

Unit Five: 1750 to 1914 CE

What is the main idea that comes to you mind concerning the Industrial Revo.?

Between 1750 & 1914, the Industrial Revo. started in Britain & diffused into Europe followed by Japan & the US in the later 1800s. While Britain enjoyed industrialization by choice, Japan was forced into industrializing from fear of westernization. Both Britain & Western Europe, as well as Japan, experienced massive changes as a result of their industrialization w/ both winners & losers.

What analysis can you formulate concerning your thesis in c/c industrial revolutions? What is similar & different?

In Europe the IR was helped by the various philosophies—not so in Japan

In all areas a "revo." of sorts had to occur before industrialization could occur

Effects were felt the most in Europe & US not so much in Japan

In all areas population growth was required as an essential ingredient in industrialization

Industrialization was predicated upon technological change & the diffusion of that tech.

The effects from the IR in Europe, Japan, & the US changed the pol./econ./social fabric of each.

What was it? Another major turning point in history for Europe that had ripple effects for the world; manual labor replaced by mechanization; change in focus from agricultural & rural to industrialization & urban

Time frame:

--Early Industrial Revolution (1750-1860) & the 2nd Industrial Rev. (1860-1914)

--1st I.R.--iron and railroads—began in Britain in mid-1700s (coal) & enclosure movement which took away agricultural land (now what?)

--2nd I.R.--institutionalized & governmental policy; challenged by new philosophies; led with the formation of steel starting around 1850

Causes of the Industrial Revolution: (what was needed?)

--I.R. brought great changes to the world and helped make Europe & the US (the West) supreme until WWI (1914) which weakened the western world

Major causes: population growth, Agricultural Revolution, growth of trade, expansion of manufacturing, new inventions/technology

--without the Ag. Revolution to increase population, the Industrial Revolution probably would not have occurred

--Commercial Revolution (1500-1700) and Scientific Revolution

Population growth & Agricultural Revolution: ripple effects from the Columbian Exchange

--centered in England due to lower death rate & diet

--potato and corn

--population doubled from 5 to 9 million in the 1700s in Britain

--world population reached 1 billion by 1804

--Thomas Malthus theory on population growth (*Essay on the Theory of Population*, 1798) (pop. growth reduced to a natural law); lower classes are to blame and people must regulate the size of their family to boost their living conditions

--felt that pop. growth would continue until disease, famine, etc.. limited it

--the enclosure movement in England when the rich took over communal lands which forced peasants into urban areas (over $\frac{1}{2}$ rural population move to the cities—creating an urban workforce)

Other elements of the Ag. Revo. in England:

--crop rotation

--Jethro Tull (1674-1741) invented the seed drill planted seeds in a straight line while pulverizing the soil (previously seeds just thrown on the ground)

--Growth of trade & manufacturing due to greater demand with growth of middle class and growth of globalization of trade

--New technology of steam powered engines and mechanization and assembly line production mechanization led to greater production & lower prices

--use of patents starting in 1623 made inventions financially rewarding

Origins & Diffusion: The First Industrial Revolution

Why Britain in the mid 1700s?

--coal (for steam and later railroads)

--iron (for machinery)

--agriculture to feed workforce

--somewhat of a stable government

--growing world connections/dominance for markets & resources

--less class inequalities

--fair taxation & low interest rates on loans

--largest navy

--private investors

-- internal trans. network (canals)

--high protective tariffs to protect growing industries

Britain's industrialization centered on cotton textiles

- India by 1700 was the largest exporter of cotton
- passed protectionist tariffs & banned importing Indian textiles in 1707
- Eli Whitney's (?) cotton gin in 1793 made American cotton much cheaper than Indian cotton

Britain will surpass China as the world's industrial power

Diffusion of the Industrial Revolution into Europe caused by need to keep up w/ Britain

- Railways were the trigger for European industrialization
- first steam engine on a car was done in 1825 in England; by 1845 there were +4500 miles of track & by 1850 over 23000 miles in England
 - later steam powered ships used paddle wheels that were effective on rivers but not on the ocean where the ship needed coal for fuel and boilers needed freshwater not salt
- industrial knowledge spread with books and journals despite British efforts to prevent
- Moved to Belgium & France in the 1820s—pol. rev. led to ending restrictions preventing investment, etc...& freed workers from the land
- moved into Germany—leader in chemicals
- moved into US by the end of the 1800s
- Russia and the Ottoman Empire stay agricultural until late 1800s
- Japan will industrialize as a response to the west while China will resist westernization
- Latin America, Africa, and Asia will provide raw materials and markets for goods
 - often dependent on one cash crop; nicknamed "banana republics"
- By end of 1800s Germany and US have surpassed Britain
 - Germany modeled itself on Britain (up-to-date factories); invested more than British; & was more efficient in its use of capital

Major Events in the Industrial Revolutions:

Inventions/Innovations:

- | | |
|---------|---|
| 1710ish | Darby--Metallurgy allowed coal to be used instead of charcoal (decreased deforestation) |
| 1760s | Josiah Wedgwood—division of labor w/ assembly line tasks (pottery) |
| 1764 | James Hargreaves—Spinning Jenny; used to make rough yarn |
| 1769 | Richard Arkwright—water frame (1769) requiring a water wheel as source of power |
| 1782 | James Watt—steam engine (1782)—used in agriculture, manufacturing, & transportation |
| 1785 | Samuel Crompton—the mule (1785) produced fine muslim cotton |

Production of cotton:

- had to be bleached then printed
- traditional bleaching involved exposing it to the sun for 6 months or letting it soak in sour milk—both were too slow
- solution was found in chemicals
 - first used sulfuric acid, then sodium carbonate, then chlorine

Ripple effects of cotton in America:

- increased demand, increased the number of plantations in the US increasing the number of slaves; slave owners encouraged slaves to reproduce in order to meet demand since slave importation was illegal
- 1790 there were 700,000
- 1850 there were 3.2 million

Production of iron:

- most iron was cast iron which was a low-cost brittle material
- 1784 Henry Cort built a furnace that allowed stirring of the molten ore allowing the carbon to burn off leaving wrought iron
- wrought was more malleable

Ripple effects from iron production:

- production of cast iron stoves which gave more heat than traditional fireplaces

--Early 1800s the development of railroads

- linked Manchester to the port of Liverpool—35 miles (economic incentives)
- by 1845 +4500 miles of track & by 1850 +23000 miles in England

- | | | |
|------|----------------|---|
| 1812 | The Salamanca | first commercial locomotive; a "rack" system |
| 1825 | The Locomotion | first public steam railway; 1828 boiler exploded killing the driver |
| 1829 | The Rocket | the first "modern" locomotive |

Intellectual Changes:

Also spread with the formation of informal scientific organizations, such as the Lunar Society

Adam Smith, *Wealth of Nations* (1776)—laissez faire; theory that if people were free to do what they wanted then everyone would benefit; limited governmental intrusion and justified capitalism

Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, *Conditions of the Working Class in England* (1845), *Communist Manifesto* (1848) and *Das Kapital* (1867)

Events in Capital Investment & Corporations

Captains of Industry

Andrew Carnegie	US Steel; write <i>Gospel of Wealth</i> ; gave over \$350 million (\$4.3 billion) to charity
JP Morgan	financier who organized mergers creating giant companies
John D. Rockefeller	founded Standard Oil Company; first to reach \$1 billion
John Jacob Astor	made his fortune in furs
Cornelius Vanderbilt	made fortune in shipping and railroads; descendants built the Biltmore Mansion

Corporations—grew out of the Commercial Revolution and exploration (joint stock companies)

Events in Population Growth

Population of US 1850 to 1910 went from 25 m. to 98 m.—primarily from immigration

- Early immigrants from northern Europe, by late 1800s more central/southern European immigrants
- enticement of immigrants to come and work; created a "brain drain" from Europe
 - Samuel Slater left Britain in 1789 violating British law he memorized textiles machines
 - Irene Dupont left France in 1799 and formed the DuPont gunpowder/chemical company

Growth in urbanization (40% in cities by 1900) fueled by Chinese & Irish immigration

- problems of assimilation
- problems of nativism against Jews, Catholics, Asians, & immigrants

Labor movements formed in reaction

- Knights of Labor formed in 1869
- American Federation of Labor formed in 1886
- Industrial Workers of the World or Wobblies formed in 1905 (HQ in Cincinnati)

Events in Territorial Expansion:

1803	Louisiana Purchase for \$11 million from France
1819	Adams-Onís Treaty between the US and Spain
1845	Texas Annexation
1846	Oregon Treaty with Britain; start of Mexican-US War <ul style="list-style-type: none">--reason for war? Attack on US troops north of Rio Grande; Mexico considered Nueces R. the boundary and US troops under Zachary Taylor were in Mexican territory
1848	Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ended the Mexican War
1848	California Gold Rush
1853	Gadsden Purchase from Mexico for \$10 million (intended for southern RR)
1867	Alaska Purchase from Russia for \$7.2 million

Western movement:

Oregon: missionaries in 1834 & "reinforcements" in 1840
Narcissa Whitman—1st white woman to cross the Rockies (1836)
Led to the Great Migration of 1847 for land & opportunity along the Oregon Trail

Russia—built Fort Ross in 1811 & later sold it to John Sutter, a German, in 1841

Mormon Migration

- Joseph Smith—Book of Mormon; 1830 organized church w/ six members; had to move from NY state to Ohio, then to NW Missouri, and then Nauvoo, Illinois to escape persecutions
- at Nauvoo, 15000 gathered
- controversy broke out over polygamy; Smith killed in 1844; Brigham Young takes over and decides to move westward
- under Young members start moving west in 1845; created a theocratic state in order to survive
- forms "Deseret" with a constitution and gov't. headed by Young
- US gov't. creates Utah territory w/ Young as Terr. Governor
- massive immigration from around the world; "Handcart Brigades"
- US gov't decides to send troops in 1857; eventually solved through negotiation
- Mountain Meadows Massacre—100-140 innocent wagon train migrants massacred; bodies left for two years; 1877 a firing squad killed the leader at the site of the massacre

Events in Transportation and Communication:

Movement toward internal improvements: Alexander Hamilton's "American System" using high tariffs to pay for roads

Turnpikes	pay roads (often plank); started in Britain which by 1770 had 15,000 miles
Cumberland or National Road	1811; 620 mile road

Steamships	Robert Fulton; 1807 first commercial steamship
Erie Canal	363 miles from Albany to Buffalo; opened in 1825; built by Irish
Ohio and Erie	308 miles long; opened in 1832; also built by Irish
Granite Railway	1826 first commercial railway in Massachusetts
Baltimore and Ohio RR	1827 first railroad common carrier in US
Louisville and Nashville	1850-1982
Transcontinental telegraph	1861 (ended the Pony Express)
Union Pacific	1862
Central Pacific	1863

Events in Technology:

Edison and electricity—trans., hydroelectricity

Telegraph led to faster communications (Samuel Morse, 1837)

--1851 underwater link b/t Britain and Europe

--1866 underwater link b/t Britain and US

--1870 link b/t Britain and India

Interchangeable parts made mass production possible

Steel—William Kelly (Ky.) (by blowing air through pig iron it made it stronger) and Henry Bessemer (Eng.) made the process more efficient

--later methods the Siemens-Martin and Gilchrist-Thomas methods proved even more efficient

Frederick Taylor—applied the scientific method to industrialization

Samuel Slater Father of American Textiles

improvements in railroads

--length of rails	US	14,500 kilometers in 1850	566,000 k. in 1910
	Britain	3,500	32,000
	Russia	500	67,000

Results of the Industrial Revolutions in Europe and the US:

Environmental: less deforestation but more pollution; greater water pollution; mining wastelands

Urbanization: London became largest city in the world

population growth highest in poor areas, growth of tenements w/ poor sanitation, spreading of disease (smallpox, dysentery, TB, cholera, rickets), growth of suburbs, skyscrapers built w/ steel, electricity

Social: transformation of everyday life & the explosion of urban areas creating more consumers

Before the I.R. Europe had a social order based on peasantry w/ an aristocracy & church in power; while both remained their power was diminished; social status went from land to wealth associated w/ capitalism; lower classes gained political power while conservative politicians attempted to gain power through nationalism & repression

child labor, increase in crime in cities, middle class moves out, long working hours, deadening repetitive work, many accidents on the job, growth of entrepreneurs, middle class creates the ideal domestic family life (Victorian Age), growth of education among middle class

upper class had more wealth but became more isolated, growth of leisure time; upper classes lose some power to middle class & later lower classes

development of a large middle class or bourgeoisie

massive migrations—from rural to urban & to new lands (trans. made it easier)

led the push to end slavery (industrialism over agrarianism); Britain first to end slave trade in 1807, followed by US in 1808, & France in 1814; Bri. abolished slavery in colonies in 1833, France in 1848, & the US in 1865

led to immigration to both North & South America

led to the Progressive Movement in the US—government took a role in regulating business (Pres. Roosevelt)

led to a radicalization of labor in Europe where no "safety valve" existed

--1848 Revolutions swept through Europe when conservative governments failed to stop the abuses of industrialization

--in France the revolutionaries overthrew the monarchy & established a democratic republic & then it spread to other nations w/ workers demanding liberal constitutions, social reforms

--the 1848 revolutions failed as the new middle class & upper class sought to hold onto their economic interests

--the 1848 revolutions were the last gasp of using violent Revo. as a political method in Western Europe; some conservative leaders made small changes including Benjamin Disraeli who granted suffrage to males in Britain in 1867 & Otto von Bismarck of Prussia gave suffrage to all males; they also used nationalism & imperialism as a unifying force

--governments also used exams to open up positions to all & education became more widespread

Push/Pull Migration:

Irish Potato Famine (1847-48)

Pogroms in Russia against Jews

--worse time was in the 1880s after the Jews were wrongly accused on assassinating Czar Alexander II of Russia; another wave broke out between 1903-06

--from 1880-1924 over 2 million Jews immigrated

Poverty in Southern Europe—Italians (2 million between 1910-1920)

Chinese to Americas—104,000 by 1880

Population of US 1850 to 1910 went from 25 m. to 98 m.

