

- AP European History
- Unit 8 – Age of Realpolitik, Mass Politics, *La Belle Époque* and the Age of Progress and The “New” Imperialism
- Age of Realpolitik
- refers to politics or diplomacy based primarily on power and on practical and material factors and considerations, rather than ideological notions or moralistic or ethical premises.
- Failure of the Revolutions of 1848
- Germany
- Nationalists and liberals of the Frankfurt Parliament failed to get the support of Prussian king Frederick William IV for a unified Germany
- Frederick William refused to “accept the crown from the gutter” and instead claimed “divine right”
- “Humiliation of Olmutz”: Frederick William IV proposed a plan for German unity.
- Austria would accept a plan for German unity only if Prussia accepted the leadership of the German Bund (which Austria dominated)
- Prussia could not accept its loss of sovereignty and stepped back
- Italy
- Austrian forces were driven out of northern Italy while French forces were removed from southern Italy and Sicily.
- Mazzini (with the protection of Garibaldi) established the Roman Republic in 1849
- Failure of Italian revolutionaries to work together effectively resulted in Austria and France forcefully taking back control over Italy.
- Austrian (Hapsburg) Empire
- Hungarian forces led by Louis Kossuth went to war against Austria and penetrated to the very gates of Vienna.
- The Austrian army, with the help of ethnic minorities in the empire, defeated the Hungarians and preserved the empire.
- France
- The February Revolution resulted in the overthrow of King Louis Philippe and established the Second French Republic led by Alphonse Lamartine
- The “June Days” Revolution pitted the bourgeoisie against the working class and conservatives (supported by the army) restored order.
- Louis Napoleon (a conservative) was elected president overwhelmingly
- Emergence of “Realpolitik” after 1848
- Failure of the Revolutions of 1848 for liberals and romantics demonstrated that strong idealism was not enough to accomplish revolutionary goals.
- The “age of Realism” replaced Romanticism as the dominant philosophy after 1850.
- A political outgrowth of realism was the notion of realpolitik: the accomplishing of one’s political goals via practical means (rather than having idealism drive political decisions)
- A new political era emerged where nationalist goals were achieved step-by-step in Machiavellian fashion (e.g. German unification, Italian unification, and Hungarian autonomy)
- In France, emperor Napoleon III (Louis Napoleon) would have to cater to liberals in order to maintain effective control.
- Crimean War (1853-56)
- Failure of the Concert of Europe
- Its credibility was undermined by failure of the Great Powers to cooperate during revolutions of 1848-49.
- Between 1848 and 1878, peace in Europe was interrupted by the Crimean War and the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-78.
- Causes of the Crimean War

- **Major cause: dispute between two groups of Christians over privileges in the Holy Land (Palestine)**
- **1852, Turks (who controlled Palestine) agreed to Napoleon III's demands to provide enclaves in the Holy Land for the protection of Roman Catholic religious orders.**
- **This agreement seemed to jeopardize existing agreements which provided access to Greek Orthodox religious orders (that Russia favored)**
- **Czar Nicholas I ordered Russian troops to occupy several Turkish-controlled provinces on the Danube River.**
- **Russia would withdraw once Turks had guaranteed rights for Orthodox Christians**
- **Turks declared war on Russia in 1853, when Nicholas refused to withdraw from Danubian provinces**
- **1854, Britain & France declared war against Russia**
- **To some this was a major surprise as the Turks were not Christians, yet were supported by Britain and France who were Christian countries.**
- **"Four Points" included the following provisions:**
- **Russia had to renounce claims to the occupied principalities on the Danube**
- **Navigation in the mouth of the Danube River (on the Black Sea) was internationalized.**
- **Russia had to renounce its special role of Greek Orthodox Christians within the Ottoman Empire**
- **1855, Piedmont joined in the war against Russia**
- **Austria agreed to the "Four Points" and gave Russia an ultimatum to comply or Austria would join the war**
- **The new czar, Alexander II, agreed to accept the Four Points and end the war**
- **Unlike Czar Nicholas who had died in 1855, Alexander was opposed to continuing the war.**
- **Fighting the war**
- **Most of the war was fought on the Crimean peninsula in the Black Sea**
- **Over 50,000 British and French troops fought in the Crimea against Russian forces, seeking to take the Black Sea port city of Sebastopol**
- **Florence Nightingale (1820-1910)**
- **British nurse who became a pioneer in modern nursing**
- **During the Crimean War more men died of disease rather than by combat wounds.**
- **Nightingale's "Light Brigade" superbly tended to wounded men during the war, although fatalities due to disease remained high.**
- **Peace of Paris: Russia emerged as the big loser in the conflict**
- **Russia no longer had control of maritime trade on the Danube, had to recognize Turkish control of the mouth of the Danube, and renounced claims to Moldavia and Wallachia (which later became Romania)**
- **Russia renounced the role of protector of the Greek Orthodox residents of the Ottoman Empire.**
- **Russia agreed to return all occupied territories to the Ottoman Empire.**
- **The Black Sea was made neutral**
- **Independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire was recognized and guaranteed.**
- **Aftermath of the war**
- **Russia was shocked that it had fallen so far behind in military power**
- **Russia began its move toward industrialization and modernization of its army.**
- **France**
- **Second French Republic (1848-1852)**
- **Constitution: unicameral legislature (National Assembly); strong executive power; popularly-elected president of the Republic**
- **Universal male suffrage**
- **President Louis Napoleon: seen by voters as a symbol of stability and greatness**

- Dedicated to law and order, opposed to socialism and radicalism, and favored the conservative classes—the Church, army, property-owners, and business.
  - Had lived much of his life outside France and thus had little political baggage to rally opponents
  - Voters perhaps swayed by the Napoleonic legend of greatness and stability and desired to have another Bonaparte in control
  - In return for support of conservatives, Louis Napoleon had to make concessions
  - Falloux Laws: Louis Napoleon returned control of education to the Church (in return for its support)
  - Minimized influence of the Legislative Assembly
  - Supported policies favorable to the army
  - Disenfranchised many poor people from voting
  - Destroyed the democratic-socialist movement by jailing or exile its leaders and closing down labor unions.
  - The Legislative Assembly did not grant Louis Napoleon either payment of his large personal debt or allowance for a 2nd presidential term.
  - In response, Louis Napoleon plotted a coup to become emperor
  - The Second Empire (or Liberal Empire)
  - Emperor Napoleon III: took control of gov't in coup d'état (December 1851) and became emperor the following year
  - Restored universal suffrage in 1852 and 92% of the people voted to make him president for 10 years
  - France was the only country in Europe at that time to provide universal suffrage
  - 1853, 97% of voters agreed to make him hereditary emperor
  - 1851-1859: Napoleon III's control was direct and authoritarian.
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- Strengthened centralized power
  - An imperial aristocracy emerged consisting of wealthy businessmen
  - Censorship of the press
  - The gov't sponsored "official" candidates in elections
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- 1859-1870: Napoleon III set out to build the "liberal empire" by initiating a series of reforms.
  - Napoleon III's rule provided a model for other political leaders in Europe.
  - Demonstrated how gov't could reconcile popular and conservative forces through authoritarian nationalism.
  - Economic reforms resulted in a healthy economy
  - Infrastructure: railroads, canals, roads; Baron Georges von Haussmann redeveloped Paris
  - Movement towards free trade
  - French exports doubled between 1853 and 1864.
  - Signed a liberal trade treaty with Britain in 1860.
  - Perhaps the first time that any modern state had played such a direct role in stimulating the economy.
  - Banking: Crédit Mobilier funded industrial and infrastructure growth
  - France's metallurgical industry rivaled Britain's
  - French investors financed large infrastructure projects in Russia, Spain and Italy.
  - Suez Canal in Egypt was completed in 1869
  - Political reforms
  - Extended power of the Legislative Assembly
  - Members elected by universal suffrage every 6 years

