

2. "Emancipation: Serfs and Slaves": Compare and contrast the "emancipation proclamations" of Alexander II and President Lincoln. What are the differences between them, if any? How did each of the leaders justify their actions? Were both equally effective? What was the aftermath in both nations? Was the Tsar or Lincoln more successful in meeting the goals of emancipation? (p. 668, in the section Nation Building and Reform: The National State in Midcentury)
3. "The Classless Society": What steps did Marx and Engels believe would lead to a classless society? Marx claimed to be a scientific socialist. What might make Marxism "scientific"? Although Marx criticized early socialists as utopian, does his own socialism appear equally utopian? Are Marx and Engels overly optimistic? Why or why not? Are Marx's thoughts more about resentment of the bourgeoisie, or is he really trying to champion the proletariat? (p. 675, in the section Industrialization and the Marxist Response)
4. "Darwin and the Descent of Man": What is Darwin's basic argument in *The Descent of Man*? Why did so many object to it when first published in 1871? What type of conflicts were to develop with the church? Was Darwin a product of his own times? If so, how? Darwin published a theory. What exactly is a theory? Is a theory factual or a hypothesis? (p. 677, in the section Science and Culture in an Age of Realism)
5. "Anesthesia and Modern Surgery": How did the use of anesthesia change society? In what ways does this document demonstrate the impact that modern science made on Western society by the middle decades of the nineteenth century? What were the forces and trends that emerged in the nineteenth century to encourage Europeans and Americans in the practical application and refinement of new scientific discoveries? (p. 679, in the section Science and Culture in an Age of Realism)
6. "Flaubert and an Image of Bourgeois Marriage": What does this excerpt from *Madame Bovary* suggest about the roles of women and the nature of bourgeois lifestyles in mid-nineteenth-century France? Was romantic love an important component of Charles and Emma's relationship? Why or why not? (p. 681, in the section Science and Culture in an Age of Realism)

CHAPTER OUTLINE

The France of Napoleon III

- I. Louis Napoleon: Toward the Second Empire
 - A. National Assembly rejected his call for revision of constitution to allow him to stand for reelection
 - B. Responded by seizing government by force
 - C. Restored universal male suffrage and asked that the empire be restored
 - D. Assumed the title of Napoleon III, December 2, 1852
- II. The Second Napoleonic Empire
 - A. Bonapartist authoritarian government
 - B. Early domestic policies
 1. used government to stimulate economy

- 2. reconstruction of Paris under direction of Baron Haussmann
- C. Liberalization of the regime
- III. Foreign Policy: The Mexican Adventure
 - A. Sent troops to Mexico in 1861 to intervene in struggle between Mexican liberals and conservatives; French forces remained after order had been restored
 - B. Installed Archduke Maximilian of Austria as emperor in 1864; Maximilian overthrown and executed in 1867
- IV. Foreign policy: Crimean War
 - A. Disintegration of the Ottoman Empire
 - 1. encroachment of the Russian Empire
 - 2. European fear of Russian ambition
 - B. War in the Crimea
 - 1. Russian demand to protect Christian shrines (Privilege already given to the French)
 - 2. Ottomans refuse; Russia invades Moldavia and Wallachia
 - 3. Turks declare war, October 4, 1853
 - 4. Britain and France declare war on Russia, March 28, 1854
 - 5. Austria refuses to intervene on the side of Russia
 - 6. war ends in March, 1856 (Russian loss)
 - 7. destroys the Concert of Europe

