

own era? Why or why not? How does Nora, in Ibsen's *A Doll's House*, challenge the Sanford's claims as to the proper role of women? Which seems more relevant to today's western world, and why? (pp. 704-705, in the section The Emergence of a Mass Society)

6. "Women's Soccer: 1881": What was the basis for judging the game as a "failure"? Why did society see playing sports as a masculine activity? Does society still see sports that way? What may have been the motivation of the female players to organize these two games? In what ways were the women complimented? In what ways do sports teams and competitions reflect nationalism? (p. 711, in the section The Emergence of a Mass Society)

7. "Bismarck and the Welfare of the Workers": What arguments does Bismarck advance for social welfare legislation? How could (and did) Bismarck benefit politically from these moves toward state protection of workers' socioeconomic interests? Was Bismarck merely bidding for votes? Why or why not? To what broader forces in nineteenth-century European social and political life is Bismarck responding through the formulation of these policies? (p. 715, in the section The National State)

## CHAPTER OUTLINE

### The Growth of Industrial Prosperity

- I. The "Second Industrial Revolution": steel, chemicals, electricity, and petroleum
- II. New Products
  - A. Substitution of steel for iron
  - B. Chemicals
    1. Great Britain falls behind
    2. France and Germany take the lead in producing alkalies
  - C. Electricity
    1. Thomas Edison (1847-1931) and Joseph Swan – light bulb
    2. Alexander Graham Bell (1847-1922) – telephone, 1876
    3. Guglielmo Marconi (1874-1937) – radio waves across the Atlantic, 1901
    4. transformation of railways and factories
  - D. Internal Combustion Engine gives rise to the automobile and airplane
- III. New markets
  - A. Increase in real wages leads to mass consumption
  - B. Tariffs and cartels
    1. protective tariffs safeguard domestic markets
    2. cartels decrease competition internally
  - C. Larger factories: streamlining and increasing efficiency
- IV. New Patterns in an Industrial Economy
  - A. Economic Patterns, 1873 – 1914
    1. series of economic crises, 1873 – 1895
    2. economic boom (la belle époque), 1895 – 1914
  - B. German Industrial Leadership
    1. Britain is the first to industrialize and is slow to replace old plants with newer, more efficient ones.
    2. embrace relationship between science and technology

## MAP EXERCISES

1. The Industrial Regions of Europe at the End of the Nineteenth Century. MAP 23.1. Which parts of Europe were the most industrially developed by 1900, and what areas were the least developed? How do you account for the differences? Are the causes political, cultural, social, resource availability, or others? Why would the railroad industry be more advanced in Northern Europe than Southern Europe? (p. 691, in the section The Growth of Industrial Prosperity)
2. Population Growth in Europe, 1820-1900. MAP 23.2. Compare the two maps, one representing the year 1820 and the other the year 1900. Which regions experienced the greatest population growth? What are the factors that might explain the growth differences between areas? Why would the populations in Spain and Portugal not grow as fast as the rest of Europe? (p. 698, in the section The Emergence of a Mass Society)

## DISCUSSION QUESTIONS FOR THE PRIMARY SOURCES (BOXED DOCUMENTS)

1. "The Department Store and the Beginnings of Mass Consumerism": What does this document tell us about the growth of a new mass consumerism? What were the roots or the causes of the mass consumerism of the nineteenth century? How does this reflect the purchasing power of average Europeans? What were the broader socioeconomic repercussions of nineteenth-century changes in the sites and the scale of European retail trade? (p. 689, in the section The Growth of Industrial Prosperity)
2. "Prostitution in Victorian London": What role did poverty play in the account of the young London prostitute Mayhew interviewed? How did she come to be a prostitute, and what role did violence and crime play in her life? What does this narrative indicate about the inequalities of Victorian prosperity? (p. 694, in the section The Growth of Industrial Prosperity)
3. "The Voice of Evolutionary Socialism: Eduard Bernstein": Based on the contents of this document, define "evolutionary socialism." Why does Bernstein reject the revolutionary socialism of *The Communist Manifesto*? What broader forces in nineteenth-century European society came together to promote this type of political thinking? Who had the more accurate vision of the future development of society: Marx or Bernstein? Neither? Why? (p. 696, in the section The Growth of Industrial Prosperity)
4. "The Housing Venture of Octavia Hill": Discuss the housing venture of Octavia Hill. What did she hope to achieve? Was she successful? Why and/or why not? What does this document tell you about the new ambitions and civic responsibilities of private philanthropists in modern European urban society? Is this type of venture common among philanthropists today? Why or why not? (p. 701, in the section The Emergence of a Mass Society)
5. "Opposing Viewpoints: Advice to Women: Two Views": According to Elizabeth Poole Sanford, what is the proper role of women? What particular social class is she addressing? What forces in late nineteenth-century European society do you believe merged to shape Sanford's understanding of "proper" gender roles? Was Sanford a merely a product of her