- **Opposition candidates had greater freedom**
- **Returned control of secondary education to the government (instead of the Catholic Church)**
- **In response, Pope Pius IX issued *Syllabus of Errors* (1864), condemning liberalism.**
- **Permitted trade unions and their right to strike (1864)**
- **Eased censorship and granted amnesty to political prisoners**
- **Supported better housing**
- **Supported credit unions and regulation of pawn shops**
- **Foreign policy struggles resulted in strong criticism of Napoleon III and demonstrated his weakness as ruler**
- **Sent French troops to Italy to rescue and restore Pope Pius IX (troops remained between 1849-70)**
- **Act condemned by republicans (though supported by conservatives and moderates)**
- **French involvement in the Crimean War angered republicans and liberals (although much of Europe saw Napoleon III as the victor in the war).**
- **Issue of colonialism in Algeria and other colonies in Africa, Indochina and Mexico became a contentious political issue with anti-imperialists**
- **Napoleon's liberal reforms were done in part to divert attention from unsuccessful foreign policy**
- **Franco-Prussian War (1870-71) and capture of Napoleon III resulted in the collapse of the 2nd French Empire**
- **Italian Unification**
- **After collapse of revolutions of 1848-49, unification movement in Italy shifted to Sardinia-Piedmont under King Victor Emmanuel, Count Cavour and Garibaldi**
- **Replaced earlier leaders Mazzini, the once-liberal Pope Pius IX, and Gioberti.**
- **Realpolitik instead of romanticism for unification: Machiavellian approach—practical politics**
- **Count Camillo Benso di Cavour (1810-1861) of Sardinia-Piedmont led the struggle for Italian unification**
- **Served as King Victor Emmanuel's prime minister between 1852 and 1861**
- **Essentially a moderate nationalist and aristocratic liberal**
- **Replaced the earlier failed unification revolutionaries such as Mazzini and the Young Italy Movement.**
- **Did not employ romantic illusions of a unified Italy (such as those of Mazzini) but rather carried out realpolitik**
- **Editor of *Il Risorgimento*, a newspaper arguing Sardinia should be the foundation of a new unified Italy.**
- **Guided Sardinia-Piedmont into a liberal and economically viable state**
- **Modeled on French constitution of 1830: some civil liberties, parliamentary gov't with elections and parliamentary control of taxes.**
- **Reformed the judicial system**
- **Built up infrastructure (roads, canals, ports)**
- **The Law on Convents and Siccardi Law sought to reduce the influence of the Catholic Church.**
- **In response, Pope Pius IX issued his *Syllabus of Errors* (1864) warning Catholics against liberalism, rationalism, socialism, separation of church and state, and religious liberty.**
- **Also a response to France's secularization of education during the same period**
- **Cavour sought unity for the northern and central areas of Italy**
- **1855, joined Britain and France in the Crimean War against Russia (as a result, gained France as an ally)**
- **Plombières (1859)**
- **Cavour gained a promise from Napoleon III that France would support a Sardinian war with Austria for the creation of a northern Italian kingdom (controlled by Sardinia)**

- Sardinia would annex a number of Italian states such as Venice, Lombardy, Parma, Modena and part of the Papal States
- In return, France would get Savoy and Nice
- Austria declared war on Sardinia in 1859 after being provoked
- Unification
- Sardinia-Piedmont gained Lombardy (but not Venetia) as a result of its 1859 war with Austria
- France briefly came to Sardinia's aid in 1859
- Yet, France soon backed away from Plombières agreement: fear of war with Prussia, Austria's strength in military power, revolutionary unrest in northern Italy, and French public's concern over a war with Catholic Austria.
- 1860, Cavour arranged the annexation of Parma, Modena, Romagna, and Tuscany into Sardinia
- France supported Cavour in return for receiving the territories of Nice and Savoy
- Giuseppe Garibaldi (1807-1882) liberated southern Italy and Sicily.
- Garibaldi exemplified the romantic nationalism of Mazzini and earlier Young Italy revolutionaries.
- May 1860, Garibaldi and his thousand Red Shirts landed in Sicily and extended the nationalist activity to the south
- By September, Garibaldi took control of Naples and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies
- Although Cavour distrusted Garibaldi, Victor Emmanuel II encouraged Garibaldi's exploits in the south of Italy
- Cavour insisted that Sardinia be the foundation of the Italian nation.
- Garibaldi thus allowed his conquests to be absorbed into Sardinia-Piedmont
- February 1861, Victor Emmanuel declared King of Italy and presided over an Italian Parliament which represented all of Italy except for Rome and Venice.
- 1866, Venice was incorporated into Italian Kingdom as a result of an alliance with German chancellor Bismarck
- Sardinia had agreed to open up a front against Austria during the Austro-Prussian War (1866) in return for its annexation of Venice.
- 1871, Rome captured by Italian troops and became capital of Kingdom of Italy
- France had just been defeated by Germany in the Franco-Prussian war and could no longer defend the Papal States
- Though politically unified, a great social and cultural gap separated the progressive, industrializing north from the stagnant, agrarian south
- German Unification under the Hohenzollerns
- After 1815 Prussia emerged as an alternative to a Habsburg-based Germany
- 1849, Austria had blocked the attempt of Frederick William IV of Prussia to unify Germany "from above"
- This was known as the "Humiliation of Olmutz"
- Age of Realpolitik
- Thus, the "grossdeutsch plan" failed: plan for unified Germany including Prussia and Austria.
- Zollverein (German customs union), 1734: biggest source of tension between Prussia and Austria.
- Excluded Austria; Austria thus tried unsuccessfully to destroy it
- "Kleindeutsch plan": a unified Germany without Austria was seen as the most practicable means of unification among various German states, particularly Prussia.
- Otto von Bismarck (1810-1898) led the drive for a Prussian-based Hohenzollern Germany
- Junker background; obsessed with power
- "Gap theory" gained Bismarck's favor with the king
- Army Bill Crisis created stalemate between king & legislature over reforms of the army.

- Bismarck insisted Prussian constitution contained a “gap”: did not mention what was to be done if a stalemate developed.
- Since the king had granted the constitution, Bismarck insisted he ignore liberals (middle class) in the legislature and follow his own judgment.
- “The great questions of the day will not be decided by speeches and resolutions—that was the blunder of 1848 and 1849—but by blood and iron.”
- Gov’t continued to collect taxes even though the parliament refused to approve the budget.
- Voters countered by sending liberal majorities to the parliament between 1862-1866.
- Oversaw a number of reforms that improved the Prussian military
- Prussian-Danish War, 1863
- Germany & Austria defeated Denmark and took control of the provinces of Schleswig and Holstein
- The provinces were jointly administered by Prussia and Austria but conflicts over jurisdiction would lead to a major war between Prussia and Austria
- Austro-Prussian War (7 Weeks’ War) or (German Civil War), 1866
- Bismarck sought a localized war
- Made diplomatic preparations for war with Austria by negotiating with France, Italy, and Russia for noninterference
- Prussia’s use of railroads to mass troops and use of the breech-loading rifle proved superior to Austria’s military efforts.
- Prussia’s victory unified much of Germany without Austria.
- The “kleindeutsch plan” prevailed
- Austria was given generous peace terms
- Italy received Venice from Austria
- 1867, the North German Confederation established by Bismarck with King William I as president.
- Included all the German states except Baden, Wurttemberg, Bavaria, and Saxony
- The federal constitution allowed each state to retain its own local government
- The parliament (Reichstag) consisted of two houses that shared power equally.
- The upper house (bundesrat) included representatives from each state
- The lower house (bundestag) had representatives elected by universal male suffrage
- The new gov’t structure gave Bismarck the ability to circumvent the middle-class by appealing directly to the working classes (as Napoleon III had done in France)
- Thus, the German middle class did not regain its influence until World War I
- Franco-Prussian War (1870-1871)
- Ems Dispatch
- Bismarck sought to provoke a war with France in order to further unify Germany and annex Alsace and Lorraine
- Thus, Bismarck boasted that a French diplomat had been kicked out of Germany after asking William I not to interfere with the succession to the Spanish throne.
- The alleged snub was exaggerated by Bismarck intentionally in order to provoke France.
- An infuriated France declared war against Germany
- Bismarck used the war with France to bring 4 remaining southern German states into the North German Confederation
- Bavaria, Baden, Wurttemberg, and Saxony
- The apparent ease with which Prussia defeated France sent shockwaves throughout Europe.
- Paris fell to the Germans in January, 1871: Napoleon III was captured
- The battles of Sedan and Metz were particularly decisive in Prussia’s victory.
- Treaty of Frankfurt (May, 1871): Alsace and Lorraine ceded to Germany
- The German Empire was proclaimed on January 18, 1871 (Germany now the most powerful nation in Europe)