Anti-Immigration Movement in the US:

Know Nothing political movement in the 1850s in the US was a reaction against the Irish

--originated from the American Republican Party & became the American Party

--was a sign of Protestantism versus Catholicism

--secret Order of the Star Spangled Banner society formed in 1849 by Charles Allen furthered nativist ideology

--after 1855 issue of slavery dominated politics & secrecy of the movement died away, although racism remained

Nativists wanted to preserve the country for native-born whites

--wanted a return to the "good ol' days"

--wanted to limit immigration & the rights of immigrants

--immigrants went to the cities

--1851 225,000 Irish entered while in 1854 225,000 Germans entered

Followed the pattern of secret fraternal organizations, such as Freemasonry

--Order of the United Americans formed in 1844 against Irish & Catholics (had 50,000 members by 1858)

--Order of the Star Spangled Banner formed in 1849

In Kentucky nativism was mainly present in the urban areas, especially Louisville

--Germans reacted by forming "Say Nothing" societies

--"Bloody Monday"—street battle on election day 1855

--Know Nothing party members won—John Crittenden

The slavery issue would draw attention away from the anti-nativist movement

After the Civil War the KKK was born w/ Nathan Bedford Forrest the first leader

--was also anti-immigrant, Catholic, Irish, Jewish

--oath was similar to the Order of the SSB

Passage of the Chinese Exclusion Act in 1882 (repealed in 1942 allowing 105 Chinese each year)

Labor movements formed in reaction to abuses of industries:

1825 first strike for a 10 hour workday in Boston

1835 children go on strike for an 11 hour day, 6 day week in New Jersey

1842 MA court ruled labor organizations were legal & right to organize & strike

1869 Uriah Stephens founded the Knights of Labor

1874 Tompkins Square Riot—NYC police brutality suppressed a strike

1877 10 "Molly Maguires" were hanged in PA protesting coal mining activities
national railroad strike followed by other national strikes in the 1880-90s

1886 Haymarket Riot in Chicago

American Federation of labor formed in 1886

1892 Homestead Strike in PA

1894 Pullman Strike—national strike

1897 Lattimer Massacre in PA

1905 Industrial Workers of the World or Wobblies formed (HQ in Cincinnati)

1911 Triangle Shirtwaist Factory fire in NYC killed 147 women & children

1914 Ford raises wage to \$5 for an 8 hour day

1915 labor leader Joe Hill executed ("Don't mourn—organize!")

During the 1800s people were divided into three groups

--conservatives who opposed change & wanted to maintain strong governments

--liberals who supported democratic movements & to lessen social oppression

--radicals who wanted drastic social & political changes

Other Movements:

Abolitionist—anti-slavery

Suffragists—pro-voting

Capitalists—pro-money w/o hindrances

Communists—pro-Proletariat

Socialists—semi-Proletariat/Capitalist

Social Darwinists—strong survive

Marxism—aka Communism

Reform Movement Events:

- reformers wanted limited government intervention; began in Britain where industrialization began
 - Britain resisted reform movement (Peterloo Massacre, 1819 against a crowd wanting change)
 - passed Reform Bill in 1832 & a series of laws to improve working condition including Factory Act of 1833 (limited hours to 14, no children under 9, no children working at night, & factory inspectors were used) & Mines Act of 1842 (no children) under 10 underground)
- Rise of Socialism—questions private property—& labor unions (power grew w/ the granting of suffrage to all males in Britain, US, France, & Germany)
- Chartists in Britain wanted suffrage extended to the working class (1918 given to all men & 1928 to women)
- Luddites formed as many workers were displaced due to mechanization; attacked factories/machines starting in 1811

Role of Women: --males dominated labor unions exceptions would be Emma Goldman in the US or the German Clara Zetkin

Historical Timeline of Feminism:

First Wave (pre-1800s):

- Enlightenment: Wollstonecraft; *Declaration of the Rights of Women* (Olympe de Gouges, 1791)
- US—NJ gave women suffrage then took it away in 1807
- Utilitarians—Jeremy Bentham championed women rights

- 1800s: early efforts were directed toward opening education for women
 - Marion Reid, 1843, published "A Plea for Women" calling for suffrage
 - Florence Nightingale
 - Harriet Martineau—called on women to be abolitionists
 - Novelists: Jane Austen, Charlotte Bronte

- mid-1800s suffrage and abolition combined
 - US: women took up abolitionism (Grimke Sisters; Sojourner Truth)
 - 1848 Seneca Falls Convention (Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott) declared "A Declaration of Sentiments"

"When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one portion of the family of man to assume among the people of the earth a position different from that which they have hitherto occupied, but one to which the laws of nature & of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes that impel them to such a course. We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men & women are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator w/ certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, & the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

- Late 1800s: more educational opportunities were opened to women; suffrage became main issue
 - some feminists actually opposed extended the right to vote to women
 - London Society for Women's Suffrage founded in 1867
 - Emmeline Pankhurst (England)
 - Isle of Man (1881) & New Zealand (1893) gave women suffrage
 - US: WY in 1869 gave women suffrage, followed by Utah
 - Nellie Tayloe Ross—first female governor served in Wyoming in 1870
 - Esther Hobart Morris (1814-1902) leading WY suffragist & first woman judge in the US
 - Susan B. Anthony
 - Lucy Stone
 - men took up the cause: John Stuart Mill & Friedrich Engels
- Margaret Fuller, *Woman in the Nineteenth Century* (1845)
- early 1900s:
 - Women's Social & Political Union formed by Pankhurst in 1903
 - by 1914 protests became more violent (Emily Davison sacrificed herself)
 - Australia (1902), Finland (1906), & Norway (1907) gave women suffrage
 - some women (such as Margaret Sanger) took up the issue of birth control

Positivism:

Auguste Comte stated that the scientific method could solve problems; all intellectual activity progresses through predictable stages

Authors:

Charles Dickens—*Hard Times*; English writer on industrialism
Victor Hugo (1802-1885) *Les Miserables*, *Hunchback of Notre Dame*; French writer who wrote on social injustices
Emile Zola (1840-1902) *Germinal*, *Sister Carrie*, *The Promised Land*—French author who also protested the Dreyfus Affair in 1898 & had to flee to England; died in 1902 due to carbon monoxide poisoning

Other Issues related to Industrialization:

Movements rose up due to work conditions & class tensions

--Salvation Army formed in 1865 by William Booth

Christian Socialism (aka Fabianists) believed that they could advance their cause through existing government framework

--Charles Fourier--communes

--Robert Owens & "Utopian Socialism"

In Germany Bismarck provided universal male suffrage & labor reforms

In the US labor unions formed after the Civil War; 1890s was a period of strikes & violence

In France there were large scale worker revolts & the creation of labor unions

"Scientific Socialism"; formed the International Working Man's Association in 1864

Globalization: global trade network (WWW) with a movement from colonialism to imperialism—*made possible by steel*
Transportation revolution—steamships reduced costs

--railroads, ie. India

--Panama (started by France in 1870s & finished by the US in 1913) and Suez Canal (1850s)

--beginnings of the automobile: 1883 Karl Benz & later German Gottlieb Daimler started early gas powered vehicles; German engineer Rudolf Diesel in 1892 started the diesel engine

Countries becoming more dependent and suffer from ripple effects

Japan: some increased opportunity for education among women

Continued reliance on traditional family life with women subordinate

Growing class tensions

Mechanization decreased the number of small businesses

Communications Revolution

--cross Atlantic telegraph cables (1860s)

--1899 Marconi sent signal across English Channel & in 1901 across the Atlantic

In the 1800s while China was declining, Japan's fortunes were also starting to decline

--shogun was taking in 500,000 fewer gold coins or ryo than it was spending

--some daimyos were totally indebted to the growing merchant class

While Europeans were busy w/ China, they pretty much ignored the Japanese.

--Japan had been divided into numerous domains with each under a lord or daimyo, who had samurai under him unlike China & Russia which tried to reform & modernize within the context of its existing political structure, Japan did so with major political, social, & economic changes.

--Both China & Japan had chosen isolation to westernization, but at this critical point, Japan decided to embrace westernization

Western encroachment: US decided that it wanted to force Japan to open its ports ("gunboat diplomacy")

--previously US had traded on behalf of the Dutch b/t 1797-1809

--USS Morrison shot at in 1837 as it approached Edo; 1846 James Biddle failed at opening Japan

--1853 Commodore Matthew Perry steamed into Edo (Tokyo)

--Treaty of Kanagawa—opened ports of Shimoda & Hakodate

--1858 Harris Treaty--opened five port cities to trade & permitted any US citizen to live in those cities

--permitted extraterritoriality & lower tariffs to US products.

--Prior to the Meiji Restoration there were growing financial problems due to a tax based on agriculture while the economy was becoming more commercialized; under the Tokugawa education & literacy spread & while Confucianism dominated Buddhism & Shintoism were strong (as well as Dutch studies)

The Reaction: Japan underwent a political, economic, & social transformation without a violent political revolution

--up to 1868 there was growing tensions between a government that relied on agriculture while the economy was becoming more commercialized—period called Bakumatsu

--Japanese society was very literate & Confucian oriented; there was a growing rift between traditionalists & western minded thinkers; in addition, peasant revolts caused greater concerns

--when the US came in, the samurai felt humiliated

--riots broke out in Yokohama in 1858 due to foreigners moving in

--a combination American, British, French, & Dutch fleet demolished key forts further weakening Japan

Meiji ("enlightened rule") Restoration:

--1867 the Tokugawa Shogunate was overthrown by a movement of young samurai

- the emperor was restored (Mutsuhito, the 123rd emperor) & capitol moved to Edo (Tokyo=eastern capitol)
- following the resignation of the last shogun, the Boshin War (1868-69) broke out b/t imperial forces & samurai; emperor wins
- the new military crushed the samurai Satsuma Rebellion in 1877 using new western military tactics
 - modeled infantry on the French & German while navy modeled on British

The Path to Industrialization & nationalism:

- Under the banner of "Enrich the state & strengthen the armed forces" & building a following of the emperor, Japan started a path of modernization built around nationalism
 - westernization of the culture took place under bunmei kaika (civilization & enlightenment)
 - a revival in Shintoism began in the 1800s which combined w/ nationalism
 - with a populace that was very literate, movement forward was very fast
- Japan sent out delegations to the US & Europe to discover what made other nations strong (1868 Charter Oath to gather info)
 - cultural ties & borrowing from China ceased as Japan switched to Europeans & US for ideas, tech, & culture
 - brought in over 3,000 outside experts (oyatoi gaikokujin)
- social effects: universal education stressing the basics w/ loyalty to the nation; western culture, clothing, & calendar were adopted
 - Christianity gained few converts
 - women were still seen as inferior & worked in low paying jobs
 - encouraged loyalty to the emperor to offset economic problems
- centralized the government & the Tokugawa daimyos were abolished in 1871 & placed under emperor control
 - organized the country into an eventual 72 prefectures out of 261 daimyo domains
 - declared everyone equal & stripped the samurai (7-8% of the population at almost 2 million) of its rank in 1876
 - 1877 Satsuma Rebellion lasted 8 months killing 30,000
 - Conscription Law of 1873—every able bodied male over age 21 serve 3 years (furthered end of samurai); was referred to "blood tax" on commoners since rich could buy their way out
- Schools established in 1872 for universal education where students were indoctrinated in patriotism & discipline
 - slogan such as kuni no tame (for the good of the country) & fukoku kyohei (rich country/strong army) became common
- National Police Force established in 1884 used in enforcing laws but also codes of behavior.
- population explosion
 - from 30 million in 1868 to 45 million in 1900
 - needed natural resources & territories
 - rapid population growth provided a labor pool
 - created a modern army & navy
 - land reform increased agri. production by permitting individual ownership
- labor unions were suppressed
- built railways & steamships

Internal government changes:

- 1889 Constitution gave major power to emperor & set high property qualification to vote (only 5% males)
 - became the first non-European country to adopt a constitutional form of government
 - two house legislature called a Diet (Teikoku Gikai)—only about 5% of the adult male population could vote
 - House of Representatives & House of Peers (nobility)
 - was still authoritarian with all power in the emperor
 - expanded bureaucracy (Ministry of Industry, 1870) for economic expansion & used civil service exams
- abolished samurai class & its stipends in the 1870s
 - many of the samurai moved into the business sector of the economy
- women were officially banned from govt in 1890
- farmers also suffered with a land tax making them responsible for 80% of the govt income
- 1890 Imperial Rescript on Education made loyalty to the emperor & respect for parents the basis of education

The Path to Imperialism:

- Once Japan had started westernization & improving its military under the flag of nationalism, it was only a matter of time before they expressed that nationalism through imperialism.
- Japan had been using French, British, & Prussian military advisors to westernize its military.
- Japan had a lack of resources which will lead to territorial expansion fueled by governmental investment & creation of Zaibatsu (few wealthy banking & independent families that created large business enterprises)
 - big four were Mitsubishi (1870), Mitsui (1876), Sumitomo, & Yasuda (1876)
 - embarked on a iron & steel policy to lessen the need on foreign countries
 - Japan was able to industrialize w/o a rev.: chose a different path than China who tried to stay isolated
- War against China:
 - Sino-Japanese War of 1894-95 gained Taiwan; Treaty of Shimonoseki
 - first battle at Port Arthur was a Japanese victory; led to the massacre of hundreds after they won
 - in treaty negotiations, the "Triple Intervention" countries (Russia, Germany, & Fr) persuaded Japan to give some land back to China which furthered its intense growing dislike of foreigners

- Boxer Rebellion in 1900 Japan joined the foreign powers in occupying Beijing
- Alliances: Anglo-Japanese Alliance of 1902 b/t Japan & Britain against Russia
- War against Russia:
 - 1904 Russo-Japanese War--Japan & Russia fought a brief war as their territorial ambitions collided in Korea & Manchuria. Japan came out the winner & in 1910 occupied Korea; over 1 million troops mobilized in Japan—massive casualties & deaths (over 100,000)
 - Japan had already gained economic access to Korea in the 1876 Treaty of Kanghwa
 - Russia was humiliated again & its navy in the Pacific destroyed at Port Arthur
- 1910 Japan annexes Korea
- 1914 Japan declares war on Germany & joins the Allies in the Great War (aka WWI)

In both Russia & Japan traditional hierarchies were threatened; compared to Japan, Russia lacked flexibility & changes within leading to revo.

- Industrialization w/ delayed political revo. in 1905 & finally in 1917
- Russia saw a huge population boom from 36 m in 1796 to 125m in 1897

Western encroachment:

Following Peter the Great, the next great ruler was Catherine the Great taking over in 1762

- she gave power back to the nobles
- suppressed a bloody peasant rebellion in 1773; drawing and quartering its leader Pugachev causing her to become more repressive
- extended power south to the Black Sea at the expense of the Ottomans
- died in 1796

The Reaction:

Alexander I (1801-25)

- Russia continued to expand at the beginning of the 1800s in N. Am and fighting wars w/ the Ottomans, Persia, France, and Sweden
- tried to implement civil service exams but failed
- at first Alexander was more liberal in his policies but then became more reactionary
 - writers, such as Alexander Pushkin, criticized the government
- following Napoleon's invasion Russia in 1812, Russia turned inward & rejected westernization.

Nicholas I (1825-55)

- Decembrist Revolt, 1825, the military led the revolt
 - after returning from Europe during the Napoleonic Wars, app. 3000 officers wanted to implement reforms
 - Tsar Nicholas I repressed the opposition.
 - start of a liberal political movement in Russia
 - Russia failed to industrialize but remained an agricultural society dependent on serfs
- conflict w/ the Ottomans led to Russia gained the eastern coast of the Black Sea (Treaty of Adrianople)
- Law Code of 1832: forbade unauthorized meetings; strict censorship; secret police used;
 - led to conflict over two groups= Westerners and Slavophiles (what direction should Russia take?)

- European revolutions of 1830 & 1848 by-passed the repressive regime & Russia continued to expand its territory
 - In its isolation, Russia failed to industrialize & fell behind the West.

--Russian literary and musical culture flourished:

- Dostoyevsky, *Crime and Punishment*, *The Idiot*, *The Brothers Karamazov*
- Leo Tolstoy, *War and Peace*, *Anna Karenina*
- Nikolai Gogol, *Dairy of a Madman*
- Tchaikovsky, *1812 Overture*
- Crimean War (1853-56)—conflict over who would be in religious control of the Holy Land (France? Russia?)
 - weakness was evident when Britain & France came to the aid of the Ottoman Empire & defeated Russia
 - was part of Pan-Slavism (the desire to unite all Slavic people)
 - the Ottomans were helped by B & F who wanted to support the "sick man of Europe" & were industrialized
 - the Czar saw this as the writing on the wall & knew change was needed
 - first "modern war" using ambulances, the Minie ball, trenches, the telegraph
 - Florence Nightingale—modern pioneer of nursing

- Battle of Balaclava on 25 October 1854
 - "The Charge of the Light Brigade"—Lord Alfred Tennyson
- Russia agreed to neutralization of the Black Sea & would have no warships there

The Path to Industrialization & nationalism: (aka *sihtetirwuoy edamIahah*)

- Alexander II ended serfdom (23 m out of 67m) in 1861 (Emancipation Edict) & began a period of change
 - Serfs were further repressed by the landlords
 - all peasant land was given to the *mir* which then divided it among the village peasants
 - serfs had to pay redemption payments to the gov't if they stayed on the land
 - the gov't then used the redemption payments to payoff the landlords
 - Russia embarked on the path of industrialization as people moved into urban areas
 - created a large labor force but economic conditions were still harsh
 - Unfortunately, social strain meant that the government maintained its autocratic nature. The peasants were mandated to pay high taxes on the small lot of land they were given, while those who went to the cities faced brutal working conditions. While the emancipation created a large labor pool most people remained poor & the peasants often rose up.
- Alexander II (1860-70) improved the law codes
 - established local political councils (*zemstvoes*) which had authority over local matters in 1864
 - gave political experience to middle class but had no national say w/ the area governor having final control; nobles had the most power in the *zemstov*
 - were resisted by the intelligentsia, Socialists, & nihilists who wanted more reforms
 - Nihilism was pre-existentialist, in the belief that life lacks meaning; came to reject all authority & the use of violence to bring about political change
 - Ivan Turgenev, *Fathers and Sons*
 - also reformed the Judiciary based on the French model
 - sold Alaska to the US in 1867
 - literacy increased & women gained access to higher education & to more professions
 - ideas were transferred more readily
 - rise of secret societies, such as Land and Liberty (1876), demanding more reform
 - subversive movements spread, incl Marxist organizations of which Vladimir Ulyanov (aka Lenin) was a member
 - People's Will formed in 1879 assassinated Alexander II in 1881 by bombing
- Alexander III suppressed anything anti-Russian
 - Russification policy: all peoples were expected to learn the Russian language & convert to Russian Orthodoxy.
 - Pogroms--Jews were especially persecuted
 - began construction of the Trans-Siberian Railroad in 1891 linking Moscow to Vladivostok

The End of the Romanovs:

- Nicholas II gained power (1894) & in the face of growing discontent, he organized a war with Japan in 1904.
 - Russia was defeated which didn't help him at all.
 - 1894 Alexander Popov invents the radio (before Marconi)
 - formation of the Social Democratic Party which later split into Mensheviks (moderates) & Bolsheviks (radicals)
 - western investment increased to the point that by 1900 about 50% of industry was foreign owned
 - 1904-05 Russo Japanese war ended in a defeat for Russia
 - 1905 Revolt--moderates marched to the czar's palace in an effort to push enlightened reforms
 - Bloody Sunday: Nicholas ordered his military to fire upon the peaceful demonstrators (70 killed)
 - 1906 Nicholas created the Duma; intended to represent the people but he ended up disbanding it every time he disagreed with it
 - 1914 Germany declares war on Russia

What is nationalism? People held together by a common language, religion, customs, cultural traditions, historical experiences

- Historian Joseph Ernest Renan in 1882 lectured in "*What is a Nation?*" that nationalism requires a shared history but also a shared vision for the future.

--Anthony Smith states that the conditions for a nation are as follows:

- a fixed homeland that is either current or historical; high autonomy; hostile surroundings; memories of battles; sacred centers; special customs; languages and scripts; historical records and thinking

The above creates a powerful national mythology

Causes of nationalism:

- 1) Industrialization: laid the foundation for N/I—brought new motives for expansion
 - raw materials were needed and markets were required

- the three G's were no longer enough
- 2) Religion: missionary activity became private rather than state driven
- 3) Exploration: ex. Africa by Livingstone only inspired conquest & exploitation
- 4) Revolutionary ripples
 - Fr. Rev. started nationalism as mentioned in the *Declaration of the Rights of Man* which looked to the people of France as united & possessing similar qualities. France's conscript army conquered most of Europe in the name of nationalism imposing their own gov't. & legal code on the conquered.

Overview of nationalism:

- was it the American or French Revolution the spark that "created" nationalism?
- 1829: in the Balkans, Greece would achieve independence from the Ottomans
- won ind. w/ the military help of the Br., Fr., & Russians who sought to increase their influence at the expense of the Ottoman Empire ("the sick man of Europe")
- Starting around 1810, in Latin America, Spain & Portugal lost control as nationalism took over 7 countries became independent.
- 1848-a number of revolutions break out in Europe as expressions of nationalism
- Canada would assert its autonomy from Britain in 1867.
- Italy & Germany successfully created unified countries out of disunity.
- In India nationalism would start to show among Hindus & Muslims against Britain
- Like in India, nationalism in the Middle East would start but not reach full fruition until after WWI w/ the decline of Europe's power; Zionism would unite Jews
- In the US nationalism is seen as diverse people coming together for a new vision & adherence to a common law.
 - US history is a struggle of achieving rights for the disenfranchised

Nationalism has both a positive & negative side

- Positive—seeks to empower the masses w/ freedom & bring collective participation
- Negative—masses are compelled to serve the state & often turn one nation against another
 - When nationalists speak of "the people" who is it?
 - In South America it was a top down Revo.

There are different types of nationalism: religious, state, ethnic, cultural

The 1800s were a tug-a-war between liberals demanding reform & conservatives wanting to maintain their power.

Generally speaking, conservatives believed in:

- Obedience to political authority (authority that they had!)
- Organized religion was crucial to social order (a glue)
- Hated revolutionary upheavals (a challenge to their authority)
- Unwilling to accept liberal demands for civil liberties & representative gov't.
- Community takes precedence over individual rights
- Society must be organized & ordered --Tradition was the best guide for order

European Nationalism

While Europe was out colonizing & "imperializing" the world, at home it was undergoing political transformation that would cause tension between those who wanted change & those wanting to maintain the status quo. Nationalism was another "ism" that had its origins in the political revolutions of America & France. Nationalists wished to create strong national identities that was manifested in a strong military, governmental power, & overseas power.