- C. European Economic Zones
  1. advanced industrial core of Great Britain, Belgium France, the Netherlands, Germany, western part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and northern Italy
  2. little industrial development in southern Italy, most of Austria-Hungary, Spain, Portugal, the Balkan kingdoms, and Russia
  3. new patterns for agriculture: tariff barriers, increased mechanization, large farm cooperatives
- D. The Spread of Industrialization: Russia and Japan
- E. A World Economy: dominated by Europe
- V. Women and Work: New Job Opportunities
  - A. Debate over women's "right to work" leaves many women desperately poor
  - B. White-Collar Jobs
    1. increase in white-collar jobs created a shortage of male workers, opening up opportunities for women
    2. clerks, typists, secretaries and teachers
    3. often unexciting, routine work
    4. freedom from domestic patterns and "dirty" work of the lower-class world
  - C. Prostitution
    1. often the only alternative for poor women
    2. poorly regulated; thus a target for reformers
- VI. Organizing the Working Class
  - A. Socialist Parties
    1. German Social Democratic Party (SPD)
    2. French parties led by Jean Juarès
    3. Marxist Social Democratic Labor Party in Russia
  - B. Second International formed 1889; two divisive issues are nationalism and revisionism
  - C. Evolutionary Socialism
    1. challenge to the orthodox Marxist position
    2. Eduard Bernstein (1850-1932) discards emphasis on revolution
    3. workers achieve aims through democratic channels
  - D. The Problem of Nationalism: more powerful than socialism
  - E. The Role of Trade Unions
    1. won the right to strike in the 1870s
    2. national variations: unions in France often badly splintered; unions in Germany effect gradual change
    3. considerable progress made by WWI
  - F. The Anarchist Alternative
    1. abolish the state and social institutions
    2. Michael Bakunin: Russian anarchist who believed that small groups of well-trained, fanatical revolutionaries could perpetrate so much violence that the state and all its institutions would disintegrate
    3. later anarchists are often assassins

#### Emergence of a Mass Society

- I. Population Growth
  - A. Dramatic growth between 1850 and 1910
    1. rising birthrate

2. decline in the death rate
  - a. medical discoveries and environmental conditions
  - b. improved public sanitation
  - c. improved nutrition
- B. Emigration: economic and political motives
- II. Transformation of the Urban Environment
  - A. Urbanization of Europe
    1. urban centers offer mass employment
    2. health and living conditions improving
  - B. Improving Living Conditions
    1. legislative acts created boards of health that brought governmental action to bear on public health issues
    2. buildings begin to be inspected for health hazards
    3. Public Health Act of 1875 in Britain mandates running water and drainage in buildings
    4. clean water into the city and functioning sewage systems
  - C. Housing Needs
    1. reformer-philanthropists focused on relationship of living conditions to political and moral health of the nation
    2. private enterprise creates inexpensive, model dwellings
    3. government support becomes necessary as cities grow
  - D. Redesigning the Cities
    1. defensive walls pulled down
    2. new parks and boulevards constructed
- III. The Social Structure of the Mass Society
  - A. The Upper Classes
    1. 5 percent of the population that controlled 30 to 40 percent of wealth
    2. alliance of wealthy business elite (plutocrats) and traditional aristocracy
  - B. The Middle Classes
    1. variety of groups, from wealthy plutocrats to white-collar workers
    2. middle-class lifestyle and values came to dominate: importance of progress and science, hard work, Christian values
  - C. The Lower Classes
    1. 80 percent of the European population
    2. agricultural workers
    3. urban working class: skilled, semiskilled, unskilled workers
    4. significant improvement in standard of living after 1871
- IV. The "Woman Question": The Role of Women
  - A. Marriage and Domesticity
    1. marriage the only honorable and available career
    2. domesticity glorified by the middle class
    3. single women can no longer retire to convents; often forced to become live-in servants
  - B. Birthrates and Birth Control
    1. deliberate attempts to limit family size through various methods
    2. emergence of movement to increase awareness of birth control methods