National Unification: Italy and Germany

- I. The Unification of Italy
 - A. The Leadership of Cavour
 - 1. liberal-minded nobleman – became prime minister in 1852
 - 2. facilitated Napoleon III's alliance with Piedmont, 1858
 - 3. War with Austria, 1859, results in French withdrawal
 - 4. Northern states join Piedmont
 - B. The Efforts of Garibaldi
 - 1. The Red Shirts
 - 2. successful invasion of Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, 1860
 - 3. yields to Cavour in Naples, retiring to his farm
 - 4. Kingdom of Italy, March 17, 1861 under control of Piedmont and King Victor Emmanuel II
 - 5. Austro-Prussian war and annexation of Venetia, 1866
 - 6. Franco-Prussian war and annexation of Rome, 1870
- II. The Unification of Germany
 - A. The strength of Prussia
 - 1. Zollverein formed in 1834; dominated by Prussia
 - 2. 1848 constitution establishes constitutional monarchy with universal male suffrage
 - 3. King William I, 1861-1888 wanted military reforms
 - 4. Count Otto von Bismarck appointed prime minister in 1862
 - B. Bismarck
 - 1. politician and opportunist (Realpolitik)
 - 2. governed Prussia by ignoring parliament
 - 3. active foreign policy leads to war

- C. The Danish War (1864) over Schleswig and Holstein: Joint administration with Austria creates opportunity for war
- D. The Austro-Prussian War (1866)
 - 1. Russian and French neutrality + Prussian military reforms lead to victory
 - 2. created new constitution for the North German Confederation
- E. The Franco-Prussian War (1870-1871)
 - 1. dispute with France over the throne of Spain
 - 2. French declaration of war, July 15, 1870
 - 3. Battle of Sedan, September 2, 1870 leads to collapse of Second Empire
 - 4. Southern German states join Northern German Confederation
 - 5. William I proclaimed Kaiser of the Second German Empire

Nation Building and Reform: The National State in Midcentury

- I. The Austrian Empire: Toward a Dual Monarchy
 - A. Austria after 1848
 - 1. 1851: revolutionary constitutions abolished; centralized autocracy returns
 - 2. Reichsrat (imperial parliament) has German majority; alienates Hungarians
 - B. The Ausgleich of 1867
 - 1. creates a dual monarchy
 - 2. Austria and Hungary independent in domestic affairs; joined in foreign affairs by a common monarch
 - 3. German and Magyars dominate minorities; problem of nationalities persists until the demise of the empire after World War I
 - II. Imperial Russia
 - A. Alexander II, 1855-1881 attempts complete overhaul
 - B. Abolition of serfdom
 - 1. March 3, 1861 emancipation has limits
 - 2. problems with emancipation: inadequate land, subjection to mir
 - C. Other reforms
 - 1. Zemstvos (local assemblies)
 - 2. students and intellectuals favor populism
 - 3. assassination of Alexander II (1881)
 - 4. Alexander III (1881-1894) returns to traditional methods of repression
 - III. Great Britain: The Victorian Age
 - A. Reasons for stability
 - 1. reforms (1832)
 - 2. economic growth
 - B. Queen Victoria's sense of duty and moral responsibility reflected the age
 - C. Disraeli and the Reform Act of 1867
 - D. The Liberal Policies of Gladstone
 - IV. The United States: Slavery and War
 - V. The Emergence of a Canadian Nation
- ### Industrialization and the Marxist Response
- I. Industrialization on the Continent
 - A. Increased mechanization of textile and cotton industries

- B. Growth of iron industries and railroads
- C. Elimination of trade barriers
- D. Government support for joint-stock investment banks
- II. Marx and Marxism
 - A. Karl Marx (1818-1883) and Friedrich Engels (1820-1895), *The Communist Manifesto*, 1848
 - B. Ideas of *The Communist Manifesto*
 - 1. history is the history of class struggle
 - 2. last stage of history: bourgeois versus proletariat
 - 3. end result of history is a classless society
 - C. After 1848 Revolutions, Marx went to London; writes *Das Kapital*
 - D. Organizing the working class
 - 1. International Working Men's Association, 1864
 - 2. Internal problems cause failure in 1872