The Thesis: Conservatism

The Antithesis: Liberalism--characterized by liberty & equality & demanded representative government

Nationalism was another tool for both sides & a radical idea to arise during this time period that threatened the status quo

- An interesting thought is that while Europe was out changing the status quo around the world, they attempted just the opposite at home. (hmmm.....)

Chain of Events:

- 1815 Quadruple Alliance (Austria, Britain, Prussia, & Russia)
 - wanted to maintain the status quo prior to Napoleon
 - PMs of Britain, Austria, & France (Castlereagh, Metternich, & Talleyrand) Europe should balance military power
- 1815 Holy Alliance (Russia, Prussia, & Austria)
 - wanted to prevent any new revolutionary ideas from rising up
- 1819 Metternich issued his Carlsbad Decrees
 - called on German member states to root out all opposition to conservative ideals
 - he believed that liberal ideas formed during the Am/Fr Revo had caused much bloodshed & war & appealing to the masses only

threatened the aristocracy.

- 1819 Six Acts following the Peterloo Massacre in Britain, among the acts were:
 - seizure of arms giving authorities rights to search & seizure w/o warrant
 - seditious meetings act which required permission for meetings
 - training prevention act stated anyone getting training outside the gov't. would be arrested
- 1821-1829 Greek War for Independence - past incidences of rebellion laid the foundation
 - through the millet system, Greeks were able to maintain cultural identity
 - 1814 secret organization formed, the Filiki Eteria (Friendly Society)—broke out in rebellion in 1821
 - revolutionary cry of "Freedom or Death"
 - the Ottoman sultan sent the Egyptians to Greece who suppressed the rebellion
 - both sides committed atrocities and massacres
 - Russia, France, and Britain now decided to send in a fleet
 - the combined Turkish-Egyptian fleet was destroyed at Navarino
 - land battles ensued and ind. came in 1832 but w/o all Greeks united
 - birth of Megali Idea—to unite all Greek speaking people
 - opened the door to other nationalists in the Balkan area
- 1830 Revolutions in France and Belgium
 - France—the July Revolution replaced the Bourbons with the Orleans
 - Louis XVIII replaced by Charles X in 1824—began steps toward repression
 - ex: imposed death penalty for anyone profaning the Catholic Church
 - when he tried to impose stricter censorship, the people broke forth for 3 days
 - Louis Philippe became king in 1830 in a constitutional monarchy replacing a hereditary one
 - 1852 the Second republic declared
 - Belgium Revolution
 - Southern Provinces of the Netherlands revolted and established an independent Belgium
 - tensions resulted from Dutch/Calvinist domination in French/Catholic southern areas
 - an attempt was made to make Dutch the official language but met w/ resistance in 1823
 - ripple effect from the July revolution provided the spark
 - unable to stop the revolt a constitutional monarchy was established w/ Prince Leopold as king in 1831
- 1848 Revolutions were a watershed in European history
 - only England, Russia, the Netherlands, & the Ottoman Empire escaped unscathed
 - In England the concessions already made to workers helped prevent the revolt from spreading there.
 - causes: widespread famine that hurt the peasants the most; industrial workers suffering; cholera spread
 - started in the Italian states & spread from there to France
 - revolutionary fervor then swept through Europe
 - in France workers demanded the right to work, the right to a living wage, & right to organize
 - liberals demanded constitutions & representative governments—when these demands were not met, riots broke out. These revolutionary movements were harshly stomped out throughout Europe by the aristocratic authoritarian monarchs intent on maintaining the status quo w/ the support of the new middle class. Both groups wanted to maintain their economic growth as the Industrial Revo. continued to grow.
 - in France Louis Napoleon took over
- German Unification:
 - before 1870 neither Italy or Germany existed as they do today but each divided into states w/ different rulers.
 - Many of the states of Germany had been part of Charlemagne's empire & later the Holy Roman Empire. Of these states Austria was the largest while Prussia was gaining influence. Under Frederick the Great Prussia became the dominant w/ better education & a stronger workforce & was set to become the dominant state.
 - Frederick the Great (1740-86, King of Prussia): an "enlightened absolutist"
 - modernized the bureaucracy, civil service, & promoted religious tolerance; seen as a military genius
 - followed by Frederick III who was defeated by Napoleon
 - 1806 the old Holy Roman Empire of over 300 territories was dissolved by Napoleon
 - under French control, German nationalism took root
 - 1815 Congress of Vienna reduced the number of states of the German Confederation from about 300 to 39 w/ Prussia & Austria as the largest
 - Many philosophers & historians had urged the unification of the German people for years
 - German nationalists wanted to unite German people & unification was held together by common language, similar traditions, & growing economic integration
 - Brothers Grimm stories published in 1812 brought together various stories from all the German

speaking peoples

--student organizations also called for unification

--1818 a Zollverein (a German Customs Union) had created a free trade zone in the German states providing an economic foundation for unification.

--massive road building program, then steamships, and finally railroads (starting in 1835)

--1848 revolutionaries wanted a Germany led by a parl. govt but the cons. leaders created a strong central govt w/ Kaiser Wilhelm as leader

--Wilhelm I appointed Otto von Bismarck as Prime Minister in 1861

--Bismarck followed a "blood & iron" policy called *Realpolitik* to solidify rule by engaging in a series of wars

--Bismarck wanted to build a strong military & unify the small states under one king, William I

--1866 Prussia defeated Austria in the Austro-Prussian War after aligning w/ the new Italy

--shifted power from Austria toward Prussia

--1871 Prussia defeated France in the Franco-Prussian War

--annexed the Alsace & Lorraine areas of France

--the defeat was humiliating for France & would sow seeds for WWI.

--Treaty of Versailles of 1871 unified 25 German states

--Italian unification or the *risorgimento* or "resurgence"

--meanwhile, nationalism grew in the Italian states that remained feudal in nature

--Italian peninsula was composed of the states of Piedmont, Lombardy, & Venetia in the north, the Papal States were centered around Rome, w/ the rest of the territory under the Kingdom of the Two Sicily's. Only Sardinia was controlled by Italians.

--1815 Congress of Vienna, many Italians started itching for unification & opposed outside rule, particularly that of Austria

--1816 the Carbonari or "coal-burners", a secret society, secretly supported a republican form of government

--most members of the group were middle class intelligentsia

--throughout the 1820s several small revolts took place but were repressed

--1831 Giuseppe Mazzini founded Young Italy, a secret organization urging unification/independence from Fr, Spain, & Austria

--wrote *On the Duties of Man* calling for Italian unification under the banner of "God & the People"

--1840s & 50s, revolts broke out against Austria, Spain, & France which were eventually suppressed by the occupying troops.

--In 1860 Giuseppe Garibaldi led 1150 "Red Shirts" into Italy kicking out the Spanish & eventually proclaimed the

Kingdom of Italy in 1861 w/ Victor Emmanuel II, king of Sardinia in charge

--in a final war in 1866 Italian troops captured Rome from the Pope (Fr recalled its troops once the Franco-Prussian war began)

--Italy unified in 1870 w/ Rome being occupied after the French left due to the Franco-Prussian War.

Irish nationalistic reaction:

--Nationalism in England found an outlet in its colonial expansion & growing imperialism

--One area that saw nationalistic fervor was Ireland, which sought to separate from England after 1801.

--1801 Act of Union: England dissolved the Irish Parliament & incorporated it into the English House of Commons.

--1829 Catholic Emancipation Act: allowed Catholics the right to hold office

--1832 Great Reform Bill: increased representation of Ireland in the House of Commons

--1845 potato blight first appears leading to a famine b/t 1846-47 (over one million die and another million leave)

--1858 the secret Irish Republican Brotherhood was formed w/ the intent of independence from Britain

--1870: Isaac Butt forms the Home Rule Movement calling for self-rule

--1879: Irish Land League and a Ladies Land League moved toward self-rule (women actually involved)

--1880: growing interest in Gaelic language (Gaelic Union for the Preservation & Cultivation of the Irish Language)

--1884: Gaelic Athletic Assoc. formed

--1916 the Easter Rebellion would break out but would be suppressed by the British w/ the leaders executed.

French nationalistic reaction:

--see 1830 and 1848 revolution information

--In the 1860s France became involved in Mexico & actually took it over for a brief period of time.

--In 1871 the Franco-Prussian War broke out as Bismarck sought to unify the southern German states.

--In the end, Napoleon was captured, Paris besieged, & France surrendered in humiliation.

--In 1870 the government had been overthrown & the Third Republic established.

--France would go on to consolidate its power on the continent & when WWI burst forth, it was ready to avenge its humiliation & express its French nationalism.

The Mother of all Pimples!

By 1914 the political landscape of Europe consisted of Great Britain w/ Ireland & Scotland under its wing, the French Republic, Spain, a unified Germany & Italy, a weakening Austria-Hungary, & a variety of small nationalist countries in the Balkans, such as Romania, Bulgaria, Serbia, Albania, & Greece. Of course, 1914 was the start of the Great War or WWI—what were the causes of the war? The war was the product of long-standing issues that were not resolved in the 1800s but were left to fester for years. The humiliations suffered in the Crimean War & later in the

Franco-Prussian War left nations anxious for political & military redemption & war was their savior & left them by the millions washed in the blood of their enemies. The 1800s had been an age of isms & each one contributed to WWI: militarism; nationalism; imperialism; & political isms.

Date: _____

Case Study Canada, Australia, Middle East

Unit ____: _____

"We must remember what ruthless and utter destruction our own species has wrought, not only upon animals such as the vanished bison & dodo but also upon its own inferior races. The Tasmanians, in spite of their human likeness, were entirely swept out of existence in a war of extermination waged by European immigrants, in the space of fifty years." - HG Wells, The War of the Worlds

Australia:

- explored by the Dutch as New Holland and then claimed by Britain after the voyages of James Cook who called it New South Wales, Australia soon became the destination of prisoners following the loss of the American Colonies (Cook would be later killed and partially eaten by natives of the Sandwich Islands)
- prisons had been filling up in England: sentences were "lighter" & in 1790 women couldn't be burned alive for treason
 - could buy freedom at 25 pounds
- 1787 the first convicts arrived to the penal colony at Botany Bay (later Sydney)
 - only 48 died on the journey (on a second ill planned journey, 267 of 1000 died & on a third only 50 of 222 survived)
 - convicts would serve time as indentured labor (usually 7-14 years; sometimes life)
 - severe punishments existed for those who committed more crimes
 - bushrangers were escaped convicts
 - women convicts were often forced into prostitution
 - many convicts were assigned to landowners as a means of decreasing cost to the govt
 - many of the early convicts were Irish (total of app. 50,000)
 - 1805 Vinegar Hill Revolt with 200 convicts rising up (mainly Irish)
- 1788 the first British whaling ships entered into the area
- starting in 1792 rum was imported and became the currency
 - 1808 Rum Rebellion—the only successful armed takeover of Australia's govt.: fight over control govt or people
 - William Bligh captured (governor of New South Wales)
- 1803 started the colonization of Tasmania (aka Van Diemen's Land—first sighted by Abel Tasman in 1642)
 - by 1876 the last full blooded Tasmania had died
 - elsewhere in Australia Aborigines were treated as primitives; in some cases massacres occurred
- by 1840 over 140,000 British had arrived including over 50,000 Irish (rebelled in 1804 & brutally suppressed)
- explorers such as Matthew Flinders (1801-03 circumnavigated the continent) and George Bass opened up new areas
- 1828-32 began the Black War of Aborigine Resistance on Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land)
 - of the several thousand Aborigines only 250 survived by 1833
- 1850 Australian Colonies Government Act gave Australia right to govern self w/ British approval
- 1851 discovery of gold led to massive migration
 - free roaming bushrangers made the Outback dangerous
 - Ned Kelly, an Irish Australian outlaw was caught and hanged in 1880
- 1862 the first exploration N to S was made by John McDouall Stuart which led to the 1872 transcontinental telegraph established
- by 1888 anti-immigrant policies started taking over
 - throughout the 1800s exploration led to the gradual takeover of the continent while the Aborigine pop continued to decline
 - starting in 1901 there was a formal govt policy on limiting non-white immigration which would exist until 1966
- Like elsewhere, Australians caught the nationalism fever and in the 1880s started clamoring for self-rule
 - As in India, the increase of the internal WWW led to greater communication of ideas and nationalism grew
 - 1890s a severe depression hit which increased the call for independence
- 1901 provinces were granted independence

