

Turn of the Century Europe

California Content Standards:

10.3 Students analyze the effects of the Industrial Revolution in England, France, Germany, Japan, and the United States.

7. Describe the emergence of Romanticism in art and literature(e.g. the poetry of William Blake and William Wordsworth), social criticism(e.g. the novels of Charles Dickens), and the move away from Classicism in Europe.

10.4 Students analyze patterns of global change in the era of new Imperialism in at least two of the following regions or countries: Africa, Southeast Asia, China, India, Latin America and the Philippines.

1. Describe the rise of industrial economics and their link to imperialism and colonialism(e.g. the role played by national security and strategic advantage; moral issues raised by search for national hegemony, Social Darwinism, and the missionary impulse; material issues such as land, resources, and technology).
2. Discuss the locations of the colonial rule of such nations as England, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Russia, Spain, Portugal, and the United States.
3. Explain imperialism from the perspective of the colonizers and the colonized and the varied immediate and long-term responses by the people under colonial rule.
4. Describe the independence struggles of the colonized regions of the world, including the role of leaders, such as Sun Yat-sen in China, and the role of ideology and religion.

HISTORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE ANALYSIS SKILLS

Chronological and Spatial Thinking

1. Students compare the present with the past, evaluating the consequences of past events and decisions and determining the lessons that were learned.
2. Students analyze how change happens at different rates at different times; that some aspects can change while others remain the same; and understand that change is complicated and affects not only technology and politics but also values and beliefs.
3. Students use a variety of maps and documents to interpret human movement, including major patterns of domestic and international migration, changing environmental preferences and settlement patterns, the frictions that develop between population groups, and the diffusion of ideas, technological innovations, and goods.
4. Students relate current events to the physical and human characteristics of places and regions.

Historical Research, Evidence, and Point of View

1. Students distinguish valid arguments from fallacious arguments in historical interpretations
2. Students identify bias and prejudice in historical interpretations.
3. Students evaluate major debates among historians concerning alternative interpretations of the past, including an analysis of authors' use of evidence and the distinctions between sound generalizations and misleading oversimplifications.
4. Students construct and test hypotheses; collect, evaluate, and employ information from multiple primary and secondary sources; and apply it in oral and written presentations.

Historical Interpretation

1. Students show the connections, casual and otherwise, between particular historical events and larger social, economic, and political trends and developments.
2. Students recognize the complexity of historical causes and effects, including the limitations of determining cause and effect.
3. Students interpret past events and issues within the context in which an event unfolded rather than solely in terms of present day norms and values.
4. Students understand the meaning, implication, and impact of historical events while recognizing that events could have taken other directions.
5. Students analyze human modifications of a landscape, and examine the resulting environmental policy issues.

6. Students conduct cost/benefit analyses and apply basic economic indicators to analyze the aggregate economic behavior of the U.S. economy.

Read Spielvogel pp. 589-636, 641-649, 673-710

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

see map pg. 591

Kingdom of Netherlands

united the Dutch provinces under House of Orange

German Confederation

39 states

Federal Diet

unanimous approval necessary

Prussia and Austria are rivals

first attempt at German unification

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

Political philosophies

conservatives

extremely wealthy and nobility

avored monarchies

liberals

professionals and middle class

more power to legislatures

promoted laissez-faire

Thomas Malthus - *Essays on the Principles of Population*

argued that nature automatically corrected excesses

argued that Gov. must protect civil liberties

John Stuart Mill - *On Liberty*

radicals

certain elements of working class

violent, swift change away from central authority

advocated socialism

middle ground between marxism and capitalism

government controls key industries, regulates others
provides citizens with “safety net” guarantee of services
Robert Owen(Britain) and Louis Blanc(France)

Nationalism

force that was originally created during French Revolution
peoples of Europe identified more with nations than neighborhoods
Greek independence
1821-30 fight against Ottoman Empire
had been dominated by Muslim empire for 400 years
Great Powers lend assistance
conservatives feel sorry for Greeks
give them a new Bavarian royal dynasty
Norway separates from Sweden
Ireland begins long conflict with Great Britain
debate over home rule for Irish begins
afraid of setting example of freeing colonies

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

France

1830 - Charles X
overthrown because of arrogance/stupidity
tried to reestablish an absolute monarchy
censored press and disbanded the legislature
Louis Philippe is selected to replace Charles X
Duke of Orleans is cousin to Charles X
claimed to represent middle class as “citizen king”
pressure increases to grant further political reforms
Louis Philippe views this as too extreme
“Get rich by work, you will have the vote”
1848 - Louis Philippe abdicates and flees in face of pressure
republican government fails to maintain order
Louis Napoleon Bonaparte elected president of Second Republic
had all the right names to win election
1852 - elected Napoleon III, emperor of France
Metternich is furious at French inconsistencies

Revolutions of 1848

- Nationalists and liberals ready for change
- every country except Britain and Russia undergoes revolution
 - Reform Act had given Britain most representative Gov. in Europe
 - Russia had no middle class to lead revolt
- 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