- C. The Middle Class Family
    1. cult of domesticity; ideal of togetherness emphasized in leisure time and holiday traditions
    2. new children's games and toys appeared in middle-class homes
    3. boys educated to follow careers like their fathers; trained in codes of masculinity
    4. women have to work hard to maintain the domestic ideal
  - D. The Working-Class Family
    1. Daughters of working class families worked until married; childhood over by 9 or 10
    2. 1890 – 1914: higher paying jobs made it possible to live on husband's wages
    3. limit size of the family
    4. reduced work week allows more leisure time
  - V. Education in the Mass Society
    - A. Universal Elementary Education
      1. states began to offer public primary education
      2. incentives: social improvement, skilled labor, educated electorate
    - B. Female Teachers
      1. seen as an extension of women's "natural role"
      2. typically paid lower salaries than men
      3. states encourage development of teacher-training institutions
    - C. Literacy and Newspapers
      1. mass-circulation newspapers written in an easily understood style
      2. tended towards the sensational
      3. literature for the masses reflects the new attitude towards leisure
  - VI. Mass Leisure
    - A. Defined by more leisure hours as well as new technology and business practices
    - B. Music and Dance Halls
    - C. Mass Tourism pioneered by Thomas Cook (1808-1892)
    - D. Team Sports
      1. became organized with rules
      2. provide training for adolescents
      3. professional sports, especially soccer in Europe
      4. mostly male-oriented
  - VII. Mass Consumption
    - A. New space in cities for department stores
    - B. Most advertisements directed towards women, though men do take part
- The National State
- I. Western Europe: The Growth of Political Democracy
    - A. Reform in Britain
      1. Reform Act of 1867: Suffrage extended
      2. William Gladstone and the Reform Act of 1884
      3. Redistribution Act of 1885: Reorganized the election boroughs
      4. salaries paid to members of the House of Commons, 1911: more people could run for office
      5. problem of the Irish unsolved; Irish agitate for home rule

- B. The Third Republic in France
  1. universal male suffrage in 1871 elected monarchists
  2. radical republicans formed an independent government (the Commune)
  3. Commune crushed by government troops
  4. establishment of the Third Republic, 1875
  5. position of the Third Republic precarious because monarchists, Catholic clergy, and professional army officers were in opposition
  6. Boulanger crisis strengthens republic
- C. Spain
  1. 1875 Constitution establishes parliamentary government
  2. reform not easily accomplished because the Catholic Church, the large landowners, and the army remained tied to a conservative social order
- D. Italy
  1. had pretensions of great power status
  2. internal weakness: sectional differences in Italy
  3. government unable to deal with problems because of corruption and changing government coalitions
- II. Central & Eastern Europe: Persistence of the Old Order
  - A. Germany
    1. real political democracy fails to develop because of army and Bismarck
    2. army officers come from Junker class or upper middle class
    3. Bismarck's conservatism: attacks Catholic Church (Kulturkampf) and persecutes socialists
  - B. Austria-Hungary
    1. Austrian constitution of 1867 establishes parliamentary system
    2. Emperor Francis Joseph largely ignores ministerial responsibility and rules by decree when parliament is not in session
    3. nationalities problem of minorities worsens
    4. Hungary attempts Magyarization
  - C. Russia
    1. Alexander III, 1881-1894: overturns reform and returns to repressive measures
    2. Nicholas II, 1894-1917: believed in absolute rule

## GLOSSARY

**Anarchism:** a political theory that holds that all governments and existing social institutions are unnecessary and advocates a society based on voluntary cooperation.

**Cartels:** independent commercial enterprises that work together to control prices and limit competition.

**Evolutionary socialism:** a socialist doctrine espoused by Eduard Bernstein who argued that socialists should stress cooperation and evolution to attain power by democratic means rather than by conflict and revolution.

2. Asia in 1914. MAP 24.2. From a geographical perspective, why was China more subject to the foreign pressures of the New Imperialism than Japan? Compare and contrast Britain's Asian empire with that of Germany. How can the differences be explained? Why does the United States only have a small share of territory in Asia? (p. 748, in the section The New Imperialism)
3. The Balkans in 1913. MAP 24.3. Which of the major European powers had the greatest opportunities in the Balkans and why? From a geographical perspective, why did the breakup of the Ottoman Empire have such a momentous impact on the history of Europe in the twentieth century? Why was the Austrian-Hungarian Empire so adamant on pushing back the Ottoman Empire? (p. 753, in the section International Rivalry and the Coming of War)