New Zealand:

- Like in the New World, the native population (Maori) lacked resistance to diseases & the lure of European culture which opened the door for the technologically superior Europeans to move in
- Europeans first made contact in 1642 under Abel Tasman, but it was Captain James Cook that made a lasting European presence in New Zealand. British started arriving in New Zealand in the 1790s
 - the French had been there earlier, but...the 17 Frenchmen were killed and eaten by natives
 - Eventually, the Maori adopted European dress and agricultural techniques and many converted to Christianity
- 1840 New Zealand officially became a colony of Britain
 - In the 1850s farmers began arriving the pushed the Maori inland where they used the European educational, legal, and political systems to rebuild their culture
 - nevertheless, two wars with the Maori led to the confiscation of most of their land
- 1852 the Constitution Act gave N.Z. a constitution and in the 1893 a series of social reforms were made granting women suffrage in 1893 (the first nation in the world; full male suffrage had been granted in 1889)
- 1901 N.Z. became imperialistic with the annexation of the Cook Islands
- Nationalism continued to grow in 1905 when the Rugby team, the Invincibles, won all but one game in Britain

--1907 New Zealand gained its independence after being given parliamentary government

Canada:

- In Canada the British did not want to lose Canada like they did with the US
- Seven Year's War effectively ended France's control of the future Canada
 - with the 54,000 French speaking citizens, the province of Quebec passed the Quebec Act of 1774 which made the territory unique with French language, Catholicism, and French civil laws.
- During the American Revolution, Canadians were as divided with some supporting the independence movement
 - during the war over 70,000 Loyalists fled from the colonies into Canada
 - In the early 1800s the economy was mainly founded upon the timber industry
- during this time several liberal reformers became active, such as LaFontaine, and called for more representation & called for a government where the people had the power
 - Other reformers, such as William MacKenzie, demanded total equality or they threatened to leave Britain
- 1834, 92 Resolutions were passed outlining the problems with Britain
 - Several small revolts were crushed by the British
 - 1839 they started giving increasing self-rule
- Fr sentiment was eased w/ the creation of Quebec w/ the Act of Union in 1840 & new railroads allowed immigrants to fill in the interior
- during the 1860s Britain feared that the US would move northward during the Civil War
 - Canada was given quasi-independence in 1867 w/ passage of the British North American Act
 - Britain retained control over external matters, while Canada handled internal
 - John MacDonald became the new prime minister
- in 1885 east and west Canada was linked via its own transcontinental railway
- as in the US, anti-immigrant sentiment took hold in the late 1800s with a tax placed on in-coming Chinese in 1886
 - Later in 1923 Chinese immigration was banned
 - Sikhs were another group that were banned
- As Canada entered the 20th century the animosity between the English and French Canadians would continue

Zionism—Jewish Nationalism

Timeline of Zionism:

- 1839: Judah Alkalai advocates restoration of the Jews in Palestine
- 1844: Mordecai Noah publishes *Discourse on the Restoration of the Jews*
- 1861: Zion Society formed in Germany
- 1862: Moses Hess, *Rome & Jerusalem: The Last National Question* calls for socialist return
- 1870: Mikveh Israel, first agricultural society formed in Israel
 - the Lovers of Zion set up 30 farming communities through 1890
- 1881: Russian pogroms kill thousands fueling the emigration of 2 m Jews to the US & Israel
 - Eliezer ben Yehuda forms movement to make Hebrew the common language
- 1882: 1st Aliyah
- 1894: the Dreyfus Affair
- 1896: Theodore Herzl writes *The State of Jews* calling for the creation of a Jewish state
- 1897: Zionist Organization of America is formed
 - First Zionist Congress in Switzerland & establishes the World Zionist Organization

Zionism was the movement to recreate a Jewish homeland for Jews of the Diaspora located mainly in Russia, Poland, & the Ukraine. Suffering from pogroms in Russia (following the assassination of Czar Alexander II & anti-Semitism elsewhere Jews felt increasingly persecuted. Following the French Revolution, many Jews across Europe & in particular France began the process of assimilation. They took up the causes of nationalism & liberalism.

Instead of hating the Jewish religion, anti-Semites began to hate the Jewish race. Before 1914 anti-Semitism was the strongest in Eastern Europe & in Russia where the government used the Jews as scapegoats for their political & economic problems between 1881-1884. As a result almost 2.75 million Jews left Eastern Europe between 1881 & 1914.

Early Zionists included Judah Alkalai who called for a Jewish homeland in 1839. It also includes Mordecai Noah who wanted to establish a homeland in Grand Island, New York. The early Zionist movement would be secular rather than solely religious. In 1861 a Zion Society would be formed in Germany, followed the next year by Moses Hess in *Rome & Jerusalem: The Last National Question* calling for Jews to build a socialist state with an agricultural foundation.

From 1870- 90, several dozens Jewish farming communities were established in Palestine. In 1881 Eliezer ben Yehuda led efforts to revive Hebrew as the common language among Jews. Between 1882-1903 the first major wave of Jews emigrated or made aliyah to Palestine.

The trial of Alfred Dreyfus in France who was unjustly accused of treason solidified their movement. Theodore Herzl concluded that Jews could only be safe in their own country & in 1897 he formed the First Zionist Congress. The Congress had the main objective of securing a homeland for

the Jewish people. In 1896 he wrote *The Jewish State* which stated that assimilation attempts had failed & attempts to combat anti-Semitism would never succeed. The same year the Zionist Organization of America was formed.

After rejecting the 1903 Uganda Plan proposed by the British, the Zionists settled on Palestine home to 600,000 Arabs who took the point of view of the newcomers as colonists. Herzl looked to young Jews & the poor to build a national identity. Already Jews were rediscovering Hebrew as their language & Herzl pushed the Magen David as the symbol of Judaism. Eliezer ben Yehuda pushed for the revival of Hebrew as the common language among Jews & as a unifier, despite Herzl officially proclaiming German to be the language of the Jews.

Between 1903-06 more pogroms took place in Russia pushing out more Jews.

During WWI, the Holy Land was part of the conflict as the Ottoman Empire met its death & the British & French carved up the remains. The British would take possession of what would later include the nation of Israel.

In 1917 Herzl was able to secure the Balfour Declaration from Britain that provided support for a Jewish homeland in Palestine. Unfortunately, this would lead to future problems as Europe's power waned & a power vacuum developed leaving two pimples festering & waiting to come to a head.

Date: _____

Case Study Africa

Unit ____: _____

AFRICA: SOUTH AFRICA

In Africa the impact of Europeans prior to the 1800s was mainly in the area of slave trade. Even w/ the abolition of the slave trade, slave exports had continued. Britain tried to put an end to the slave trade w/ its navy capturing over 1600 slave ships & returning slaves to Liberia (established by the American Colonization Society in 1821) & Sierra Leone (taken over by Britain in 1808).

W/ industrialization came the desire for African raw materials which needed Africans to provide. The direction of slavery then switched to the east in the 1800s w/ Zanzibar becoming prominent.

By the mid-1800s, having been almost completely pushed out of North & South America by independence movements & the growing power of the United States, Europe now turned full force to Africa. Armed w/ superior technology (repeating rifles to conquer superior numbers, steamships to go upriver, quinine to fight malaria, & its growing industrialization behind it), Europe advanced inland into an area already devastated by the slave trade.

In 1850 only Britain, France, Portugal, & Spain had claims along the coast, but by 1914 Germany, Italy, & Belgium were added w/ all countries carving up Africa. The Ottoman Empire continued to hold Northern Africa areas, such as Egypt, Libya, Algeria, & Tunisia until it started disintegrating in the 1800s.

In South Africa, Dutch settlers or Boers (farmers) had arrived in 1652 as part of the trade network to India established along the coast of Africa in South Africa. As more arrived they started to displace the local Khoikhoi people & often enslaved them. Unlike Canada but similar to Australia, settlers did not move inland until the mid-1800s. The Afrikaners or Boers enslaved the African people but when the British took over South Africa, starting w/ Capetown as an offshoot of the French Revo. after Holland was overrun by France, trouble began.

Unlike in Canada & Australia which would gain dominion status, South Africa was held longer as a colony & British laws & customs were transferred to it. The Afrikaners, who were culturally different than the British, resisted the push to end slavery in 1834. Between 1834-41, approximately 8,000 Afrikaners moved inland in what was known as the Great Trek where they pushed into Bantu territory & caused conflict there. The Boers were moving into a territorial power vacuum left by the remnants of Shaka's Zulu warriors.

The Afrikaners formed two republics, the Orange Free State & the Transvaal, during the 1850s & remained independent until the discovery of diamonds in 1867 & gold in 1885 when large numbers of people moved into their lands. The discoveries rejuvenated interest in South Africa after a decline following the creation of the Suez Canal in 1869 which provided a short cut to India.

Cecil Rhodes, owner of the DeBeers Diamond Mining Company, & others started intruding into their lands. Black Africans were increasingly persecuted since under the British, only whites had suffrage & held the best land. The British also passed literacy tests & had property qualifications in order to vote. In addition, under the Masters & Servants Act black movement was restricted. The increase in British immigration was too much for the Boers & fighting broke in the Boer War from 1899 -1902.

Cecil Rhodes was a main instigator of the war w/ desire to control the interior of Africa; eventually the Boers were completely defeated in 1905. During the war the British had 450,000 men against 88,000 Boers. Facing such a large number the Boers used guerilla warfare against the British. During the last phases of Boer resistance the British would round up Boer women & children into concentration camps where many died until their husbands/fathers surrendered.

Following the war, British policy placed the African population under Afrikaner control who held the most positions of power following the formation of the Union of South Africa in 1910 w/ its own constitution. White South Africans numbered only 21% of the population in 1910, but the

constitution only granted suffrage to the white minority. In 1912 the African National Congress (ANC) was formed to oppose European colonialism & the racial policies. In 1913 the Natives Land Act would close 87% of the South African land to African ownership.

Cecil Rhodes would go to be a champion of British rule in Africa wanting an empire stretching from Egypt to South Africa. (Rhodesia, now Zimbabwe & Zambia, was named after him after he took it between 1889-93). South Africa was now ripe for the Afrikaners to continue their takeover which would eventually lead into apartheid.

Elsewhere in Africa tribes tried to fight over the technologically superior Europeans but ultimately failed. One of these leaders was Shaka Zulu who created the Zulu Kingdom in 1818 in southern Africa just north of the Boer colonies. Shaka ranked all young people by age into regiments who lived together & immersed themselves in Zulu culture. He instituted new battle formations w/ flanks that could envelope enemies. He created a nationalistic feeling among his warriors. In 1828 he was assassinated his kingdom continued to expand forcing people to migrate into new lands causing further displacement.

Other kingdoms were created, such as the Swazi & Lesotho, to protect themselves from the Zulus. The Zulu kingdom was eventually conquered by the British in 1879. To the north in West Africa Islam states arose including the Sokoto Caliphate which was the largest state since the fall of Songhai in the 16th century. Islam & Islamic education was the unifying force in these states.

AFRICA: EGYPT

In Egypt, the declining Ottoman Empire, who had ruled Egypt from 1517 to 1882 as an eyalet or province, meant a power vacuum which at first was filled by the local rulers or beys until Napoleon invaded. Having seen the modernization of the French, Egyptians wanted the same.

Muhammad Ali emerged as Egypt's ruler from 1805 to 1848. He created the political, economic, & social reforms that would change Egypt. He introduced European military reforms & created a powerful army & navy w/ European style schools & a military college at Aswan. He attempted w/ some small success to modernize the economy through reforms in agriculture including massive irrigation canals, infrastructure improvement, education (introducing a government printing press which would print European books into Arabic), & industry.

Muhammad began expanding & eventually captured Mecca & Medina & moved north toward Istanbul until Britain & France blocked his advance. He allied himself w/ the powerful landlords or ayan to control the peasants & by his death modernization had produced a small middle class.

His grandson Ismail continued his policies & commissioned a French firm to construct the Suez Canal which was finished in 1869; but while increasing the number of European advisors, he also increased Egypt's debt. In order to raise money, Egypt sold stock in the canal of which the British bought; thus increasing their hold on Egypt. In addition, the ayan grew in power at the expense of the peasants & became dependent on one crop, cotton, to export.

