interpretation of Dreams*
 - undermined primacy of rational thought
- Freud believed that much behavior was determined by unconscious
 - relied on hypnosis and dreams to explain unconscious
- Freud taught that people were driven by three principles
 - id - basic desires of pleasure
 - physical and sexual desires were primary
 - ego - reason and rationality guiding inner mind
 - superego - conscience that represented societies morals
- Therapy was prescribed to reveal unconscious, solve conflicts

Female Suffrage

1848 - Seneca Falls, NY

- first large convention of women demanding right to vote
- Susan B Anthony - American suffragist

1903 - Women's Social and Political Union formed

- Emmeline Pankhurst
 - advocates active violent resistance
 - women begin terrorist campaigns against British Gov.

- Women will eventually win suffrage across Western world

- New Zealand - 1893

- Australia - 1902

- Finland - 1906

- Norway - 1913

United States - 1920

Darwinism

Charles Darwin

1859 - The Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection published
overturns the notion of special creation

God created the earth, man in His image

natural selection

variance causes many different traits to develop

those that cause survival advantages more likely to live
evolution

species adapt new traits through generations

causes controversy with religion that is still ongoing today

Social Darwinism

Herbert Spencer

applied Darwin's theories to capitalism/business

coins phrase, "survival of the fittest"

justifies excesses of Ind. Rev.

Friedrich Nietzsche

German philosopher who applied evolution to racial theories

believed that humans had variance as well

observed that white males were dominant

Super Man

basis of many of Adolf Hitler's theories

Imperialism

the process of establishing colonies on other continents

Causes

European nations competed for colonies

Africa and Asia will be carved up

cash crops

agricultural products grown primarily for money

tobacco and cotton

new markets

Europeans would sell manufactured goods in colonies

Great Power rivalry

colonies were seen as a status symbol/measure of power

nationalism

White Man's burden

Manifest Destiny

whites felt they were chosen by God

thought they were required to spread their civilization

many motivated by Christianity

Europeans colonized Africa

Africa was known as the "Dark Continent"

Interior had never been explored

1869 - French build the Suez Canal

Colonization was most often accomplished by brutal force

sometimes Europeans were invited in to influence internal conflicts
1900 - only Liberia and Ethiopia were left as independent countries
Liberia protected by US, Ethiopia played Europeans off each other
most Europeans ruled indirectly by employing local leaders
heavy taxes forced Africans to grow cash crops
crops designed for sale, not consumption

British expand control over India

British East India Company organized trade from India
company was governing large portions of India
sepoys - company army

The Great Rebellion - 1857

rumors spread that rifle cartridges are sealed with beef/pork fat
soldiers rebel and seize control of parts of company
British send soldiers and exploit Hindu/Muslim split to reassert control
Sikh soldiers also become part of army
British government takes direct control of much of India
Raj - area under British control
Britain built railroads and infrastructure
Indian nationalists resented that improvements helped British
Indians were discriminated against in jobs
1885 - Indian National Congress formed
1906 - Muslim League
both call for Independence

Europeans forced their way into China

Chinese didn't want to trade with Europeans
viewed their products as inferior

British introduced Opium into China
millions become addicted

1839 - Opium War

Chinese lose war fought mostly at sea

1842 - Treaty of Nanking

extraterritorial rights

British citizens don't have to obey Chinese law

spheres of influence

China divided into European trading zones

Russia

1825 - Alexander I dies

serfdom still exists in large parts of Russia

czar(Nicolas I) is autocrat

ruler who has complete power and authority(in theory)

limits education, production and innovation

Nobles have almost unlimited power

Russia too large to be ruled by central Gov.

1855 - Alexander II becomes czar

blames loss in Crimean war on father's failure to modernize

1861 - frees the serfs

- half land goes to landlords
- half to peasants
 - government pays for land
 - peasants leveled w/heavy taxes to cover costs
 - landlords lose responsibilities
 - don't have to provide protection/services

limited reforms left Russians desperate for more

1881- Alexander II is assassinated

Alexander III takes the throne

Sets out to strengthen "autocracy, orthodoxy, and nationality"

reverses and limits some reforms of his father

pogroms break out against minorities

state sanctioned riots

1894 - Nicolas II becomes czar

wants to maintain autocracy

trapped by worship of his father's legacy

Russian begins to industrialize by 20th century

1891 - 1904 Trans Siberian Railway completed

large gap between the rich and the poor

still very far behind the West

Russo-Japanese War - 1904-05

Czar Nicolas II seeks to deflect attention from his government problems

declares war on Japan over Korea

Japan soundly defeats Russia

Japanese sink entire Russian Pacific fleet

first European country defeated by non-Europeans

huge embarrassment to Nicolas and Russians

Returning soldiers and trainworkers begin to mutiny

stranded in Siberia

1905 Revolution

Bloody Sunday

Jan 22, 1905 - 200,000 workers march on Winter Palace

people look upon Nicolas as savior

believe that he is being misled by his advisors

Father Gapon leads crowd to present grievances

soldiers fired on crowd

hundreds killed, thousands wounded

millions of Russians go on strike

revolutionaries believe it's too soon

Revolutionaries were divided on best course to change Russia

Social Revolutionaries

believed that Russia must have a peasant revolution

peasants made up over 80% of the population

Social Democrats

classic marxists

urban factory workers will lead the revolution

split into two groups

Mensheviks

believed more industrialization was necessary
not enough workers yet for revolution

Bolsheviks

pushed for immediate revolution
Vladimir Lenin was leader of this political party
exiled in Switzerland during 1905
has difficulty influencing events

Nicolas agrees to some reforms

people return to work after six months

Duma created

Russian legislature made up primarily of nobles/landowners
no real power

land reform promised to peasants

Nicolas disbands Duma after 1 week when it discusses land reform
land reform never happens

People will never trust the czar again