### DISCUSSION QUESTIONS FOR THE PRIMARY SOURCES (BOXED DOCUMENTS)

1. "Freud and the Concept of Repression": What did Freud mean by the concept of repression? What is the relationship between repression and the unconscious? What forces in modern European society would have contributed to force individuals into repressive modes of thinking and acting? Why is Freud considered to be one of the seminal figures of the twentieth century? (p. 723, in the section Toward the Modern Consciousness: Intellectual and Cultural Developments)
2. "Dostoyevsky: An Attack on Reason": Which Enlightenment thinkers does Dostoyevsky seem to be directly challenging? Why does he reject reason as the sole standard by which to explain human behavior? How does Dostoyevsky attack the very foundation of the belief in science as a tool of progress? How is this excerpt an example the influence of Einstein, Planck, Freud, and Nietzsche on *fin de siècle* Europe? (p. 726, Toward the Modern Consciousness: Intellectual and Cultural Developments)
3. "The Struggle for the Right to Vote": In *My Own Story*, Emmeline Pankhurst, the British suffragette, defends the use of violence to promote votes for women. Was her decision to do so moral or tactical or both? Can it be said that the opinions of European society were beginning to change due to the fact that more women were becoming more insistent in their argument? Most women in Britain did receive the vote after World War I, but historians question whether it was because of Pankhurst's tactics or because of the active support in factories and elsewhere that women gave to the war effort. What do you think? (p. 732, in the section Politics: New Directions and New Uncertainties)
4. "The Voice of Zionism: Theodor Herzl and the Jewish State": What forces in European society came together to aggravate anti-Semitism in the late nineteenth century? What is the relationship between nationalism and Zionism at this time? Was Herzl's Zionism simply a reaction to Western anti-Semitism, or were there also other causes that led to his movement? Could he be considered a prophet or the father of a movement? Why, or why not? (p. 736, in the section Politics: New Directions and New Uncertainties)

5. “Bloody Sunday”: What were the possible factors that led to the shooting of the demonstrators by the troops? Who did Father Gapon hold responsible for the massacre of the demonstrators? Was that justified? Why, or why not? What were the immediate consequences of the Revolution of 1905? What impact, if any, might have the violence of 1905 had on the events of 1917? (p. 740, in the section Politics: New Directions and New Uncertainties)

6. “Opposing Viewpoints: White Man’s Burden Versus Black Man’s Burden”: What is the central argument in Kipling’s poem, “The White Man’s Burden”? Is he advocating European expansion and Western imperialism, or is he pointing out the responsibilities that go with imperialism, or both? Is the poem idealistic, racist, paternalistic, or something else? How so? Within European society, who might be inspired by Kipling’s poem, and who would not? Compare the excerpt from Morel’s *The Black Man’s Burden* with Kipling’s poem. How does the piece by Morel challenge or undermine Kipling’s beliefs? What are Morel’s criticisms of European imperialism in Africa? Would Morel’s condemnation of imperialism have a significant impact in the early twentieth century? Why, or why not? By the early twenty-first century, which of the writers seems most relevant? Why? Does Morel’s poem speak for Asians under colonization? Is he then making the same mistake as Kipling in portraying only one view of imperialism? (pp. 743-744, in the section The New Imperialism)

7. “Does Germany Need Colonies?” How does Fabri justify the need for German colonization? What role does he see colonization playing in the development of Germany as a power? Which other European state does he suggest that Germany emulate, and why? (p. 746, in the section The New Imperialism)

## CHAPTER OUTLINE

### Toward the Modern Consciousness: Intellectual and Cultural Developments

- I. Developments in the Sciences: The Emergence of a New Physics
  - A. Nineteenth century views
    1. belief in the orderliness of nature
    2. mechanical conception of the universe
  - B. Questioning traditional views
    1. Marie Curie (1867-1934) and Pierre Curie (1859-1906): radiation
    2. Max Planck (1858-1947): quantum theory
  - C. The work of Albert Einstein (1879-1955)
    1. Theory of relativity
    2. space and time are not absolute but relative to the observer, and both are interwoven into a four-dimensional space-time continuum
    3. relationship between matter and energy ( $E=mc^2$ )
- II. Toward a New Understanding of the Irrational
  - A. Friedrich Nietzsche (1844-1900)
    1. glorifies the irrational
    2. “God is dead”: critique of Christianity
    3. concept of the superman



4. rejected and condemned political democracy, social reform, and universal suffrage
  - B. Henri Bergson (1859 – 1941): limits of rational thinking
  - C. Georges Sorel (1847 – 1922)
    1. revolutionary socialism
    2. recommends use of the general strike
- III. Sigmund Freud and Psychoanalysis
- A. The Interpretation of Dreams, 1900
  - B. Role of the Unconscious
    1. relies on hypnosis and dreams
    2. repression: blocking out unpleasant memories
    3. Id, Ego, and Superego
      - a. the id contains unconscious drives: pleasure principle
      - b. the ego is the seat of reason: reality principle
      - c. the superego is the seat of the conscience: inhibitions and values
  - C. Repression: most important is sexual repression
- IV. The Impact of Darwinism
- A. Social Darwinism
    1. Herbert Spencer (1820-1903)
    2. societies are organisms that evolve and struggle to survive
  - B. Racism
    1. dramatically revived and strengthened by new biological arguments
    2. German volkish thought: Houston Stewart Chamberlain (1855-1927)
      - a. The Foundations of the Nineteenth Century, 1890
      - b. concept of the “Aryan” race
- V. The Attack on Christianity
- A. Challenges to Established Churches
  - B. Response of the Churches
- VI. The Culture of Modernity: Literature
- A. Naturalism
    1. accepts the material world as real; literature should be realistic
    2. Émile Zola (1840 – 1902): the artist must analyze and dissect life as a biologist would a living organism.
    3. Leo Tolstoy and Fyodor Dostoevsky: psychological analysis
  - B. Symbolism
    1. reaction against realism; objective knowledge of the world was impossible
    2. art should function for its own sake
    3. W. B. Yeats and Rainer Maria Rilke
- VII. Modernism in the Arts
- A. Impressionism
    1. originates in France; artists paint nature directly
    2. studies of changing effects of light
    3. Camille Pissarro (1830-1903)
    4. Claude Monet (1840-1926), Impression: Sunrise
    5. Berthe Morisot (1841-1895), Young Girl by a Window