The financial problems continued as the country became indebted to Europeans after cotton exports collapsed after the US Civil War. Poor farmers continued to lose out & by 1914 most land was owned by the rich w/ 1.4 million peasants owning only 27% of the land. Egypt eventually owed \$450 million & could not pay the interest on its debt which led to British demands to place Europeans in control of Egypt's finances. Egypt was now a protectorate of the British. The gradual takeover led to a rise in nationalistic sentiment & the creation of the Egyptian Nationalist Party & a series of riots.

When the Egyptian military revolted Britain sent in forces in 1882 & stayed until the 1956. Within Egypt, two movements arose w/ one seeking a return to the old ways while another sought to adopt western science & technology. The two competing camps made it impossible to stop western intervention.

Various Islamic leaders rose up in the early nationalist period: Jamal al-Din al-Afghani preached Islamic regeneration & defense against westernization & Christianity; Muhammad Abduh created a modern Islamic reform movement calling for a return to Islamic purity; & Qasim Amin published *The Liberation of Women* in 1899 calling for greater equality among women in order to catch up w/ Europe.

Along w/ these leaders, Arabic came to be the dominant language over Turkish. Eventually, Europeans came to be 2% of the population by 1900.

AFRICA: ALGERIA

In Algeria the connections to France were strong w/ agricultural exports going to France during the Napoleonic Wars. After refusing to pay the debt & being insulted, Algeria cut off relations in 1827. France invaded in 1830 to whip up nationalism among the French but was a costly mistake.

While the French government was overthrown, the war in Algeria lasted 18 years. The Muslims united behind Abd al-Qadir against the Christian French. Eventually, after invading w/ over 110,000 men & using techniques, such as destroying farm animals & crops & massacring villagers by the thousands. After the French victory, poor French farmers (130,000) moved in by 1871 after Algeria was officially annexed by France. French citizens held the best land & were granted representation. This would continue until the Algerian war for independence in 1962.

THE SCRAMBLE FOR AFRICA:

The Scramble for Africa began w/ exploration of the continent by various explorers, including David Livingstone & Henry Stanley. Livingstone was an explorer for Britain starting in South Africa in 1841 & later returned in 1853, while King Leopold of Belgium hired Stanley to establish trading posts along the Congo River.

Unlike Livingstone who learned the African languages & cultures during his 13 years of travel until his death (his heart was buried in Zambia in 1873, while his body was taken to Britain in Westminster Abbey), Stanley treated the Africans w/ disdain. Mungo Park was another explorer who ventured up the Niger River & drowned. As European nations competed, they increasingly ran afoul of each other.

Leopold organized the Berlin Conference in 1884 to carve up Africa. Leopold received the Congo Free State (equal to 1/3 the size of the US & 80x the size of Belgium) as his personal colony. Leopold used the Congo for rubber & later mineral resources, such as copper. He forced laborers to work & ten million died under the harsh conditions until 1908 when the Belgian parliament took over. After the conference, Europeans confiscated lands & redistributed among themselves.

The displaced Africans made a labor force for European plantations for which the Europeans used harsh measures to keep them repressed. By 1914 only Ethiopia & Liberia remained independent. Every colonial power except Britain ruled Africa through direct rule. Just as in the Americas, boundaries were drawn up by the Europeans regardless of tribal concerns. & like in the Americas they used direct rule, rather than creating spheres of influence like they did in China.

3 major motives for the New Imperialism: economic, political, & cultural

- economically colonies served as sources for raw materials & markets for manufactured goods
- politically these colonies were strategic sites w/ harbors, bases for coal etc...
- culturally they became places for missionaries & acculturation to take place
- the term "New Imperialism" refers to the wave of conquest, development, & exploitation in the late 1800s.
- after the 1870s conditions were ripe in Europe w/ powerful rivalries created by nationalism
- colonies seen as a sign of power

Methods: technology, railroads, communications, weapons, exploration leading to claims, finding a common ground (ie. language or religion) or national identity

- after the French Revolution, French becomes official language
- as Jewish nationalism began in the late 1800s, Hebrew was resurrected
- Russia reached out to all Slavic speaking peoples
- Germany wanted to unite all Germanic speaking people and Ireland promoted its Celtic language
- Technology was on the side of the Europeans from machine guns, railroads, to steamships. Only in a few scattered battles did natives defeat Europeans, such as the Zulu at Isandhlwana in 1879. Only through the use of guerilla warfare would natives have the advantage. By 1914 only Ethiopia & Liberia remained independent of Europe in Africa & in Asia it was Siam (Thailand).

Ideology of Imperialism: Social Darwinism & the White Man's Burden (Kipling)

Was it just a rationalization to justify taking over others?

- French imperialism was more direct (French in charge) while the British relied on more indirect control (allowed natives to rule); Protectorates were left on their own but had to abide by European advice (Britain in Egypt) & a sphere of influence was an area in which an outside power claimed exclusive investment or trading privileges (ie. China & the US in Latin America)

most territories in Africa, Asia, & the South Pacific had a few Europeans ruling many indigenous peoples.

Settlement colonies had two groups: White Dominions, such as Canada & Australia, w/ few indigenous people. These moved toward self-government & parliamentary rule in the 1800s. The 2nd group was "contested settler colonies" grouping large numbers of Europeans among large numbers of natives, such as in S. Africa, Algeria, N. Zealand, Kenya, & Hawaii.

All European colonizers educated the people in their language & used subordinate people to administer their territories; a common language & schools often gave a disunited people a commonality which resulted in a native middle class not previously found; once educated they became increasingly aware of problems & reacted against the racism & subordination & gradually sought to control their own destinies.

Europeans would often exploit ethnic & cultural divisions among the natives, hired indigenous people but racism blocked access to higher education for most—this had an effect of denying some access to western traditions.

As time passed, Europeans became more isolated & segregated. The idea of white supremacy assisted the separation. Africans were put at the bottom of the racial hierarchy. Social Darwinism became a motivation & the idea of the White Man's Burden took place.

In the late 1800s economic functions became harsher as European nations sought to extract more & built railways & roads to export raw materials. Mining sectors grew dramatically & export crops were given precedence over food with profits going mainly to European merchants & industrialists.

Global Connections: The I.R. gave military superiority to the West & by 1900 they were the masters of the world. European powers also meant economic competition & political rivalries; in the second half of the 1800s Britain would be increasingly challenged by Germany, France, Belgium, & the US; fighting over colonies would lead to an arms race leading to WWI.

By 1914 India was a growing & ready to be popped. India's support of Britain in WWI would lead to false hopes of or self-rule when the British refused to let go.

March toward Independence:

- India fell to the British so easily due to a lack of nationalism (a strong common glue), the decline of the Mughal power, superior British technology, & eagerness to join more modern nations. Active Britain involvement in India began w/ the British East India Company (EIC), a joint-stock company, who had been drawn into wars w/ the Mughal Dynasty as it fell apart in the 1700s as Hindus & Muslims starting fighting each other...again.
- Robert Clive, leader of the EIC
 - used sepoys (means "soldiers") as soldiers & became more entrenched in India after conquering the French in the Bengal region of India (now Bangladesh) at the battles of Plassey in 1757 & Buxar in 1765
 - technique of playing off tribal rivalries against one another & expanded dramatically
 - policy of "abandonment" that basically stole the land from the Indian rajas
- Seven Year's War left Britain as the supreme naval power in the world & major power in India
 - 1798 the island of Ceylon (now Sri Lanka) fell to the British also
 - the northern region of India called the Punjabi fell
 - British launched attacks into modern-day Afghanistan
- Actions of the EIC
 - passed low tariffs on British imports, while the motherland passed high tariffs to keep out cheap Ind. products --Britain's economy grew during the Industrial Revo.
 - also collected taxes, part of which was sent to England, & slowly drained India of its financial strength
 - underwent reforms in the late 1700s to reduce famines & corruption
 - 1784 the India Act was passed giving full control to the British govt/military w/ the EIC still operating
 - the first India governor, Lord Cornwallis was placed in control to try & reform the EIC
 - introduced English laws & customs & tried to eradicate social abuses
 - 1813 Charter stated that the British should educate the people of India (hierarchical diffusion)
 - imposed the English language on the people
 - abolished child labor
 - attempted to end female infanticide
 - banned sati in 1829 and allowed widows to remarry in 1856
 - other governors stole lands from the Indians & the British govt recalled them--but did not return the land
 - 1848 Second Anglo-Sikh War led to annexing of the Punjab region
 - 1853 opened the Indian Civil Service to all
 - 1857 the Sepoy Rebellion or the First Indian War for Independence
 - British had hired over 250,000 sepoys in the 1850s
 - most were upper caste & were dissatisfied w/ the possibilities of losing their caste as they served in & outside India. In addition, attempts to Christianize the Indians also caused friction.
 - 1853 the troops were issued a new rifle which required them to bite the cartridge—soon a rumor spread that it was greased w/ pig & cow fat. The British tried to stop the growing anger several ways but failed. Soon revolt broke out throughout India
 - leaders of the rebellion included the female Rani Lakshmi Bai, Ahmedullah Shah, & Bahadar Shah (his sons were killed & their heads presented to him)
 - While atrocities were committed on both sides, events at Cawnpore/Kanpur were one of the worst
 - the British were besieged & eventually surrendered after the promise of safe passage for the men & their families. Unfortunately, a skirmish broke out & most of the men would be killed while the women & children were slaughtered by four butchers from the town. Afterwards, their bodies were put into a well. After retaking the cities, the British made the sepoys lick the blood from the walls & floor, hence causing them to lose their caste, & then hanged them or strapped them to a cannon.
 - by 1859 the British had regained control of the country through brutal means & ended the EIC's control of the country & taking it over itself. With the complete takeover by the British government, the last Mughal ruler, Bahadar Shah II, was sent into exile thus officially ending the Mughal Empire; in 1877 Queen Victoria was recognized as Empress of India.

British Raj (meaning "rule") & the growing nationalism:

- controlled India from Madras, Bombay, & Calcutta, (the three original "factories" that were established as footholds into India)
- by the 1800s India was Britain's "jewel in the crown" supplying raw materials & markets.
- British did build railroads, telegraph system, & postal service
 - railroad, one of the world's largest, built w/ taxes from the Indians & parts exclusively made in Brit—profits went to England
 - this technology would facilitate Indian communication & nationalism—which ironically would grow to challenge British rule.

- British transmitted science, ideas, inventions, modes of organization, & technology to the Indians
- medicine (hospitals), schools, & technology
- Many of the early nationalists were educated in British universities who saw the two-faced nature of British rule
 - How could Britain founded on the principles of the M. Carta & English Bill of Rights subjugate the Indian people?
 - Two early nationalist leaders:
 - Ram Mohun Roy, formed the Divine Society/Brahmo Samaj to reform Hinduism w/ Western culture
 - Surendranath Banerjee ("Surrender Not")
 - 1885 the Indian Nationalist Congress was formed w/ the support of the British
 - Most issues in the first 20 years dealt w/ the elite then gradually shifted toward the peasants.
- As more & more British moved into India, they became favored citizens living in better areas & being served by the Indians
 - Social Darwinism: the British viewed themselves as superior to their Indian counterparts
 - Some British citizens went to India specifically to make money & were known as nabobs.
- Britain also gained support in India in the 1800s by eliminating the Thuggees
 - Thugs of India had their origin in the decline of India during the 17-18th centuries
 - Thuggee means "thief" & were a well organized group of criminals
 - often strangled their victims w/ a yellow scarf & robbed them primarily as a religious devotion to the goddess Kali
 - exact number of victims is unclear although the number in the tens of thousands
 - British made it a priority to stamp out the thugs once they were in charge starting in the 1830s.
- 1906 the Muslim League was formed after the British divided Bengal into two—one Hindu & one Muslim
 - represented Muslims in India
- By the late 1800s & early 1900s, Indians became angrier that British investors were favored, that resources were being drained from India, a large portion of the budget went to cover British expenses, a push for cash crops (cotton, indigo, & jute) left little room for food, & whenever possible manufactured goods were purchased from Britain to bolster its economy (which was starting to be challenged by the US & Germany).
- Hindus were also upset at the policy of offering the exams to join the Indian Civil Service in England which would deny them their caste rights once they left the country
 - while Indians often held most of the positions, British citizens held the positions of power
 - Muslims were also upset—they were $\frac{1}{4}$ of the population
- Hindus rallied around Tilak who pushed for Hindu nationalism & pushed for a return to Hindu traditions opposing women's education, turning Indian holidays into political occasions, & sought full independence while calling for a boycott of British goods
 - Tilak's supports was centered around Bombay & often frightened moderates, Muslims, & Sikhs w/ his revolutionary message.
 - he was arrested & imprisoned for six years in Burma which effectively ended his movement
- Beside Tilak there were various violent terrorist organizations that sought independence
 - impact was minimum due to their small numbers & limited peasant support

By 1914 India was a pimple growing & ready to be popped. India's support of Britain in WWI would lead to false hopes of swaraj or self-rule when the British refused to let go.