- **William I became Emperor of Germany (Kaiser Wilhelm)**
- **Bismarck became the Imperial Chancellor.**
- **Bavaria, Baden, Wurttemberg, and Saxony were incorporated into the German Empire**
- **The German Empire's government was essentially the same federal structure established in 1866.**
- **In reality, the Reichstag had little power as the German Empire became a conservative autocracy with the nobility allied with the monarch.**
- **The Austro-Hungarian Empire**
- **After the Austro-Prussian War the Austrian gov't had to address national aspirations of its ethnic groups:**
- **The Hungarians and Czechs continued to demand self-determination, or at the very least, for a semi-autonomous state.**
- **Austria's defeat by Germany in 1866 weakened its grip on power and forced it to make a compromise and establish the so-called dual monarchy.**
- **Ausgleich (or Compromise), 1867**
- **Officially created the Austro-Hungarian Empire.**
- **Hungarians now had their own assembly, cabinet, and administrative system, and would support and participate with Austria in the Imperial army and in the Imperial gov't.**
- **Results**
- **Austria assimilated the Hungarians (Magyars) and nullified them as a primary opposition group.**
- **Also led to more efficient gov't.**
- **Managing the empire**
- **Government was not integrated due to differences among ethnic groups**
- **The language used in government and school was a particularly divisive issue.**
- **In Bohemia, the issue of whether schools should use the Czech or German language became a sticky issue**
- **Efforts by both conservatives and socialists to defuse national antagonisms by stressing economic issues proved unsuccessful.**
- **Universal male suffrage not until 1907.**
- **Anti-Semitism was profound in Austria.**
- **Jewish populations in Austrian cities grew rapidly after Jews obtained full legal equality in 1867.**
- **By 1900 Jews comprised 10% of the population**
- **Many Jewish business people were successful in banking and trade while Jewish artists, intellectuals, and scientists emerged (e.g. Freud).**
- **German extremists charged Jews with controlling the economy and corrupting German culture with alien ideas and ultramodern art**
- **Magyar rule in Hungary**
- **Magyar nobility in 1867 restored the constitution of 1848 and used it to dominate both the Magyar peasantry and the minority populations until 1914.**
- **Only wealthiest 25% of adult males had right to vote.**
- **Laws promoting use of Magyar language in schools and gov't were especially resented by Croats and Romanians.**
- **After 1871, the Hapsburg leadership lost the initiative to resolve the empire's important divisive issues.**
- **Unlike most major countries, which used nationalism to strengthen the state after 1871, the Austro-Hungarian Empire was progressively weakened and destroyed by it.**
- **The Age of Mass Politics**
- **Ordinary people felt increasing loyalty to their governments**
- **By 1914 universal male suffrage was the rule (female suffrage emerged after WWI)**

- **Politicians and parties in national parliaments represented the people more responsibly as increased suffrage spread**
- **The welfare state emerged, first in Germany, then in Britain, France and other countries**
- **Increased literacy: governments came to believe public education was important to provide society with well-informed and responsible citizens.**
- **Governments were often led by conservatives who manipulated nationalism to create a sense of unity and divert attention away from underlying class conflicts**
- **Frequently channeled national sentiment in an anti-liberal and militaristic direction after 1871**
- **The German Empire: 1871-1914**
- **Government structure**
- **Consisted of a federal union of Prussia and 24 smaller German states.**
- **Kaiser Wilhelm I (r. 1871-1888) had the ultimate power in Germany**
- **Otto von Bismarck (1810-1898) served as the chancellor and was the mastermind behind the government**
- **A bicameral legislature was established: Reichstag**
- **Bundestag was the lower body which represented the nation (the Volk).**
- **Bundesrat was the conservative upper body which represented the various German states (länder)**
- **German political system was multi-party**
- **Conservatives represented the Junkers of Prussia**
- **Center Party (Catholic Party) approved Bismarck's policy of centralization yet promoted the political concept of Particularism which advocated regional priorities**
- **The Social Democratic Party (S.P.D.) was Marxist and advocated sweeping social change**
- **The German middle class was largely left out of politics during this era.**
- **Fearing the growing influence of the S.P.D., the middle class for the most part gave tacit support to imperial authority and noble influence.**
- **Bismarck saw the Catholic Center Party and the S.P.D. as major threats to imperial power and he set about to destroy them, albeit unsuccessfully.**
- **Germany under Chancellor Bismarck**
- **Between 1871 and 1890 Bismarck established an integrated political and economic structure for Germany (while dominating European diplomacy)**
- **Unified Germany's monetary system**
- **Established an Imperial Bank while strengthening existing banks**
- **Developed universal German civil & criminal codes**
- **Established compulsory military service.**
- **Kulturkampf ("struggle for civilization")**
- **Bismarck sought to limit the influence of the Catholic Center Party in light of Pope Pius IX's declaration in 1870 of papal infallibility**
- **Most of the German states in the north were Protestant**
- **The Catholic Party was particularly strong in the southern German states**
- **The Catholic Center Party proved too popular among many Germans to be driven underground**
- **Bismarck ultimately failed to suppress the Catholic Center Party**
- **Social Democratic Party (S.P.D.): Marxist views**
- **Advocated sweeping social legislation**
- **Sought universal suffrage and genuine democracy**
- **Sought demilitarization of the German gov't.**
- **Bismarck was unsuccessful in limiting its growth (despite it's being driven underground)**
- **Bismarck instituted a set of sweeping reforms in order to minimize the threat from the left (socialists)**
- **1879, a protective tariff was instituted to maintain domestic production**



- Modern social security laws established (Germany was the first state to do so)
- National sickness and accident insurance laws passed in 1883 & 1884.
- Old-age pensions and retirement benefits established in 1889
- Child labor was regulated
- Improved working conditions
- Despite better standard of living, workers did not leave the S.P.D.
- Yet, by gaining support from the workers, Bismarck successfully bypassed the middle class.
- William II (r. 1888-1918)
- Opposed Bismarck's renewed efforts to outlaw the S.P.D.
- To gain support of workers, he forced Bismarck to resign.
- By 1912, the S.P.D. became the largest party in the Reichstag
- Third French Republic
- The Paris Commune (1870-71)
- In 1870, Napoleon III's Second Empire collapsed when it was defeated by Prussia in the Franco-Prussian War.
- A new National Assembly (1871-75) was created with Adolphe Thiers as chief executive
- However, the Paris Commune, a radical communist government, lay siege to Paris.
- After the peace treaty with Prussia the Paris Commune refused to recognize the authority of the newly created National Assembly
- From March to May 1871, the Paris Commune fought a bloody struggle with the troops of the National Assembly
- Thousands died in the civil war and 20,000 were subsequently executed
- Thiers' defeat of the Paris Commune and other firm measures led France on road to recovery.
- Leon Gambetta led the republicans during the early years of the Republic
- Established parliamentary supremacy (while preaching equality of opportunity)
- Reforms
- Trade unions fully legalized (had been suppressed at times by Napoleon III)
- Jules Ferry established secular education and reform: expanded tax-supported public schools and compulsory education
- During the Third Republic the French government fell dozens of times
- Multi-party system resulted in ever-shifting political coalitions
- Challenge to the Republic came from the right (conservatives)
- Action Francaise led by Charles Maurras advocated an authoritarian gov't with a strengthened military
- Boulanger Crisis (1887-89): Georges Boulanger gained support of the military
- Plotted a coup to overthrow the Republic
- The Republic summoned Boulanger to trial but he fled to Belgium & committed suicide
- Boulanger's fall resulted in increased public confidence in the Republic
- Panama scandal (1892): Ferdinand de Lesseps failed in his attempt to build a canal in Panama while it cost French taxpayers millions of dollars.
- Public perceived the gov't as corrupt thus reversing popular gains republicans had made after the Boulanger crisis.
- Dreyfus Affair (1894): Most serious threat to the republic
- Military falsely charged Captain Alfred Dreyfus, a Jew, with supplying secrets to the Germans
- Monarchists (with support of Catholic church) used the incident to discredit the republicans
- Emile Zola (the realist author) took up Dreyfus' case and condemned the military
- Famous newspaper article defending Dreyfus in 1898: "J'accuse"
- Leftists supported the Republic and in 1906 the case was closed when Dreyfus was declared innocent and returned to his military position
- The Dreyfus Affair led to an alliance between moderate republicans and socialists.
- Conservatives in the military and Church were thoroughly discredited

- 1905-Republicans launched anti-clerical campaign increasing separation of church & state
- Socialists led by Jean Juarès gained seats in Chamber of Deputies from 1905 to 1914
- By 1914, Third Republic enjoyed vast support of the French people.
- Great Britain
- The period between 1850 and 1865 saw the realignment of political parties
- Lord Palmerston (Henry John Temple) (1784-1865): Whig prime minister and dominant political figure in England between 1850 and 1865
- The Tory Party was transformed into the Conservative Party under Benjamin Disraeli (1804-1881)
- Whig Party transformed into the Liberal Party under William Gladstone (1809-1898)
- John Bright, a manufacturer, anti-corn law advocate, and leader of the Manchester School, contributed significantly to the development of the Liberal Party
- After 1865 Britain saw expanded democracy under Disraeli and Gladstone (who were political opponents)
- Benjamin Disraeli
- Argued for aggressive foreign policy, expansion of the British Empire, and reluctantly supported democratic reforms.
- *Sybil* (1845): Disraeli's novel surprised many by expressing sympathy for working class
- Disraeli was influenced by John Stuart Mill's: *On Liberty* (1859): influential work on the necessity to increase democracy
- Reform Bill of 1867: Disraeli's "leap in the dark" in order to appeal to working people
- Expanded Reform Bill of 1832
- Redistributed seats to provide more equitable representation in the House of Commons
- Industrial cities & boroughs gained seats at expense of some depopulated areas in the north and west ("rotten boroughs")
- Almost all men over 21 who resided in urban centers were granted the right to vote
- Essentially doubled the number of men who could vote but still fell short of universal suffrage.
- Reduced gov't regulation of trade unions in 1875
- Created gov't regulations for improved sanitation
- William Gladstone
- Most important liberal figure in 19th century England
- Supported Irish Home Rule, fiscal policy, free trade, and extension of democratic principles while opposing imperialism
- Abolished compulsory taxes to support the Church of England
- Australian Ballot Act (1872) provided for the secret ballot (earlier Chartist demand)
- Civil service reform introduced in 1870: created a competitive examination for gov't positions
- Reform Act of 1884 (Representation of the People Act of 1884)
- Granted suffrage to adult males in the counties on the same basis as in the boroughs
- Two million agricultural voters were added to the franchise
- Brought Britain close to universal male suffrage
- During the 1880s and 1890s, new groups emerged seeking to further extend democracy
- Included women's suffrage advocates, anti-imperialists, socialists, and anti-nationalists
- Fabian Society (1883) among the most significant: advanced a form of revisionist Marxism
- Sought political democracy and economic socialism
- 1893, Keir Hardie led the Independent Labor Party that rapidly became a vocal third party.
- Attracted trade unionists, socialists, and those who thought that Conservative and Liberal Parties had no genuine interests in the needs of the general public
- Between 1905 & early 1920s, the Liberal party advanced aggressive social & economic programs
- Parliament Act of 1911: most significant political reform during Liberal party rule.
- Eliminated powers of House of Lords; House of Commons now the center of national power.