Science and Culture in an Age of Realism

- I. A New Age of Science
 - A. Development of the steam engine led to science of relationship between heat and mechanical energy
 - B. Louis Pasteur – germ theory of disease
 - C. Dmitri Mendeleev – atomic weights
 - D. Michael Faraday – generator
 - E. Science and Materialism: belief that everything mental, spiritual, or ideal was simply a result of physical forces
- II. Charles Darwin and the Theory of Organic Evolution
 - A. Charles Darwin (1809-1882), *On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection*, 1859
 - 1. all plants and animals have evolved over a long period of time
 - 2. those who survived had adapted to the environment
 - B. The Theory of Evolution
 - 1. organic evolution: survival of the fittest
 - 2. *The Descent of Man*, 1871
 - 3. ideas highly controversial; gradually accepted
- III. A Revolution in Health Care
 - A. Pasteur, Koch, and Germs
 - B. New Surgical Practices
 - 1. Joseph Lister develops antiseptic principle
 - 2. sulfuric ether used as an anesthetic
 - C. New Public Health Care Measures
 - D. New Medical Schools
 - E. Women and Medical Schools: encounter strong resistance in the late 1800s
- IV. Science and the Study of Society: Auguste Comte (1798 – 1857), *System of Positive Philosophy*
- V. Realism in Literature
 - A. Deliberate rejection of Romanticism
 - B. Gustave Flaubert (1821-1880), *Madame Bovary*, 1857
 - C. William Thackeray (1811-1863), *Vanity Fair*, 1848

- D. Charles Dickens (1812-1870) focuses on Britain's industrial age
- VI. Realism in Art
 - A. Gustave Courbet (1819-1877) paints factory workers, peasants, etc.
 - B. Jean-Francois Millet (1814-1875) focuses on rural life (The Gleaners)
- VII. Music: The Twilight of Romanticism
 - A. Franz Liszt (1811 – 1886): the New German School
 - B. Richard Wagner (1813 – 1883): the national opera

GLOSSARY

Ausgleich: the "Compromise" of 1867 that created the dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary. Austria and Hungary each had its own capital, constitution, and legislative assembly, but were united under one monarch.

Materialism: the belief that everything mental, spiritual, or ideal was a result of physical forces.

Mir: village commune responsible for land payments to the government in Russia.

Natural selection: Darwin's idea that organisms that are most adaptable to their environment survive and pass on the variations that enabled them to survive, while other, less adaptable organisms become extinct; "survival of the fittest."

Organic evolution: Darwin's principle that all plants and animals have evolved over a long period of time from earlier and simpler forms of life.

Proletariat: the industrial working class. In Marxism, the class who will ultimately overthrow the bourgeoisie.

Realism: in medieval Europe, the school of thought that, following Plato, held that the individual objects we perceive are not real but merely manifestations of universal ideas existing in the mind of God. In the nineteenth century, a school of painting that emphasized the everyday life of ordinary people, depicted with photographic realism.

Realpolitik: "politics of reality." Politics based on practical concerns rather than theory or ethics.

Zemstvos: local assemblies in Russia responsible for public services.

Zollverein: a German customs union designed to stimulate trade.

SUGGESTED INTERNET RESOURCES

American Museum of Natural History: Darwin Exhibition
<http://www.amnh.org/exhibitions/past-exhibitions/darwin>

BBC History: The Victorians

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/victorians/>

Brown University: Garibaldi & the Risorgimento

<http://library.brown.edu/cds/garibaldi/>

Gustave Courbet: The Complete Works

<http://www.gustavecourbet.org/>

Nineteenth-Century French Realism:

http://www.metmuseum.org/toah/nd/rism/nd_rism.htm

This article discusses and places Realism in its historical context and includes a number of images from different time periods as illustrations of the differences between classical, Romantic, and Realist art.

Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy: Karl Marx

<http://plato.stanford.edu/entries/marx/>

The Unification of Germany: Summary, Timeline & Events

<http://study.com/academy/lesson/the-unification-of-germany-summary-timeline-events.html>

SUGGESTED VIDEO RESOURCES

A & E Biography, Charles Darwin, 2005, (50 minutes)

Empires: Queen Victoria's Empire, 2006, (3 hours, 30 minutes).

Evolution: Darwin's Dangerous Idea, 2008, PBS Video, (2 hours).