Topic: Nationalism and Imperialism in Australia, New Zealand, Canada, & Jewish Nationalism

Topic: South Africa, Algeria, & Egypt—Nationalism in Africa

The Sick 'Man himself....the Ottoman!

As empires before, the Ottoman Empire by 1800 was facing severe challenges, due to the onslaught of the technologically superior European nations & the Ottoman reliance on tradition over innovation.

Treaty of Küçük Kaynarca, 1774 was one of the most humiliating treaties forced on the Ottomans

- ended the Russo-Turkish War of 1768-1774 & gave Russia two ports to the Black Sea
- Russia took advantage of the sick man, Britain's preoccupation in the 7 Years War, & France's decline
- Ottomans led by Mustafa III & Russians led by Catherine the Great

Further decline set in when Selim III was assassinated by the Janissaries after attempting govt reform in 1807

- Selim had sought military reform, new taxes, legal changes
- new elite troops the Nizam-ı Cedid were growing in strength

Nationalism within the empire was just one part of the problem.

- Both Zionism & Arab nationalism grew out of the power vacuum left by the declining Ottoman Empire.
- The Ottoman Empire was in decline ever since it lost Hungary in 1699--lost control of Mecca & Medina to the growing Saud family.
- followed by the takeover of Egypt by Napoleon's troops. Once Napoleon left, the vacuum within Egypt was filled by Muhammad Ali.
 - janissaries were destroyed in 1826 w/ the killing of thousands & the abolishment of the corps
 - the corps had resisted westernization & giving up power & status
 - The corps was destroyed in an attempt to increase westernization of the military in the Ottoman Empire.
 - 1832 Muhammad Ali had made Egypt independent of the Ottoman Empire
- In 1829 the major European powers gave their support to Greek nationalists & helped secure Greek independence defeating the Ottoman navy at the Navarino, while in 1830 the Fr. had invaded Ottoman held Algeria (Fr would invade Tunisia in 1881).
- In 1839 the sultan had to call on European help to fend off an attack by Egypt—a further humiliation

The Ottoman Empire would be like China & Russia in their reluctance to modernize & in the end it would be too little too late for each of the three gunpowder empires. The Ottoman Empire was indeed the "sick man of Europe."

- the Ottomans had rejected western technology & had fallen behind the maritime powers of Europe.
- In the 1840s the sultan Mahmud II & his son Sultan Abdülmecid I enacted the *Tanzimat* or restructuring reforms to westernize the legal codes (shariah) & update its social & educational standards.
 - reforms also opened western style military schools
 - French became the language of reform
 - The jizyah was also abolished & laws granting religious equality were passed.
 - Tax farming would cease.
 - Introduction of the first Ottoman paper banknotes (1840)
 - Reorganization of the army (1843-1844)
 - Adoption of an Ottoman national anthem and Ottoman national flag (1844)
 - Reorganization of the finance system according to the French model
 - Reorganization of the Civil and Criminal Code according to the French model
 - Establishment of the *Meclis-i Maarif-i Umumiye* (1845) which was the prototype of the First Ottoman Parliament (1876)
 - Institution of a council of public instruction (1846)
 - Establishment of the first modern universities and academies (1848)
 - Abolition of an unfairly imposed capitation tax which imposed higher tariffs on non-Muslims (1856)
 - Non-Muslims were allowed to become soldiers (1856)
 - Various provisions for the better administration of the public service and for the advancement of commerce
 - turban outlaws in favor of the fez (later in 1925 the fez would be banned)
- Unfortunately, internal opposition limited the effectiveness of the reforms. The reforms did create a westernize elite that would threaten the status quo.

The Crimean War in 1854-56 led to more decline as Russia sought territory for more control in the Black Sea.

- immediate cause was control over the Holy Land; Russia disputed France being name as protector of Christians
- While the European powers helped the Ottomans repel the Russians, several areas became self-governing including Romania & Serbia.

In 1856 the Ottomans issued the Hatt-I Humayun edict that brought equality under common law for all citizens, tax reform, security of property, end of torture (always a good thing), & greater freedom of the press.

- As a result, nationalistic movements sprang up & Turkish nationalism found expression in the Young Ottomans founded in 1865 & the secret Young Turks founded in 1878.
- The Young Ottomans believed in a constitution to limit the government's powers & protect the people, an elected parliamentary government, & the cultivation of a single Ottoman nationality w/ equal rights rather than rights based upon the millet system.
- Originally formed by westernized elites as a reaction against Ottoman defeats in the Balkans, the Young Turks would turn

revolutionary by 1908 as they came increasingly to believe they had to remove the government to effect change.
--Unfortunately, in 1876 a new sultan reversed the former changes suspending a new constitution & many nationalists were massacred.

Meanwhile, outside powers continued to eat away at the Ottoman Empire.

- In the 1877 Russo-Turkish War, a Russian push reached Istanbul & only diplomatic negotiations stopped a wider war w/ the Treaty of San Stefano imposing harsh terms on the Ottomans w/ the loss of more territory & forced to pay a huge indemnity.
- In 1881 European bankers declared that the Ottomans could not control their own finances & Europeans moved into the financial offices of the Ottomans. Christian communities began to receive special privileges. In a backlash a revolt in 1895 killed 200,000 as a reaction against this growing western encroachment.
- In 1908 the Young Turks under the leadership of Ahmed Bey seized control from the sultan & restored the constitution, but the empire continued to crumble.
 - The 1908 revolt also helped women w/ the formation of the Association for the Advancement of Women founded in 1908 by Halide Adivar seeking to improve education for women
 - radical Society for the Defense of Women's Rights (founded 1912) demanded economic emancipation & access to employment
 - Unfortunately, religious conservatives prevented massive social changes from taking place except among the elite.
- Bulgaria declared its independence in 1908, while Bosnia was annexed by Austria-Hungary also in 1908.
- Albania gained its independence in 1912.
- These multi ethnic tensions & radical nationalistic feelings would explode when a Serbian nationalist assassinate the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne in 1914.

The Middle East during WWI was an area of indecision as the Ottoman tried to maintain a futile hold onto their empire, while superior European technology won the day but could not effectively hold on to the territory due to the growing nationalism among Jews & Arabs.

- As a result of the Treaty of Versailles that ended WWI, the Ottoman Empire ceased to exist.
- The new nation of Turkey was born, while the heart of the Middle East was given to the French & British as "mandates" to control.
 - Syria & Lebanon would be mandated to France, while Palestine, Trans-Jordan, & Iraq to Britain.
 - While Turkey was slated for "spheres of influence" under the Treaty of Sevres in 1920 when the sultan was made to surrender his lands, it was the leadership of Musafa Kemal or Ataturk (Father of the Turks) that prevented the dismemberment of Turkey.

Date: _____

Africa & Latin America: Imperialism & Nationalism

Unit ____: _____

In Hawaii the British ruled until 1810 when Hawaii came under a single king. Royalty began imitating Western ways, dissolved the ancient rules called kapu and women rulers abandoned patriarchal values; Christians won many converts and they changed customs and established schools. Diseases decimated the population and communal lands went to the elite as sugar plantations moved in. Population changes took place as Americans and Asians (Chinese and Japanese arrived to work the sugar plantations) arrived. In 1874 a treaty was signed giving the US exclusive trading rights. In 1887 the US forced Hawaii to adopt a constitution (aka the Bayonet Constitution) that stripped most Hawaiians of their right to vote. In 1893 the US Minister to Hawaii sent in troops and effectively took over the government. At first President Cleveland dismissed the takeover and then embraced it. In the end, Hawaii was gained by the US in 1898 during the height of the Spanish American War—America's first step into the world of imperialism and the global expression of its nationalism.

Date: _____

China: Encroachment and Reaction—the Sick Man of Asia

Unit ____: _____

Following the defeat of the Taiping, secret societies had arisen starting in the 1890s, such as the. was one of the leaders who was hostile to European involvement. Many of the leaders were educated in western schools and were considered the intellectuals. Additionally, Chinese that were overseas provided valuable monetary support to the revolt. Sun Yat Sen focused on his: Racism; Democracy; and Livelihood.

Eventually the last Manchu emperor was forced to resign in 1911 in the Xinhai Revolution which led to the creation of a republican form of government. Puyi would maintain figurehead status, briefly be restored for 12 days in 1917, banished from Beijing in 1924, installed as a puppet-emperor of Manchukuo (the name given to Manchuria by the Japanese) by the Japanese, and later spent ten years in a Chinese communist re-education camp.

Latin America Independence Movements: Latin America was one of the four major areas to escape the imperialistic scramble, the others were Russia, the Middle East, & East Asia—their time would come later. Most Latin America countries would gain independence in the 1800s & then faced the problems of building their nations w/ class resentment, economies dependent on outsiders, & uneven distribution of wealth.

Spain had ruled the New World through a set of viceroalties. But Spain's New World fortunes mirrored its fortunes on the European continent and as other nations grew Spain declined.

Using the presidio (Spanish fort), pueblo (town) and the Catholic mission, Spain extended its borders to the north and south. As a result of the Seven Year's War, Spain received the former holdings of France in North America and Cuba was returned to it from Britain.

It was also during this time that the 21 missions were established along the coast of California. In 1800 France would regain the area of Louisiana in the secret Treaty of San Ildefonso which allied Spain and France against Britain.

By the early 1800s the creole elites (colonial born whites) were laying the foundation of Revo. having been influenced by the American Revo. (the French Revo. was seen as too radical, while the Haitian revolt made them fear slaves uprising) & the confusing political turmoil in Spain & Portugal. Following L. Am. Independence, Britain would become the dominant economic force w/ its strong military & commercial navy w/ exports & imports. In the end, it continued pre-independence economic policies.

By 1800 social problems were also coming to head. In an effort to keep the classes from mixing, an informal caste system was created. (peninsulars, creoles, mestizos, mulattos, blacks, natives, slaves) Overtime, the mestizos would encompassed the majority of the population.

The economy stagnated until after 1850 when demand for coffee, grains, & guano brought in money. In the later 1800s liberals gained power & stressed Positivism or a scientific approach to social problems. Economic growth continued but at the expense of the peasants.

By 1810 Mexico was Spain's most populous and wealthiest colony due to the rich silver mines. It was a peasant revolution that changed into an elite revolution. In Mexico the creole Padre Hidalgo called for revolution in 1810 under the banner of the Grito de Dolores and the Virgin of Guadalupe. He called on mestizos to rise up after a disastrous famine. While many poor joined his revolt, they were undisciplined and many in power were killed and their support switched to the Spanish. He was caught by the Spanish in 1811, tried, and executed before a firing squad. His head was put on a stick like a popsicle and place on the entry way into the town where the revolt started.

The cause was then taken up by various guerilla bands until Padre Morelos, a mestizo priest rose to prominence. Morelos was caught and also executed in 1815. Morelos had established a constitution with universal male suffrage and an end to the caste system. After Morelos' death, Vicente Guerrero took up the campaign.

But it would be Iturbide who brought Mexican independence in 1821 when Spain became politically unstable at home when liberals overthrew the conservative king. Iturbide saw the liberals as a threat to his power and rapidly led the creoles to power in Mexico. He made three proclamations: Mexico would be an independent monarchy; criollos and peninsulars would be equal; and the Roman Catholic Church would remain. These principles became known as the Plan de Iguala.

The new government, a creole monarchy with Iturbide crown king (Augustin I), collapsed & became an independent state in 1823 with the Central American states of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua becoming independent states. In 1824 the constitution guaranteed basic civil rights but failed to address land distribution, the status of Indians, the problems of education, or the poverty of most Indians. Liberal reforms in the 1830s were stopped by conservatives led by the caudillo Santa Anna. Santa Anna would hold the highest office eleven times between 1833 - 1855.