- Life-span of Parliament reduced from 7 to 5 years.
- Foundations for social welfare state created in decade before WWI (meant to guarantee each citizen with a decent standard of living)
- Right of unions to strike.
- Gov't insurance for those injured on the job
- Unemployment insurance & old-age pensions
- Compulsory school attendance
- Taxes increased on the wealthy (to help fund the welfare state)
- Representation of the People Act (1918)
- Women over 30 gained suffrage
- All men gained suffrage (property qualifications completely eliminated)
- Women's rights and suffrage movement in England
- Initially, women sought to amend marriage and property laws that discriminated against females.
- Existing laws allowed men to divorce if the wife committed adultery but the woman could not secure a divorce for male infidelity unless physical abuse, cruelty, or desertion had also occurred.
- Existing laws prohibited women from inheriting property from their parents unless there was no male heir.
- By the 1890s, women's rights activists realized that suffrage was the key to remedying other problems.
- Argued that men had not done enough to protect women from exploitation and abuse
- Many believed that the female influence in public affairs would serve as a balance to masculine qualities that presently dominated politics
- Suffragettes came largely from the middle class
- Benefited from education, and were exposed to earlier feminist works
- Many middle class families had servants, thus freeing women to become activists
- Working-class women and socialists distrusted the middle class and worked toward their goals independently
- Millicent Garrett Fawcett (1847-1929)
- Leader of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies (NUWSS)
- Demanded that Parliament grant female suffrage
- Helped grow the suffrage movement and played a role in national and international suffrage conferences.
- She was knighted in 1924
- Militant suffragettes were led by Emmeline Pankhurst
- Infuriated that Parliament would not give females the vote, even though women in Finland gained this right in 1906 and in Norway (1913).
- Along with her daughter, Pankhurst founded the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU) based on militant principles
- Beginning in 1907, the WSPU undertook violent activities such as destroying railroad stations, works of art and store windows; and chaining themselves to gates in front of Parliament
- Organized parades and demonstrations
- Some men who disapproved attacked female marchers
- A number of female militants were arrested for their activities
- Some went on hunger strikes in prison and were force-fed by authorities.
- When the public was outraged at these force-feedings, Parliament passed the "Cat and Mouse" Act that freed starved female prisoners from jail until they had regained their health and were then returned to jail.
- Perhaps the most notorious militant action occurred when Emily Davison committed suicide by throwing herself in front of the king's horse in the 1913 Epsom Derby

- **Representation of the People Act, 1918: As a result of women's critical contributions to the war effort during World War I, Parliament gave females over 30 the right to vote.**
- **Reform Act of 1928: Suffrage for women over 21**
- **The Irish Question**
- **Young Ireland movement (1848) echoed nationalistic movements on the Continent**
- **Irish Question was the most recurring & serious problem Britain faced from 1890 to 1914.**
- **Gladstone had pushed unsuccessfully for Irish Home Rule.**
- **Ulster (Protestant counties in northern Ireland) opposed Irish Home Rule as they started to enjoy remarkable economic growth from the mid-1890s.**
- **Ulsterites raised 100,000 armed volunteers by 1913**
- **Ulsterites were supported by British public opinion**
- **1914, Irish Home Rule Act passed by Commons and Lords but Protestants did not accept it.**
- **Implementation deferred until after WWI**
- **Easter Rebellion (1916) for independence was crushed by British troops**
- **1922, Ireland gained independence; Northern Ireland remained part of British Empire**
- **The "Eastern Question": 1870s**
- **As the Ottoman Empire—the "Sick Man of Europe"—receded in southeastern Europe a constant state of crisis existed in the Balkans: who would control region?**
- **Russia's dream since reign of Catherine the Great was to retake the Balkans and ultimately Constantinople (the old capital of Byzantine Empire and the cradle of Orthodox Christianity)**
- **The Austro-Hungarian Empire had designs on the region as well**
- **Pan-Slavism: Idea of uniting all Slavs in Europe under one gov't (Russia)**
- **Russia's military victory over the Ottoman Empire by 1878 put it in a position to dominate the Balkans**
- **Britain refused to accept Russian control of the Balkans and sent the Royal Navy to help Turks**
- **Nationalistic spirit in Britain came to be known as "jingoism" (after a popular poem)**
- **Bismarck offered to mediate the crisis (came to be the Congress of Berlin)**
- **Congress of Berlin (1878)**
- **Russia gained little from the conference despite defeating the Turks in the war**
- **Provisions**
- **Recognition of Romania, Serbia, and Montenegro as independent states.**
- **Establishment of the autonomous principality of Bulgaria (still within Ottoman Empire)**
- **Austrian acquisition of Bosnia and Herzegovina**
- **Transfer of Cyprus to Great Britain, not far from the Suez Canal.**
- **Though Disraeli was most responsible for the agreements, Russia blamed Bismarck**
- **Russian hostility toward Germany led Bismarck (1879) to embark upon a new system of alliances which transformed European diplomacy and effectively killed remnants of Concert of Europe**
- **Note: Do not confuse the Congress of Berlin with the Berlin Conference which in 1886 established the imperialistic guidelines with which to carve up Africa.**
- **Socialist movements in the Age of Mass Politics**
- **Largely a negative response to industrialism and nationalism**
- **Main goal: advance the cause of the proletariat (working class) throughout Europe.**
- **Saw nationalism as a tool used by the ruling classes to divert public attention away from social issues.**
- **Generally opposed to war prior to 1914 since the working class disproportionately suffered casualties on the front lines.**
- **Marxism led the negative response to industrialization**
- **Socialists united in 1864 to form the First International (Marx was one of the principal organizers)**

- Growth of socialist parties after 1871 was phenomenal (especially in Germany—S.P.D.; also France, Belgium, Austria-Hungary)
- 1883, Socialists exiled from Russia formed Russian Social Democratic party in Switzerland and it grew rapidly after 1890.
- Revisionism
- As workers gained the right to vote and to participate politically in the nation-state, their attention focused more on elections than on revolutions
- Workers' standard of living rose gradually but substantially after 1850 (thus, no need to revolt)
- Growth of labor unions reinforced trend toward modernization since governments accepted them
- Increasingly, unions focused on bread-and butter issues—wages, hours, working conditions—rather than pure socialist doctrine.
- Genuine collective bargaining, long opposed by socialist intellectuals as a “sell-out” was officially recognized as desirable by the German Trade Union Congress in 1899.
- A series of strikes proved effective in gaining concessions from employers.
- France: Jean Jaurès formally repudiated revisionist doctrines in order to establish a unified socialist party, though he remained at heart a revisionist in practice.
- Eduard Bernstein: Evolutionary Socialism (1899)
- Most prominent of the socialist revisionists
- Argued Marx's predictions of ever-greater poverty for workers & ever-greater concentration of wealth in fewer hands had been proved false.
- Impact of socialism on European politics became profound by late 19th century
- Germany: Social Democratic Party (S.P.D.):
- Marxist in philosophy
- Advocated sweeping social legislation, the realization of genuine democracy, and the demilitarization of the German gov't.
- Bismarck forced to institute sweeping reforms in order to minimize the threat from the left
- 1879, instituted a protective tariff to benefit domestic production
- Modern social security laws established
- National sickness and accident insurance laws passed in 1883 & 1884.
- Old-age pensions and retirement benefits established in 1889
- Regulated child labor
- Improved working conditions
- By 1912, the S.P.D. was the largest party in the Reichstag
- France: Socialists led by Jean Jaurès gained seats in Chamber of Deputies from 1905 to 1914
- England:
- Fabian Society (1883) advanced a form of revisionist Marxism
- Sought political democracy and economic socialism
- 1893, Keir Hardie led the Independent Labor Party that rapidly became a vocal third party.
- Attracted trade unionists, socialists, and those who thought that Conservative and Liberal Parties had no genuine interests in the needs of the general public
- Foundations for social welfare state created in decade before WWI (meant to guarantee each citizen with a decent standard of living)
- Right of unions to strike was put into law.
- Gov't insurance was provided for those injured on the job
- Unemployment insurance & old-age pensions enacted.
- Compulsory school attendance law went into effect.
- Taxes increased on the wealthy (to help fund the welfare state)
- Anarchy
- Anarchists spun off from the mainstream socialist movement.
- Sought to destroy the centralized state