- B. Post-Impressionism
  1. Light and color with structure and form; beginning of modern art
  2. Paul Cezanne (1839-1906)
  3. Vincent van Gogh (1853-1890)
- C. The Search for Individual Expression
  1. effect of photography on art; artists can create reality instead of just mirror it
  2. Cubism: Pablo Picasso (1881-1973)
  3. Abstract Expressionism: Wasily Kandinsky (1866-1944)

### VIII. Modernism in Music

#### Politics: New Directions and New Uncertainties

#### I. The Movement for Women's Rights: Demands of Women

- A. New professions
  1. some access to higher education
  2. development of nursing: Amalie Sieveking and the Female Association for the Care of the Poor and Sick in Hamburg, Germany
  3. Florence Nightingale (1820-1910) and the Crimean War
- B. The Right to Vote: the Suffragists
  1. liberal approach: Millicent Fawcett
  2. radical approach: Emmeline Pankhurst (1858-1928): Women's Social and Political Union
- C. Efforts for Peace: Bertha von Suttner (1843-1914)
- D. The New Woman
  1. renounced traditional female roles
  2. Maria Montessori (1870-1952)
    - a. speaking tours on the "new woman"
    - b. began the system of Montessori schools

#### II. Jews in the European Nation-State

- A. Anti-Semitism in the Austrian Empire and Germany
  1. Christian Socialists led by Karl Lueger in Vienna
  2. Adolf Stocker's Christian Social Workers in Germany
  3. anti-semitism based on nationalist ideals
- B. Persecution of Jews in Eastern Europe
  1. restrictions in Russia combined with widespread pogroms
  2. resulted in emigration and Zionism
- C. The Zionist Movement
  1. idea of national independence captured the imagination of some Jews
  2. Theodor Herzl (1860-1904), The Jewish State, 1896
  3. Zionism: First Zionist Congress met in Switzerland in 1897

#### III. The Transformation of Liberalism: Great Britain and Italy

- A. Great Britain
  1. working class demands caused Liberals to move away from ideals
  2. Britain's Labour Party is a combination of trade unions and Fabian Socialists
  3. in reaction, Liberals under David Lloyd George abandon principles of laissez-faire and vote for a series of social reforms
    - a. National Insurance Act, 1911

- b. beginnings of the welfare state
    - c. restricts power of House of Lords
  - 4. liberals try to solve the Irish problem.
- B. Italy
  - 1. Giovanni Giolitti (1903 – 1914) and Transformismo
  - 2. tried to appease workers with social welfare legislation and universal male suffrage in 1912
  - 3. ultimately makes Italian politics more corrupt and unmanageable
- IV. France: Travails of the Third Republic
  - A. Dreyfus Affair (1895 – 1906) leads to a change in government
  - B. Rise of Radical Republicans
  - C. Purge of anti-republican individuals and institutions
  - D. Lack of labor legislation leads to strikes and unrest
- V. Growing Tensions in Germany
  - A. William II (1888-1918) is unstable and aggressive: authoritarian state
  - B. Military and industrial power: strongest on the Continent
  - C. Conflict of tradition and modernization (Social Democrats)
  - D. Strong nationalists (Pan-German League)
- VI. Austria-Hungary: The Problem of the Nationalities
  - A. Rule by emergency decrees makes Parliament ineffective
  - B. Growth of virulent German nationalism
  - C. Magyar agitation for complete separation of Hungary from Austria
- VII. Industrialization and Revolution in Imperial Russia
  - A. Sergei Witte, the minister for finance from 1892 to 1903: program of massive railroad construction
  - B. By 1900 the fourth largest producer of steel: leads to development of working class and socialist parties
  - C. Marxist Social Democratic Party goes underground after arrest in Minsk; increasingly advocate political terrorism and attempt to assassinate government officials and members of the ruling dynasty
  - D. The Revolution of 1905
    - 1. Russo-Japanese War, 1904-1905
    - 2. “Bloody Sunday,” January 9, 1905
    - 3. general strike, October 1905
    - 4. under pressure, Nicholas II granted civil liberties and a legislative body, the Duma (October Manifesto)
  - E. Failure of the Revolution
    - 1. Stolypin’s agricultural reforms
    - 2. curtailment of power of the Duma, 1907
- VIII. The Rise of the United States
- IX. The Growth of Canada