In the 1820s US had followed a policy of encouraging immigrants in to Texas, part of Mexico, and by the late 1830s outnumbered Mexicans 4 to 1. In 1836 after a brief war Texas gained its independence and in 1845 the US made it a state provoking a war with Mexico. After capturing Mexico City, Mexico surrendered and in the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo Mexico lost half its territory and the Rio Grande became the official border. In return Mexico received \$15 million but three years later gold was discovered in California (bummer).

The Adams-Onís Treaty of 1819 gave Florida to the US and established a western border.

In 1846-48 Mexico entered into a war with the expansionistic US in the Mexican-American War or the War of US Aggression. The cause of the war was the annexation of Texas in 1845 by the US as part of its Manifest Destiny philosophy. Texas had seceded from Mexico in 1836 as the Lone Star Republic when General Santa Anna had attempted to assert the power of Mexico's central government. Texans had disagreed with the Mexican abolition of slavery. The most important effect from the war was the loss of almost $\frac{1}{2}$ its territory to the US.

In 1854 a liberal lawyer Benito Juarez, under the banner of La Reforma, led a revolt and created a new constitution with military and church privileges cut back and communal lands sold—unfortunately, only the rich could buy the land and the peasants were even more poor. Juarez suspended payments on loans and this angered the major European nations. Taking advantage of the US being pre-occupied with its Civil War, conservatives asked for French help. Originally the French had British and Spanish support but once French imperialistic desires were made known, they left.

Using the troops of the French Foreign Legion, the French eventually pushed their way to Mexico City in 1863. Once in charge, the French appointed Maximilian on the throne in 1862 to represent Napoleon III in France. Maximilian though soon found himself without friends. For conservatives he was too liberal—he wanted to abolish child labor, limit working hours, and reform land ownership to assist the Indians. For liberals, he represented a monarchy and they could not deal with that. After issuing the Black Decree which stated any Mexican captured in war with execution, he himself was captured and executed in 1867.

As a result, Napoleon III withdrew French troops and Juarez returned to power with the 1857 Constitution in place. The constitution confiscated land of the Catholic Church and forbade priests from an active role in politics.

By 1880 Mexico was on the verge of a strong central government and political stability. In 1876 Porfirio Diaz was elected president and dominated politics for 35 years. He imposed a strong central government and utilized foreign money for internal improvements and industrialization.

As time passed, he became more powerful and individual rights were suppressed. In 1910 a middle class revolt led by Emiliano Zapata and Pancho Villa began seeking electoral reform which led to a bloody 10 year civil war with millions dying and millions of others fleeing the country. In 1917 a new constitution promised land reforms.

Mexican Revolution continued:

Diaz had become the virtual dictator of Mexico once he gained power. He used army ("rurales") to terrorize the people and maintain control. He believed in a strong government to control the people. The Mexican economy did grow but on the backs of the poor and civil liberties. In 1908 Diaz agreed to elections but when Madero opposed him, he had Madero jailed which burst the pimple.

Between 1910 and 1920 Mexico underwent many political changes in leadership. In 1910 Diaz was the dictator in Mexico who was overthrown by the peasant leader Zapata. Using guerilla techniques Zapata won many battles. Land reform was high on Zapata's agenda—giving it back to the people. Women were very involved in the civil war/revolution.

The US sought to maintain the status quo to protect its economic interests and supported Diaz. After the overthrow of Diaz the US had to continue to adapt to the changes in Mexican government.

In 1911 Francisco Madero succeeded Diaz after he escaped from jail and issuing the Plan de San Luis Potosi which initiated a revolution against Diaz. Diaz and Madero were able to work out an agreement that allow elections and Madero won with the support of the peasants, the US and revolutionaries, such as Zapata. Unfortunately, Madero failed to follow through with land reform and Zapata broke away promising forced return of land to the peasants.

Into this came General Huerta who staged a coup d'etat and executed Madero. The US under the Taft administration and Huerta worked together to get rid of Madero. This changed during the Wilson presidency, when Wilson refused to acknowledge Huerta as the leader. Wilson was trying to follow a "moral foreign policy" toward Latin America and overthrowing leaders did not fit into his moral policy.

In 1914 civil war broke out again with Zapata, Villa, and Alvaro Obregon leading the fight against Huerta. Huerta would be forced to leave but then would later return with German assistance in order to distract the US during WWI. German-Mexican intentions were revealed in the Zimmerman Telegram. Huerta was arrested in Texas and died from booze in 1916.

Meanwhile, Venustiano Carranza became president of Mexico in 1914 and was officially elected in 1917. He put together the Constitution of 1917 which granted liberal reforms. In 1920 General Obregon took over and Carranza was assassinated.

Other revolutionaries were also dying. Zapata was assassinated in 1919 and Villa was murdered in 1923 when his car was blow to bits with bullets.

With the loss of over one million people, by 1920 Mexican peasants had shown the world that a peasant revolt could work. Unfortunately, Mexico continue to be unstable and Obregon was assassinated in 1928 after winning the election.

In South America, Simon Bolivar, a wealthy creole officer, won victories in Venezuela, Columbia, and Ecuador between 1817 and 1822 using English mercenaries who had fought Napoleon. He united the three as Gran Columbia until 1830 when they separated. Meanwhile, in Argentina San Martin began a rebellion that brought independence in 1816 with the United Republic of Rio de la Plata being proclaimed.

Paraguay separated from it in 1813. San Martin continued conquering remaining Spanish territories, such as Peru and Chile, until 1825 when all of South America was independent. In Brazil Portugal had control with a large slave population. In 1807 France invaded Portugal and the royal family fled to Brazil until 1820. When King Joao (John VI) returned he left his son Pedro in charge who declared Brazilian independence in 1822 and became its constitutional monarch, Pedro I.

For years many Brazilians had resented Brazil's subordination to Portugal. Pedro pushed for a constitution with political representation and protections for political oppositions. His stand against slavery earned him many enemies in the country but went on to end the slave trade in 1830. In 1831 he abdicated the throne to his 5 year old son, Pedro II, who ruled until 1889. Independent Brazil maintained a social system based on slavery, while all the former Spanish colonies were slave free by 1854. Socially, property and literacy qualifications left many disenfranchised and women were subordinate to men despite the active involvement in the revolutions.

While large unions were created at the beginning, these fell apart due to lack of nationalism and strong political rivalries. Armies that were loyal to their leaders led to the creation of caudillos or men who controlled local areas. Within the governments certain factions arose: liberals who valued individual rights and stressed a federalist government; centralists who wanted strong governments with broad powers; and federalists favoring giving more authority to local leaders.

The role of the church in this post-independence period was crucial with conservatives and liberals arguing over its role. In the middle were the peasants who just wanted to survive. In the end political instability was the result.

In Argentina the rich coastal areas took advantage of the inland pampas ranchers and new lands were opened. Juan Rosas ruled as a dictator starting in 1831 until liberals and caudillos overthrew him in 1852. Between 1862 and 1890 Domingo Sarmiento passed economic and political reforms that brought foreign investments and prosperity. The population tripled from European immigration, while a successful war against Paraguay increased national unity and pride. By 1914 one-third of the population was foreign born. Labor unrest continued to grow until the Radical Party came to power in 1916.

Unfortunately, it was just as repressive as its predecessor. In Brazil Pedro I was the acting autocrat despite a constitution in 1824. He was forced to abdicate in 1831 until his son took over in 1840. Power struggles arose between those favoring a centralized government and regional provinces. The development of coffee and coffee estates called fazendas, brought economic prosperity but slavery persisted until 1888. European immigration gradually reduced the need for slaves. The monarchy was replaced in 1889 but social and political problems persisted.

Women gained little ground in Latin America being not able to vote or hold office. Lower class women had more economic and personal freedom. New opportunities were open to women in teaching and by the 1900s educated women were demanding more rights.

While most of the new states officially ended the caste system based on color and ethnicity, in reality little changed. Control of land, politics, and the economy was still dominated by a small white, Creole elite. As the 1800s progressed the elite minority adopted the philosophy of Social Darwinism more and more when they looked to the poor around them. In essence, they came to emulate their former European masters.

The United States' economic and political interests grew in Latin America in the 1800s, especially after the Civil War. During the 1890s the US was going through a depression and many politicians advocated using imperialism as a way to pull the country out of the depression. The Spanish American War in 1898 brought the US directly in contact with Latin American politics. Jose Marti had been speaking out against Spanish rule and when the USS Maine exploded in Havana Harbor, the US under pressure from yellow journalism invaded. US investment in Cuba prior to the war left it open to direct investment after the war. Cuba would become dependent on the US economically and Puerto Rico was annexed.

In 1901 Congress passed the Platt Amendment which tied the Cuban government's hands financially, granted the right to a US naval base at Guantanamo Bay, and allowed the US to get involved in Cuban affairs. Along with this Cuban sugar plantations came to dominate the economy and these were aligned with the US markets. As time passed the US came to dominate the sugar economy more and more.

Also as a result of the war, the Philippines had been ruled by the Spanish until the US took over in 1898. The Spanish had brought Catholicism & the encomienda system of land grants. In the 1800s wealthy Filipinos sent their sons abroad for an education and a movement for reforms began. A revolt broke out in 1896 and promises of reform were made. Then the US got involved & Admiral Dewey sank the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay. Emilio Aguinaldo thought the Philippines could gain its independence but the US hoped he would help them against the Spanish

He declared Filipino independence in 1898 but it would come only forty years later. In the Philippine American War, over 4,000 US soldiers were killed to the over 20,000 Filipinos. The US scorched earth policies in rural areas and many atrocities were committed on both sides, such as the Lonoy and Balangiga massacres in 1901. The US also resorted to using camps to force civilians into where many died. While the US occupied the country, English was declared the official language, hundreds of US teachers were sent in, and Catholic lands purchased and redistributed.

Also during this time, the US became more and more interested in finishing the canal that the French had started then abandoned. In 1904 President Theodore Roosevelt issued his Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine. The Corollary stated that the US would get involved in Latin American affairs if it was deemed necessary. During the presidency of Taft, the US adopted a foreign policy toward Latin America called Dollar Diplomacy which stated that the US would get involved when its business interests were involved.

Gradually overtime the US began to adopt a policy called "gunboat diplomacy"—using the navy as a means to pressure nations. Following the Spanish American War, the US went steps furthering by building up its navy known as the Great White Fleet.

In 1909 the US sponsored rebels to overthrow the government. Between 1912-33 the US occupied the country. The US also occupied Haiti from 1915 to 1934 after fears of a German takeover become heightened. The US also occupied the Mexican port of Veracruz in 1914 following the Tampico Incident, when the Mexican government refused to raise the US flag. Further US-Mexico relations were strained when Pancho Villa moved into US territory against Columbus, New Mexico in 1916 killing 17. President Wilson sent General John J. Blackjack Pershing with 12,000 troops into Mexican territory looking for Villa. It never found him and the US troops were withdrawn and sent to Europe to fight in the Great War. In 1916 the US occupied the Dominican Republic.

When Columbia was reluctant to meet US demands for a canal, the US supported a revolution in Panama and gained exclusive rights over the canal. It was the start of suspicions and anxiety over US involvement in Latin America. US policy in Latin America began to take on new meaning with the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine of 1819. President Taft pushed for Dollar Diplomacy —both policies took on an economic bent in that when our business interests were threatened, we would intervene.

Ding-dong, now it's time to identify the following using the notes:

In Hawaii the British ruled until 1810 when Hawaii came under a single king. Royalty began imitating Western ways, dissolved the ancient rules called kapu and women rulers abandoned patriarchal values; Christians won many converts and they changed customs and established schools. Diseases decimated the population and communal lands went to the elite as sugar plantations moved in. Population changes took place as Americans and Asians (Chinese and Japanese arrived to work the sugar plantations) arrived. In 1874 a treaty was signed giving the US exclusive trading rights. In 1887 the US forced Hawaii to adopt a constitution (aka the Bayonet Constitution) that stripped most Hawaiians of their right to vote. In 1893 the US Minister to Hawaii sent in troops and effectively took over the government. At first President Cleveland dismissed the takeover and then embraced it. In the end, Hawaii was gained by the US in 1898 during the height of the Spanish American War—America's first step into the world of imperialism and the global expression of its nationalism.