- Mikhail Bakunin (1814-1876), a Russian nobleman, became the most influential of the anarchists.
- Anarchy was strongest in Spain and Italy
- Political assassinations by anarchists shook the political world with the deaths of six national leaders between 1881 and 1901.
- Alexander II of Russia assassinated in 1881
- King Umberto I of Italy in 1900
- President William McKinley of the U.S. in 1901
- Russia
- Defeat in Crimean War marked a turning point in Russian history by fostering modernization
- Russia lacked a sizeable middle class that promoted liberalism economically, politically and socially.
- This was a key difference for why Russia lagged behind western and central Europe
- The nobility (who controlled the serfs) did not constitute a force for modernization and reform
- Russia realized it had to modernize or it would remain vulnerable militarily and economically
- Alexander II (1855-1881)
- Perhaps the greatest Czar since Catherine the Great
- Perhaps the most liberal ruler in Russian history prior to 20th century.
- Believed serfdom had retarded Russia's modernization: agriculture had been poor for centuries
- 90% of Russian people worked in agriculture
- Serfdom had led to peasant uprisings, poor agricultural output, and exploitation of serfs by lords
- Serfs could be bought or sold with or without land in early 19th century
- Serfs could be conscripted into the army for 25 years.
- Emancipation Act (or Emancipation Edict), 1861
- Alexander believed ending serfdom was a key to Russia's modernization
- Abolished serfdom: peasants no longer dependent on the lord; free to move and change occupations; could enter contracts and own property
- In fact, most Russians were not impacted by the Emancipation Edict (as they instead lived in mirs)
- Mirs: most Russians lived in communes which were highly regulated
- Collective ownership and responsibility made it difficult for individual peasants to improve agricultural methods or leave their villages
- Zemstvos established in 1864: assemblies that administered local areas
- Significant step towards popular participation
- Yet, lords controlled the Zemstvos and had more power than the towns and peasant villages
- Other reforms
- Judiciary improved
- Censorship relaxed (but not removed)
- Education liberalized
- Industrialization in Russia was stimulated by railroad construction
- Russia had fallen behind major industrialized nations in Western & Central Europe
- Russia needed better railroads, better armaments and reorganization of the army
- Between 1860 and 1880 railroad mileage grew from 1,250 to 15,500
- Railroads enabled Russia to export grain and earn profits for further industrialization
- Stimulated domestic manufacturing: industrial suburbs grew up around Moscow and St. Petersburg, and a class of modern factory workers began to emerge
- Strengthened Russia's military giving rise to territorial expansion to the south and east
- Critics of Alexander II late in his reign
- Alexander increasingly turned to more traditional (conservative) values (realism in Russia replaced romanticism)

- Radical populist movement emerged that sought a utopian agrarian order
- **Intelligensia**: hostile group of intellectuals who believed they should eventually take over society
- **nihilism**: intellectuals who believed in nothing but science and that the social order should be completely wiped out and built up from scratch.
- Alexander II assassinated in 1881 by radicals who bombed his carriage in St. Petersburg
- Count S. Y. Witte oversaw Russian industrialization in the 1890s
- Aggressively courted western capital & advanced technology to build great factories
- Resulted in rise of a small Russian middle-class
- Gov't built state-owned railroads doubled to 35,000 miles by 1900
- Construction of the Trans-Siberian Railway helped to modernize Russia; connected Moscow with Vladivostok—5,000 miles
- Russia put on the gold standard to strengthen the government's finances
- By 1900, Russia 4th in steel production (behind U.S., Germany & Britain)
- By 1900, Russia exported half the world's refined petroleum
- As in western Europe, industrialization in Russia contributed to the spread of Marxist thought and the transformation of the Russian revolutionary movement after 1890 (as industrial workers felt exploited)
- Despite economic and social reforms, Russia's economic problems were still staggering by 1900
- 1/3 of Russian farmland not used; food could not keep pace with increasing population
- Russia had become the most populous nation in Europe by the late-nineteenth century
- Depression of 1899 wiped out gains since 1890 resulting in tremendous unemployment
- Russia's plight was aggravated by Russo-Japanese War of 1905
- Alexander III (1881-1894)
- Became most reactionary czar of the 19th century:
- "Autocracy, Orthodoxy, and Russification (nationalism)"
- Encouraged anti-semitism: pogroms of the 1880s resulted in severe persecution of Jews (many emigrated to the U.S.)
- Jews blamed for the assassination of Alexander II
- Thousands of Jewish homes were destroyed; businesses were disrupted or destroyed
- Many more Jews were killed in the pogroms of 1903-06 under Nicholas II than under Alex III.
- Theodore Herzl: Zionism -- advocated a Jewish homeland in the Holy Land as a remedy to continued persecution of Jews in eastern and central Europe
- Nicholas II (r. 1894-1917)
- Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905)
- Russians had established a sphere of influence in Manchuria and now sought Korea
- Humiliating defeat of Russian fleet by Japan and bloody war on land resulted in Russia turning away from east Asia and focusing instead on the Balkans
- Revolution of 1905
- Poor economy and strains of war led peasants and middle class to demand reforms.
- "Bloody Sunday", Jan.1905: 200,000 worker/peasants marched peacefully to the "Winter Palace" asking for reforms.
- Czar not in town.
- Army fired on marchers in cold blood.
- A general strike, peasant revolt and troop mutinies paralyzed the Russia by October and czar was forced to make concessions.
- Duma: Assembly created that would serve as an advisory body to the Czar
- Granted freedom of speech, assembly and press
- Tsar retained absolute veto
- Revolutionaries were divided resulting in Duma having no real influence
- Propertied classes benefited at expense of workers peasants and national minorities
- Russia experienced mild economic recovery between 1907 and 1914

- Peter Stolypin: pushed through important agrarian reforms to break down collective village ownership of land and encourage the more enterprising peasants
- After 1911, czar's court increasingly dominated by mystic monk Gregorii Rasputin resulting in widespread doubts about the czar's ability to lead.
- Russia's poor showing in World War I directly led to the Russian Revolution
- The "Belle Époque"
- Life in the fin de siècle (end of the century)
- The "Belle Époque" (c. 1895-1914)
- Increased standard of living in all industrialized countries
- This period would later be remembered after World War I as the "Belle Époque" (the "good old days")
- However, better living occurred much more in northern Europe (Britain, France and Germany) than in southern or eastern Europe.
- People gradually enjoyed higher wages while the price of food declined.
- In Britain, wages almost doubled between 1850 and 1900.
- More money came to be spent on clothing
- Meat consumption increased significantly
- Increased leisure time resulted along with increased money to spend
- Increased consumption
- Sports attracted increased spectators and participants
- Sports clubs grew significantly
- Soccer (football), rugby, bicycle and automobile races, track and field
- huge bicycle craze swept western Europe in the 1890s
- Increased numbers of women took part in bicycling and sports clubs
- Women gradually abandoned the more restrictive clothing (e.g. corsets, whale-boned skirts) for dresses that allowed more movement
- The emerging sports culture mirrored the growth of aggressive nationalism in the late-19th century
- Some Social Darwinists believed that sports competition confirmed the superiority of certain racial groups
- Cafés and taverns enjoyed increased patronage in cities and towns
- Department stores grew significantly
- Frequented by the middle-class
- In Paris, dance halls, concerts and plays drew thousands of people each week.
- New inventions marked the era
- Telephone
- Automobile
- Gramophone (record player)
- Radio (invented by Marconi)
- Motion pictures
- Education
- State's role in education increased, leading to further secularization of society
- Emphasized loyalty and service to the state while decreasing the influence of organized religion
- By 1900 in England, all children five to twelve years old were required to attend primary school
- Education was free
- In France, the Ferry Laws required children ages 3-13 to attend primary schools; schools were free.
- Significant increase in literacy
- Men had higher rates of literacy than women
- Urbanites were more literate than rural folk
- Higher literacy rate in northern and western Europe than in southern or eastern Europe