- Giuseppe Mazzini leads early nationalist movement
 - Young Italy
 - only those under 40 could join organization
 - fiery rhetoric fails to bring about substantial change
 - see inset pg. 609
- Italy still divided north/south
 - industrial/agrarian
- Sardinia will lead way for Italian unity
 - see map pg. 625
 - Camillo di Cavour is Prime Minister
 - realpolitik
 - rejects romanticism in favor of practicality
 - Cavour signs defensive alliance with Napoleon III against Austrians
 - promises him Nice and Savoy
 - 1859 - Cavour provokes Austria into attacking Sardinia
 - French army crushes Austrians
 - Sardinia gains Lombardy from Austrians
 - 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
 - 1866 - Cavour allies w/Prussia against Austria in Seven Week War
 - Venetia is granted to Italy
 - 1871 - Papal states agree to join Italy
 - Vatican City created as exclusive jurisdiction the Pope

German unification

- see map pg. 629
- 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
see map pg. 633
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

France forms the Third Republic
government is extremely weak
more than a dozen political parties
changes ruling party every 6 months on average

Balance of Power broken
Germany grew too powerful and Italy added as 6th Great Power

Medicine

medical techniques dramatically improve in late 19th century
Joseph Lister
introduces the idea of sanitizing hospitals and medical equipment
infection and death rates are radically reduced

Louis Pasteur

discovers bacteria

explains the cause of many previously mysterious diseases

pasteurization

process developed to remove bacteria from milk

develops the practice of vaccination against disease

anesthesia allowed for a greater variety of surgical procedures

Sciences

Biology

Gregor Mendel

experiments with pea pods demonstrate hereditary traits

father of genetics

Chemistry

John Dalton

first scientist to discover the atom

Dmitri Mendeleev

develops the Periodic table

Marie & Pierre Curie

discover the properties of radioactivity

est. that atoms have internal properties as well

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

New Art Styles

Realism

art form that reflects shift in political point of view

artists sought to reflect reality rather than romantic ideals

see works pg. 646 and 648

Impressionism

scenes taken from every day life

see quote pp. 687

Claude Monet most well known impressionist painter

see painting pg. 689

Postimpressionism

utilized light and color in new ways

left reality to pursue interpretation of reality

Vincent Van Gogh most well known post-impressionist

see *The Starry Night* pg. 690

Expressionism

feelings expressed directly through art

painters seeking new meaning after invention of photography

Pablo Picasso - Cubism

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.

Emily Davison

steps in front of king's horse at Epsom Downs

sacrifices life in protest of conditions for women

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

Cecil Rhodes organizes gold and diamond mining

drove British policy

new markets

Europeans would sell manufactured goods in colonies

How would these colonies be governed?

Great Power rivalry

colonies were seen as a status symbol/measure of power

nationalism

White Man's burden

see Richard Kipling inset pg. 704

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

see map pg. 706

David Livingstone claims Congo for Belgium in 1879

traveled extensively through Congo

Doctor wanted to help natives

Henry Stanley sent to find him

story made them celebrities

other European countries respond by carving up Africa

only had to occupy strategic points

North Africa

Barbary State pirates had long terrorized Mediterranean

Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, Tripoli

France uses pirates as excuse to seize Algiers, Tunis

territory taken at expense of Ottoman Empire

France also seized Morocco

1869 - French build the Suez Canal

Ferdinand De Lesseps

Britain bought part of the canal and made Egypt a protectorate

country whose foreign policy is controlled by another power

Egyptian leaders had become overburdened by debt
Britain bought their stake in Canal

Egyptians revolt in resentment of European influence
British troops bring Egypt under British control

Italy seized Tripoli and renamed it Libya

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

Europe used Africa to exploit raw materials

improvements were designed for Europeans to exploit

leaves continent resentful and poor

British expand control over India

British East India Company organized trade from India

company was governing large portions of India

sepoys - company army

see map pg. 707

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

1853 - Taiping Rebellion(Hung)

starving peasants briefly est. independence in Southern China
convinces Gov. of need to modernize
most people opposed efforts

Europeans gained increasing control over China

US promoted the "Open Door" policy

1890 - Boxer Rebellion

"righteous harmony fists" try to overthrow Europeans
defeated and forced to pay massive reparations

US begins student exchange program

Americans end Japanese Isolation

1853 - Commodore Matthew Perry sails into Tokyo Harbor

armed with modern steamships and cannon

forces Japanese to open trade with U.S.

1868 - Tokugawa Shogunate overthrown, Meiji Era begins

sends scholars to West to study how to industrialize

begins 45 years of rapid industrialization

build factories and railroads

also build modern army

1900's - Japan begins to build Empire

1894 - Japan defeats China to take control of Korea

1905 - defeats Russian in Russo-Japanese War

Russia

1825 - Alexander I dies

serfdom still exists in large parts of Russia

czar is autocrat

ruler who has complete power and authority(in theory)

limits production and innovation

Nobles have almost unlimited power

Russia too large to be ruled by central Gov.

Decembrists revolt - 1825

Young army officers support Constantine over Nicolas for throne

want constitution to modernize Russian government

put down quickly by loyal army units

Nicolas I resists all changes in Russian life

supported landlords/nobles over poor farmers

limited education

loses Crimean War to France and Britain

Russia had sought to expand South at expense of Ottomans

France and Britain oppose to preserve balance of power

poorly trained and led Russian army routed

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
- peasants formed communities named "mir"s
- designed to provide community services
- end up as tax collecting bodies
- form zemstvos
- local political bodies similar to city councils
- 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
- culture expands despite efforts to restrain it
- Leo Tolstoy - War and Peace
- Tchaikovsky - 1812 Overture
- 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