### The New Imperialism

- I. Causes of the New Imperialism
  - A. The Role of Social Darwinism and racism
  - B. Religious Motives: “White man’s burden”

- C. The Economic Motive
- II. The Scramble for Africa
  - A. South Africa
    - 1. conflict between the British and the Boers leads to Great Trek
    - 2. Cecil Rhodes (1853-1902) and imperialist ambitions
    - 3. The Boer War, 1899-1902: British victory and creation of Union of South Africa, 1910
  - B. Portuguese and French Possessions
    - 1. only other European settlements before 1880
    - 2. by 1900, France adds huge area of West Africa and Tunisia
  - C. Other British Possessions
    - 1. protectorate in Egypt
    - 2. Italy defeated by the Ethiopians
  - D. Belgium and Central Africa
    - 1. Leopold II, 1865-1909, and brutal treatment in the Congo
    - 2. International Association for the Exploration and Civilization of Central Africa, 1876
    - 3. French reaction is to move into territory north of the Congo River
  - E. German Possessions
    - 1. Bismarck is a political convert to colonialism
    - 2. South West Africa; Cameroons; Togoland; East Africa
  - F. Impact on Africa
    - 1. Liberia and Ethiopia are the only free states
    - 2. Africans who resist are slaughtered or tricked into concession
- III. Imperialism in Asia
  - A. The British in Asia
    - 1. James Cook to Australia, 1768-1771
    - 2. British East India Company: title of Empress of India bestowed on Queen Victoria, 1876
  - B. The Russians in Asia
    - 1. move east to Siberia and south to the Black Sea
    - 2. 1907: Afghanistan becomes a buffer state between Russian Turkestan and British India; Persia divided into two spheres of influence
    - 3. defeat in the Russo-Japanese war of 1905 stops Asian expansion
  - C. China
    - 1. British acquisition of Hong Kong 1842
    - 2. European rivalry and the establishment of spheres of influence ("open door policy")
  - D. Japan and Korea
    - 1. Matthew Perry opens Japan, 1853-1854
    - 2. Japanese began their own imperial expansion by annexing Korea, 1910
  - E. Southeast Asia: British and French control
  - F. American Imperialism
- IV. Responses to Imperialism
  - A. Two extremes: maintenance of cultural traditions or adoption of Western ways

- B. Africa
    1. new class of educated African leaders
    2. resentment of foreigners
    3. middle-class Africans often have few job choices
    4. intellectual hatred of colonial rule: first stirrings of nationalism
  - B. China
    1. Boxer Rebellion, 1900-1901, Society of Harmonious Fists
    2. Sun Yat-sen (1866-1925) overthrows the Manchu dynasty, 1912, founding of the Republic of China
    3. new republic is weak and ineffective
  - C. Japan: Mutsuhito (1867 – 1912) and the shogunate begin Meiji Restoration
  - D. India: Costs and benefits of British rule
- V. Results of the New Imperialism: heightens rivalries among European states
- International Rivalry and the Coming of War
- I. The Bismarckian System
- A. The Balkans: Decline of Ottoman Power
    1. 1876: Serbia and Montenegro declare war on the Ottoman Empire; Russia takes the opportunity to attack and defeat the Ottomans as well
    2. Bulgaria created as a Russian satellite (Treaty of San Stefano)
    3. Congress of Berlin (1878): negates treaty, establishes Serbia, Montenegro, and Romania as independent
    4. Bosnia and Herzegovina placed under Austria's protection
  - B. New Alliances
    1. Triple Alliance, 1882 – Germany, Austria, Italy
    2. Reinsurance Treaty between Russia and Germany, 1887
    3. dismissal of Bismarck, 1890
  - C. New Directions and New Crises
    1. Emperor William II and a “place in the sun”
    2. military alliance of France and Russia, 1894
    3. Triple Entente, 1907 – Britain, France, Russia
    4. Triple Alliance, 1907 – Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy
- II. Crisis in the Balkans, 1908-1913
- A. Austria annexes Bosnia and Herzegovina, 1908
  - B. Serbian protest, Russian support of Serbia
  - C. William II steps in on the side of Austria
  - D. First and Second Balkan Wars leave Serbia embittered

## GLOSSARY

**Abstract painting:** an attempt by artists to use forms or designs that have little connection with visual reality.

**Anticlericalism:** opposition to the church's involvement in politics; especially in the liberal-nation states of the late century.

**Anti-Semitism:** hostility toward or discrimination against Jews.

**Cubism:** artistic style that used geometric designs as visual stimuli in an effort to recreate reality in the viewer's mind.