- **1900: 99% literacy in Germany compared to 25% in Russia**
- **Girls had less access to secondary education than boys, though schools for girls grew somewhat**
- **Families had to pay the cost**
- **Education was seen as a means of improving economic and marriage prospects for girls**
- **Scientific Advances**
- **Scientific ideas and methods enjoyed huge popularity and prestige in the public mind after 1850.**
- **To many, science became almost a religion**
- **People could see how the link between science and technology improved their quality of life (e.g. electricity and better medical care)**
- **Dmitri Mendeleev (1834-1907): organized the rules of chemistry by devising the periodic table in 1869.**
- **Electromagnetism: Michael Faraday (1791-1867)**
- **Basic discoveries on electromagnetism in the 1830s and 1840s resulted in the first dynamo (generator)**
- **Applied to development of electric motors, electric lights, and electric streetcars.**
- **August Comte (1798-1857): father of “sociology”**
- **Positivism: All intellectual activity progresses through predictable stages; thus humans would soon discover the eternal laws of human relations through the study of sociology.**
- **Believed social scientists could help regulate society for the benefit of most everyone**
- **Comte became the leader in the religion of science and desire for rule by experts**
- **Sigmund Freud (1856-1939)**
- **Considered one of the three giants of 19th-century thought (along with Darwin and Marx)**
- **In contrast to the rationalism of the Enlightenment, Freud believed that humans were largely irrational creatures**
- **The human subconscious (the “ID”) was not subject to reason**
- **Thus, people were not as in control of themselves as many liked to believe**
- **Freud also emphasized that sexuality was a key driving force in one’s psychological make-up**
- **Repressed sexual desires would lead to psychological problems**
- **Freud was the founder of psychoanalysis**
- **Believed hysteria of his patients originated in unhappy early childhood experiences where they had repressed strong feelings.**
- **Under hypnosis or through the patient’s free association of ideas, the patient could be brought to understand his/her unhappiness to deal with it.**
- **Ernest Rutherford (1871-1937)**
- **Split the atom in 1919: postulated the structure of the atom with a positively charged nucleus and negatively charged electrons**
- **Max Planck (1858-1947)**
- **Quantum theory: subatomic energy is emitted in uneven little spurts called “quanta,” not in a steady stream, as previously thought.**
- **Laws governing the universe now seemed unpredictable**
- **Thus, matter and energy might be different forms of the same thing.**
- **Shook the foundations of 19th century physics that viewed atoms as the stable, indestructible building blocks of matter.**
- **Albert Einstein (1879-1955)**
- **1905, Theory of relativity of time and space challenged traditional ideas of Newtonian physics.**
- **Theorized that time and space are relative to the viewpoint of the observer and only the speed of light is constant for all frames of reference in the universe.**
- **United an apparently infinite universe with the incredibly small, fast-moving subatomic world.**
- **$E = mc^2$ : Matter and energy are interchangeable and that even a particle of matter contains enormous levels of potential energy.**

- **Impact of new scientific theories on the European mind**
- **Darwinism further challenged the Bible's account of the creation of humans**
- **Freudian psychology undermined the belief that humans were rational beings in control of their emotions**
- **Impact of the New Physics**
- **Shattered the popular belief that the universe could be easily explained via Newtonian physics**
- **Challenged long-held ideas since Newton that all particles interacted based on gravitational force**
- **Einstein's theory of relativity now theorized that universal laws were "relative"—based on the position of the observer**
- **Scientists realized that they knew less about the universe than previously thought**
- **Uncertainty later fed the pessimism of European society in the wake of World War I**
- **Catholic challenges in a modern world**
- **Nationalism in some countries decreased the influence of the Catholic church.**
- **Bismarck in Germany attacked the Catholic church in his kulturkampf crusade.**
- **Nation building in Germany and Italy may have competed for people's loyalties to the church.**
- **The rise of liberalism in the 19th century seemed to further distance the papacy from society.**
- ***Syllabus of Errors*, issued by Pope Pius IX in 1864, condemned liberalism and Italian unification**
- **The First Vatican Council in 1870 proclaimed the doctrine of papal infallibility stating that the pope, in certain cases, was speaking divinely revealed truth on religious matter.**
- **The increased popularity of rationalism and science caused alarm within the church.**
- **The rise of Darwinism further challenged traditional Christianity as science increasingly seemed to answer many of life's mysteries**
- **Rerum Novarum (1891)**
- **Pope Leo XIII sought to permit Catholics to participate in the politics of liberal states**
- **He condemned socialism and Marxism while he defended private property (capitalism)**
- **Yet, he stated that workers should have a living wage and that capitalists should do more to provide for the welfare of their employees.**
- **He supported laws that protected workers from exploitation**
- **His pronouncement led to the creation of Catholic parties and trade unions at the turn of the century**
- **Decline in church attendance**
- **Most pronounced in the working classes and skilled workers.**
- **Upper and middle classes and the peasantry remained maintained church attendance**
- **Increasingly, men were less likely to attend church than women.**
- **Realism in Art**
- **Characteristics**
- **The most important artists of the 19th century and 20th centuries created art for "art's sake."**
- **This includes the Romantic period**
- **Rather than depending on patrons to fund their works (e.g. the Church, nobles) they exercised virtual artistic freedom and hoped to make their money by selling their paintings to the public**
- **This is in stark contrast to the Renaissance or the Baroque periods where artists were commissioned by elites who specified what they wanted the art to look like**
- **France was the center of the art world.**
- **Artists sent their greatest works to the Paris Salon to be judged by a panel of distinguished figures from the art world.**
- **France dominated realist art movement**
- **Realists sought to portray life as it really was; not idealized**
- **Ironically, many of the great realist works were rejected by the Salon for what was perceived to be mundane subject matter and crude artistic technique**
- **Ordinary people became the subject of numerous paintings**

- Gustave Courbet (1819-1877)
- Coined the term, “realism”
- *The Stone Breakers*, 1849
- Francois Millet (1814-1875)
- *The Gleaners*, 1857: Depicts farm women gleaning the fields after the harvest
- Honore Daumier (1808-1879)
- *Third-Class Carriage*, 1862: Depicts a grandmother, a daughter and her infant traveling on a railroad.
- This is a good example of how the railroad impacted the lives of peasants, making it possible for them to move or travel to cities
- Edgar Degas (1834-1917)
- *Laundry Girls Ironing*, c. 1884: Depicts ordinary women performing unskilled labor
- Édouard Manet (1832-1883)
- French realist and impressionist painter who bridged both movements
- Considered the first “modernist” painter
- *Le Déjeuner sur l'herbe (Luncheon on the Grass)*, 1863
- Shocked audiences by portraying a female nude and two male clothed companions in an everyday park setting
- *Olympia*, (1863) seemed equally revolting to the Salon for its casual nude portrayal of a prostitute
- Impressionism in painting
- Characteristics
- Began in France
- Impact of photography: now that cameras could accurately capture a subject, artists now moved away from trying to perfectly capture an image
- Painters sought to capture the momentary overall feeling, or impression, of light falling on a real-life scene before their eyes.
- Focused especially on landscapes
- Paintings were completed very quickly
- Brushstrokes were highly visible
- Advent of oil paints in tubes made outdoor painting possible (plein-air painting)
- In the past, the vast majority of paintings were done in the studio
- Claude Monet (1840-1926)
- Foremost impressionist painter
- *Impression Sunrise*, 1873: considered first impressionist painting
- Perhaps most well known for his “series paintings” of the countryside at Giverny (e.g. water lilies)
- Pierre-Auguste Renoir (1841-1919)
- *Le Bal au Moulin de la Galette*, 1876
- In addition to landscapes, he painted subjects in candid poses and nude figures
- Camille Pissarro (1830-1903)
- Considered by some to be the true father of impressionism
- Impressionism gave way to Post-Impressionism later in the 19th century
- Post-Impressionism and early-20th century Art
- Characteristics of Post-Impressionism
- Desire to know and depict worlds other than the visible world of fact.
- Sought to portray unseen, inner worlds of emotion and imagination (like early-19th century romantics).
- Sought to express a complicated psychological view of reality as well as an overwhelming emotional intensity (like modern novelists).
- Cubism concentrated on zigzagging lines and overlapping planes.

- Nonrepresentational art focused on mood, not objects.
- Fascination with form, as opposed to light.
- Major Post-Impressionist artists
- Vincent van Gogh (1853-1890) – Dutch expressionist
- *In The Starry Night* (1889), he painted the vision of night as he imagined it, not as it really was.
- One of his most famous portraits shows him with a bandage on his ear after he allegedly cut it off: *Self-Portrait with Bandaged Ear*, 1889
- Paul Gauguin (1848-1903) – French
- Pioneered expressionist techniques.
- Saw form and design of a painting as important in themselves
- Became famous for his paintings of the South Pacific where he spent some time
- Paul Cézanne (1839-1906)
- Particularly committed to form and ordered design.
- Later works became increasingly abstract and nonrepresentational; also moved away from the traditional 3-dimensional perspective toward the 2-dimensional plane.
- Henri Matisse (1869-1954)
- Most important French artist of the 20th century
- Expressionism of a group of painters led by Matisse was so extreme that an exhibition of their work in Paris prompted shocked critics to call the les fauves—“the wild beasts.”
- Matisse and his followers painted real objects, but their primary concern was the arrangement of color, line, and form as an end in itself.
- Pablo Picasso (1881-1973) – Spanish
- Most important artist of the 20th century
- Founded Cubism in 1907.
- *Les Madamoselle d'Avignon* (1907) is considered the first cubist masterpiece.
- Cubism (also known as analytical cubism) concentrates on a complex geometry of zigzagging lines and sharply angled, overlapping planes.
- Picasso worked with Georges Braque (1882-1963) in developing analytical cubism
- Expressionism: In 1910 came the ultimate stage in the development of abstract, nonrepresentational art.
- Russian painter, Wassily Kandinsky (1866-1944), turned away from nature completely with his non-figural paintings.
- Colors were used to express emotion and symbolism but not any recognizable form.
- Imperialism
- "Old Imperialism": occurred between the 16th and 18th centuries
- European powers did not usually acquire territory in Africa and Asia but rather built a series of trading stations
- Portugal established a series of trading posts along the west coast of Africa, India and Indonesia
- Spice trade
- First to establish the African slave trade in the New World
- The Netherlands likewise established trading posts in Indonesia and Ceylon (Sri Lanka)
- Europeans in Asia respected and frequently cooperated with local rulers in India, China, Japan, Indonesia, and other areas where trade flourished between locals and European coastal trading centers.
- The New World was the exception
- Spain established an enormous empire in Central and South America and lay claim to large portions of western North America.
- Native Americans in Mesoamerica and South America were severely subjugated
- Portugal established Brazil as a sugar colony and imported massive numbers of slaves from Africa

- England colonized the east coast of North America (eventually developing into 13 American colonies) and several islands in the Caribbean as sugar colonies
- France established a colony in modern-day Canada as well as sugar colonies in the Caribbean
- **European Migration**
- **Between 1815 & 1932 over 60 million people left Europe**
- **Great Britain, Ireland, Italy and Germany saw the largest number of emigrants leave their homelands.**
- **Migrants went primarily to European-inhabited areas: North & South America, Australia, New Zealand & Siberia**
- **European migration provided further impetus for Western expansion**
- **Most emigrants were poor and from rural areas, though seldom from the poorest classes (due to oppressive land policies)**
- **Jewish emigrants who went to the U.S. in large numbers were the least likely to return to their homelands due to the persecution of Jews in eastern Europe.**
- **New Imperialism**
- **Began in 1880s in Africa; earlier in Asia**
- **In 1800 Europeans controlled about 7% of the world's territory; by 1914, they controlled 84%!**
- **British Empire controlled about 25% of the world's population by 1900 and 20% of the world's territory: "Empire upon which the sun never sets"**
- **One could travel around the world by railroad & sea, moving only through British territories**
- **Included Australia, Canada, India, colonies in Africa, Asia and the Caribbean**
- **Europeans colonized Africa and Asia by using military force to take control of local governments, exploiting local economies for raw materials required by Europe's growing industry and imposing Western values to benefit the "backwards" colonies.**
- **Britain's control of Egypt in the 1880s became the model for the "New Imperialism"**
- **Major causes for the imperialist impulse**
- **Search for new markets and raw materials**
- **The industrial revolution created a surplus of goods; capitalists sought new markets for goods**
- **New markets proved elusive as colonial peoples were too poor to purchase European goods**
- **Germany's trade with its colonies comprised a mere 1% of its total trade internationally**
- **France imported more goods from its colonies than it sold to them**
- **Examples of raw materials: ivory and rubber in the Congo, diamonds in South Africa, cocoa in Niger, tea in China and Ceylon (Sri Lanka), cotton from India, spices from Indonesia**
- **Missionary work**
- **Strong current of religious revivalism in the mid-19th century occurred in western Europe.**
- **Particularly strong among the middle class**
- **New emphasis on spreading Christianity to Africa and Asia.**
- **Missionary activities proved far more successful in sub-Saharan Africa than in Asia and Islamic North Africa.**
- **Dr. David Livingstone: first white man to do humanitarian and religious work in south and central Africa**
- **H. M. Stanley found Livingstone (whom westerners thought to be dead) and his newspaper reports created European interest in Africa; Stanley sought aid of king of Belgium to dominate the Congo region.**
- **New military and naval bases to protect one's interests against other European powers**
- **Britain concerned by French & German land grabs in 1880s**
- **Those countries might seal off their empires with high tariffs & restrictions; future economic opportunities might be lost forever**
- **Increased tensions between the "haves" (e.g. British Empire) and the "have nots" (e.g. Germany & Italy) who came in late to the imperialistic competition.**
- **Ideology: nationalism and Social Darwinism**

- **“Survival of the fittest” ideology (Herbert Spencer) rationalized the conquest of weak countries by stronger more civilized ones**
- **Justified military superiority and conquest by the Europeans**
- **"White Man's Burden": racist and patronizing view that preached that the “superior” Westerners had an obligation to bring their culture to “uncivilized” peoples in other parts of the world.**
- **Sought to protect and improve the lives of non-Europeans**
- **This phrase was coined by Rudyard Kipling in his poem by the same name**
- **Germany and Russia especially used imperialistic drives to divert popular attention from the class struggle at home and to create a false sense of national unity.**
- **The “Scramble for Africa”**
- **In 1880, Europeans controlled 10% of Africa; by 1914, controlled all except Liberia & Ethiopia**
- **Penetration into the African interior began in the late 1870s when Belgium took control of the Congo**
- **Britain’s conquest of Egypt in the early 1880s became the model for the “New Imperialism”**
- **The Berlin Conference in 1884-85 established the rules among European powers for carving up Africa**
- **The Congo became a colony of Belgium**
- **1879, at the behest of Leopold II, British-American journalist H. M. Stanley established trading stations in the Congo and signed specious treaties with African chiefs that gave Leopold control of the Congo.**
- **In 1884-85 the Berlin Conference recognized the region as the “Congo Free State” and as Leopold’s personal possession.**
- **The Belgian rulers savagely treated the indigenous peoples in their quest for rubber and ivory**
- **The Belgian Parliament, horrified by revelations of atrocities in the Congo, took the personal colony away from Leopold in 1908 and made it a Belgian colony**
- **Leopold’s incursion into Congo basin raised the question of the political fate of black Africa (south of the Sahara); as did Britain's conquest of Egypt**
- **Britain’s control of Egypt in 1883 became the model for the “New Imperialism”**
- **Turkish general Muhammad Ali had made Egypt into a strong and virtually independent state by 1849**
- **Egypt's inability to satisfy foreign investors led to control of its finances by France & Britain**
- **1875, Britain bought a significant portion of shares for the Suez Canal and began managing it.**
- **In 1883, Britain declared Egypt a protectorate, setting the stage for similar practices by other European powers.**
- **Protection of the Suez Canal was a key motive in British occupation of Egypt and its bloody conquest of the Sudan.**
- **Britain claimed the protectorate would only be temporary.**
- **Technically, Egypt was still part of the Ottoman Empire but Britain actually controlled the country.**
- **Egypt remained a protectorate of Great Britain from 1883 until 1956**
- **Berlin Conference, 1884-85: established the "rules" for conquest of Africa**
- **Provisions:**
- **No imperial power could claim a territory in Africa unless it effectively controlled that territory**
- **Slavery and the slave trade in Africa was terminated**
- **Sought to prevent international conflicts between European nations over the issue of imperialism**
- **Sponsored by German chancellor Bismarck & Jules Ferry ; sought to prevent conflict over imperialism**
- **The Congress coincided with Germany's rise as an imperial power and its desire to play Britain and France off each other**