**Economic imperialism:** the process in which banks and corporations from developed nations invest in underdeveloped regions and establish a major presence there in the hope of making high profits; not necessarily the same as colonial expansion in that businesses invest where they can make a profit, which may not be in their own nation's colonies.

**Impressionism:** art movement that originated in France in the 1870s; artists attempted to paint their impressions of the changing effects of light on objects in nature.

**Modernism:** the new artistic and literary styles that emerged in the decades before 1914 as artists rebelled against traditional efforts to portray reality as accurately as possible (leading to Impressionism and Cubism) and writers explored new forms.

**New imperialism:** the revival of imperialism after 1880 in which European nations established colonies throughout much of Asia and Africa.

**Pogroms:** organized massacres of Jews.

**Post-Impressionism:** an art movement that retains the Impressionist emphasis on light and color but revolutionizes it even further by paying more attention to structure and form.

**Psychoanalysis:** analytical tool developed by Sigmund Freud that allowed exploration of the unconscious.

**Relativity theory:** Einstein's theory that holds, among other things, that (1) space and time are not absolute but are relative to the observer and interwoven into a four-dimensional space-time continuum and (2) matter is a form of energy ( $E = mc^2$ ).

**Social Darwinism:** the application of Darwin's principle of organic evolution to the social order; led to the belief that progress comes from the struggle for survival as the fittest advance and the weak decline.

**Suffragists:** those who advocate the extension of the right to vote (suffrage), especially to women.

**Zionism:** an international movement that called for the establishment of a Jewish state or a refuge for Jews in Palestine.

peacemaking aims of Wilson and Clemenceau differ? How did their different views affect the deliberations of the Paris Peace Conference and the nature of the final peace settlement? Who won? Wilson, Clemenceau, or neither? Why? What might have been the response or reaction by both Wilson and Clemenceau to the demands of W.E.B. DuBois and the Pan-African Congress? Would either have been at all sympathetic? Why, or why not? (pp. 786-787, in the section The Peace Settlement)

## CHAPTER OUTLINE

### The Road to World War I

#### I. Nationalism

- A. Creation of nation-states led to competition instead of cooperation
- B. Diplomacy based on brinkmanship
  - 1. some leaders see war as inevitable
  - 2. territorial aspirations and interests of empire

#### II. Internal dissent

- A. Ethnic tensions
- B. Growing power of Socialist labor movements

#### III. Militarism

- A. Conscription expands size of armies
- B. Growing influence of military leaders

#### IV. The Outbreak of War: The Summer of 1914

- A. Another Crisis in the Balkans
- B. Assassination of Francis Ferdinand
  - 1. carried out by a Serbian terrorist organization
  - 2. Austrian intervention backed by Germany; declares war on Serbia
- C. Declarations of War
  - 1. Tsar Nicholas II orders partial mobilization in support of Serbia, followed by full mobilization
  - 2. Germany declares war on Russia August 1
  - 3. Schlieffen Plan demands neutralization of France before war with Russia
  - 4. Great Britain declares war over Britain over violation of Belgian neutrality

### The War

#### I. 1914-1915: Illusions & Stalemate

- A. European attitudes toward the beginning of war: enthusiasm and nationalism; belief that war would be over in a few weeks; sense of adventure
- B. War in the West
  - 1. failure of the Schlieffen Plan
  - 2. First Battle of the Marne, September 6-10, 1914
  - 3. stalemate: trench warfare
- C. War in the East
  - 1. Russian Failures: Battle of Tannenberg, August 30, 1914 and Battle of Masurian Lakes, September 15, 1914
  - 2. Austrian Failures: Galicia and Serbia
  - 3. Germans come to Austria's aid

- II. 1916-1917: The Great Slaughter
  - A. Trench warfare: no effective way to return to a war of mobility; thousands upon thousand of lives lost
  - B. Daily Life in the Trenches
- III. The Widening of the War
  - A. August 1914: Ottoman Empire enters the war on the side of the Central Powers
  - B. May 1915: Italy enters the war on the side of the Allies
  - C. A Global Conflict
    - 1. Middle East and Lawrence of Arabia (1888-1935)
    - 2. Allies seize German colonies in Africa
    - 3. Africans used for fighting and labor
    - 4. Japan joins the Allies on August 23, 1914
  - D. Entry of the United States
    - 1. the United States tried to remain neutral
    - 2. sinking of the Lusitania, May 7, 1915
    - 3. return to unrestricted submarine warfare January 1917
    - 4. United States enters the war, April 6, 1917
    - 5. Bolshevik Revolution, 1917
- IV. A New Kind of Warfare
  - A. Air Power
    - 1. 1915: first use of airplanes on the battle-front
    - 2. German use of zeppelins
  - B. Tanks
    - 1. 1916: first use of tanks on the battlefield
    - 2. early tanks ineffective
    - 3. 1918: British Mark V first effective tank
    - 4. will become more significant in World War II
- VI. The Home Front: The Impact of Total War
  - A. Total War: Political Centralization and Economic Regimentation
    - 1. conscription
    - 2. nationalization of transportation systems and industries
    - 3. Germany has the most success
    - 4. both Britain and France also establish war governments, but less successfully
    - 5. Russians have the least success
  - B. Public Order and Public Opinion
    - 1. strike activity increases dramatically
    - 2. opposition from liberals and socialists
    - 3. dealing with unrest: expansion of police powers, Defense of the Realm Act (Britain)
    - 3. use of propaganda
  - C. The Social Impact of Total War
    - 1. labor benefits: end to unemployment, greater acceptance of trade unions
    - 2. new roles for women
    - 3. did not eliminate class conflict; economic impact felt unevenly