- As a result, the “scramble for Africa” was on
- **The British Empire in Africa**
- Britain prided itself on being the most enlightened of the imperialist powers (though its rule can still be considered oppressive).
- Took control of Egypt in 1883
- **Sudan**
- After taking control of Egypt Britain pushed southward to the Sudan
- **Battle of Omdurman (1898): General Horatio H. Kitchener defeated Sudanese tribesman and killed 11,000 (with machine guns) while only 28 Britons died**
- **Fashoda Incident (1898)**
- France & Britain nearly went to war over Sudan
- France backed down (partly because it was in the midst of the Dreyfus Affair)
- **South Africa and the Boer War (1899-1902)**
- Cecil Rhodes had become Prime Minister of Cape Colony in South Africa
- Principal sponsor of the “Cape-to-Cairo” dream where Britain would dominate the African continent.
- Diamonds and gold were discovered in the Transvaal region and Rhodes wanted to extend his influence there but Boers controlled the region (the descendants of white Dutch settlers)
- Boers initially successful in repelling British troops
- **Kruger Telegram (1902): Kaiser Wilhelm II dispatched a telegram to the Boers congratulating them on defeating British invaders without need of German assistance**
- Anger at Germany swept through Britain
- Massive British force eventually defeated Boers and in 1910 the Transvaal, Orange Free State, Cape Colony, & Natal combined to form the Union of South Africa.
- By 1890, Britain controlled Nigeria, Kenya, Uganda and Zanzibar
- Germany recognized British control of these regions in return for British recognition of German control of an island naval station in the North Sea
- **French Empire in Africa**
- **Algeria**
- Since 1830, the French had controlled Algeria in North Africa.
- The attack on French shipping by Barbary pirates was used as a pretext for conquest.
- Algeria remained under French control until the early 1960s.
- **Tunisia**
- 1881, France justified its annexation of Tunisia due to frequent raids into Algeria by Tunisian rebels.
- Tunisia became a French protectorate
- Britain abandoned its claims to Tunisia at the Berlin Conference in 1884-85.
- French control of the northern Congo basin was also recognized at the Berlin Conference
- Somaliland (modern-day Somalia) gave France territory on the east African coast.
- Madagascar, an island off the coast of east Africa, seized by France in 1896.
- France controlled French West Africa (including the Ivory Coast and the Sahara)
- Britain recognized these claims in return for French recognition of British control of Egypt and the Sudan.
- By 1914, France controlled most of Morocco
- **Germany**
- Since Germany wasn’t unified until 1871, it was late to the imperialist game compared to Britain and France.
- Prior to 1884, Bismarck had not been very interested in colonialism as he was more concerned about dangers posed by Russia to his east and France to his west.
- The Berlin Conference was organized by Bismarck (and Jules Ferry) to provide for a more orderly conquest of Africa.

- o This guaranteed that Germany would now be a major player in Africa.
- o Germany thus set about establishing a number of small protectorates in Africa.
- o By WWI, Germany controlled territory in Africa five times larger than Germany itself.
- o 1884, Germany took control of Cameroon and Togoland in West Africa.
- o 1885, Germany formally claimed Tanganyika which was renamed German East Africa.
- o This was easily done since German businessmen had already dominated the region.
- o Southwest Africa also came under German control.
- o German control was particularly brutal as a local rebellion resulted in Germans killing over 50,000 men, women and children.
- o Italy
- o Italy was the last of the European powers to participate in the scramble for Africa.
- o Eritrea on the Red Sea coast became Italy's first colony in Africa in the 1880s.
- o In 1896, Italian forces were defeated trying to take Ethiopia.
- o Italy became the first European country to suffer a defeat by Africans.
- o 6,000 Italian troops killed; thousands taken prisoner
- o Mussolini sought to rectify this humiliating defeat by conquering Ethiopia in 1935.
- o Libya was taken from the Turks in 1912.
- o Portugal controlled Angola in southwest Africa and forced the people there to accept what amounted to slavery
- o The New Imperialism in Asia
- o China
- o Opium Wars with Britain
- o First Opium War (1839-1841) Britain occupied several coastal cities and forced China to surrender.
- o Treaty of Nanking, 1842
- o Gave Hong Kong to Britain (until 1997)
- o Four "treaty ports" were opened to British trade including Canton and Shanghai
- o British residents in China (and European visitors) were granted extraterritoriality and were thus immune from Chinese law.
- o Second Opium War (1856-1860)
- o China forced to open six more ports to British and French trade indefinitely
- o China forced to accept trade and investment on unfavorable terms for the foreseeable future.
- o Taiping Rebellion of 1850
- o Primarily caused by differing Chinese factions: rebels opposed the Manchus
- o As many as 20 million people perished.
- o Manchus defeated the rebellion after 14 years with the help of the British military.
- o Spheres of Influence
- o By the late-nineteenth century, much of eastern China had become subject to domination by Britain, France, Russia, Japan and Germany
- o Japan gained Taiwan as a result of the Sino-Japanese War (1894-95)
- o This conflict revealed China's weaknesses and resulted in further control by imperialist powers
- o Britain gained trade monopoly on the Yangtze River
- o France gained a lease on Canton Bay and a "sphere of influence" in trade in several southern provinces
- o Russia controlled northern Manchuria seeking to build a railroad through the region
- o Germany gained a 99-year lease on the port of Qingdao and concessions to build two railroad lines Shandong Province.
- o The U.S. demanded an "Open Door" to trade in China resulting in an agreement that the imperialist powers in China would not interfere in any treaty port or the interests of another power.



- **India was the jewel of the British Empire**
- **Mogul Empire (controlled by Muslims) fell apart in the 17th century**
- **After the Seven Years' War (1756-1763) the British East India Company was given control of India and was directly accountable to Parliament**
- **Robert Clive captured military posts in Madras and England ousted France from India**
- **BEIC took the last native state in India by 1848**
- **Sepoy Mutiny, 1857-58**
- **Insurrection of Hindu & Muslim soldiers in British Army spread in northern & central India before it was crushed, primarily by loyal native troops from southern India.**
- **Sepoys had resented British taking direct control of Indian states.**
- **Short term cause was British use of animal fat to grease rifle cartridges which was sacrilege to both Muslim and Hindu faiths.**
- **Result: After 1858, India was ruled by British Parliament in London and administered by a tiny, all-white civil service in India.**
- **British reforms in India**
- **Modern system of progressive secondary education (to train Indian civil servants)**
- **Economic development**
- **Irrigation projects**
- **Railroads: 25,000 miles built by 1900**
- **Cotton industry became 4th largest in the world**
- **Tea trade**
- **Development of jute plantations**
- **Creation of a unified and powerful state.**
- **Indian National Congress formed in 1885**
- **Purpose: Britain trained Indians to run India along British lines**
- **Educated Indians, predominantly Hindu, increasingly demanded more equality & self-gov't**
- **India became independent in 1946 (just after WWII)**
- **Other British colonies in Asia**
- **Burma (1820s)**
- **Malay Peninsula (Malaysia)**
- **North Borneo (Indonesia)**
- **France:**
- **Indochina (modern-day Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos)**
- **Became a protectorate in 1880s and 1890s**
- **In the South Seas, France took Tahiti and New Caledonia**
- **Germany: controlled the Marshall Islands and Samoa in the South Pacific**
- **Spanish-American War, 1898: U.S. defeated Spain, took Philippines, Guam, Hawaii & Cuba**
- **Responses to Western Imperialism in Asia**
- **China**
- **Boxer Rebellion, 1900: Patriotic uprising by Chinese nationalists against Western domination**
- **Defeated by a multi-national force of imperial powers in 1900**
- **Manchu dynasty would soon fall**
- **Dr. Sun Yat-sen a revolutionary, sought to overthrow the Manchu dynasty and establish a republic; sparked the beginning of a Chinese nationalist movement**
- **Japan**
- **Commodore Matthew Perry (U.S.): forced Japan to open trade in 1853**
- **Unlike China, Japan quickly modernized and became an imperial power by late 19th century**
- **Only major Asian power to resist being swallowed up by the imperialists.**
- **Meiji Restoration, 1867: resulted in series of reforms to compete with the West**
- **Russo-Japanese War (1904): Russia and Japan both had designs on Manchuria and Korea**
- **Japanese concerned about Russian Trans-Siberian Railway across Manchuria**

- Japan destroyed Russian fleet off coast of Korea and won major battles on land although Russians turned the tide on land subsequently.
- Westerners horrified that Japan had defeated a major Western power.
- Treaty of Portsmouth (mediated by U.S. president Theodore Roosevelt) ended war with Japan winning major concessions (a preferred position in Manchuria, protectorate in Korea, half of Sakhalin Island)
- Long-term impact of war:
- Russia turned to the Balkans
- Russian Revolution
- Japan eventually annexed Korea
- Revolt of Asia in 20th century (Asians hoped to emulate Japan power and win their independence)
- Opponents of imperialism
- Karl Marx, *Das Kapital*, (1867)
- Claimed that the bourgeoisie needed constantly expanding markets to increase profits; this would lead to conquest
- J. A. Hobson: most prominent of the anti-imperialism theorists
- Stated that imperialist powers needed colonies in order to provide new markets for domestic European goods
- Claimed that businessmen and bankers unduly influenced government's imperialist policies
- Thus, imperialism benefited only the wealthy
- Believed that if European governments forced businesses to raise wages for workers, this would result in increased consumption of goods and less of a need for new markets abroad
- Anti-imperialism increased in Europe as a result of Hobson's work and others.
- Socialists accepted Hobson's link of capitalism with imperialism
- V. I. Lenin of Russia saw imperialism as leading to colonial rivalries and war (as was the case in World War I).

Essay Questions - Choose ONE of the following:

1. How did scientific advances in the late-19<sup>th</sup> century challenge the ways Europeans viewed the world?
2. Analyze the ways in which female suffrage movements sought to gain the franchise in England between 1890 and 1918.
3. Analyze the causes of the "New Imperialism" between 1880 and 1914. What justifications did Europeans use for their acquisition of colonies?
4. Analyze the methods that the European imperial powers used to acquire colonies in Africa and Asia between 1880 and 1914. Be able to discuss the following countries:
  - Belgium
  - Great Britain
  - France
  - Germany
  - Italy