## War and Revolution

### I. The Russian Revolution

#### A. War and Discontent

1. Nicholas II unprepared to lead; army ill-equipped
2. autocratic rule causes discontent
3. influence of Rasputin

#### B. The March Revolution

1. problems in Petrograd
2. march of the women, March 8, 1917; soldiers join the marchers
3. tsarist regime falls apart; Provisional Government takes control
  - a. Alexander Kerensky (1881-1970)
  - b. tried to carry on the war
4. Soviets sprang up: Bolsheviks under the leadership of Vladimir Ulianov, 1870-1924
  - a. sent back to Russia in a sealed train by the Germans
  - b. "Peace, land and bread"
  - c. became dedicated to violent revolution and the destruction of Capitalism
5. Army Order #1 leads to military chaos

#### C. The Bolshevik Revolution

1. Bolsheviks control Petrograd and Moscow soviets
2. collapse of Provisional Government, November 6-7, 1917
3. nationalization of land essentially ratifies peasant seizure of land
4. factories turned over to committees of workers
5. Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, March 3, 1918

#### D. Civil War

1. Bolshevik (Red) army and Anti-Bolshevik (White) army
2. murder of the Tsar and his family (July 16, 1918)
3. disunity among the white army
4. "war communism" and "revolutionary terror"
5. invasion of allied troops has a minor effect
6. 1921: Communists victory

### II. The Last Year of the War

#### A. Germany capitulates

1. last German offensive, March 21-July 18, 1918
2. Allied counterattack, Second Battle of the Marne, July 18, 1918
3. General Ludendorff informs German leaders that the war is lost
4. William II abdicates, November 9, 1918
5. Republic established: too little too late

#### B. The Casualties of the War

1. 8 to 9 million soldiers killed, 22 million wounded
2. hundreds of thousands die of civil war, starvation, and disease
3. Armenian genocide

### III. Revolutionary Upheavals in Germany and Austria-Hungary

#### A. Revolution in Germany

1. two parallel governments: parliamentary republic and revolutionary socialist republic

2. failure of radicals to achieve control
3. created a deep fear of communism in Germany
- B. Revolution in Austria
  1. ethnic upheaval
  2. formation of independent republics: Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia

### The Peace Settlement

- I. Peace Aims
  - A. Woodrow Wilson, Fourteen Points
  - B. Pragmatism of other states conflicts with Wilson's idealism
  - C. Lloyd George determined to make Germany pay
  - D. Georges Clemenceau of France concerned with his nation's security
  - E. January 25, 1919, the principle of the League of Nations adopted
- II. The Treaty of Versailles
  - A. Five separate treaties (Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, and the Ottoman Empire)
  - B. The most important was the Treaty of Versailles with Germany, June 18, 1919
    1. Article 231, War Guilt Clause, orders reparations
    2. 100,000 man army
    3. loss of Alsace and Lorraine
    4. sections of Prussia to the new Polish state
    5. demilitarization in the Rhine
    6. German charges of a "dictated peace"
- III. The Other Peace Treaties
  - A. German and Russian Empires lost territory in eastern Europe
  - B. Austria-Hungary disintegrations into nation-states: Finland, Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, and Hungary
  - C. Romania acquired additional lands from Russia, Hungary, and Bulgaria
  - D. Yugoslavia led by former Serbia
  - E. Compromises will lead to future problems
  - F. Minorities in every eastern European state
  - G. Ottoman Empire dismembered
    1. promises of independence of Arab states in the Middle East
    2. mandates
      - a. France – Lebanon and Syria
      - b. Britain – Iraq and Palestine
  - H. United States Senate rejects the Versailles Peace Treaty

## GLOSSARY

**Bolsheviks:** a small faction of the Russian Social Democratic Party who were led by Lenin and dedicated to violent revolution; seized power in Russia in 1917 and were subsequently renamed the Communists.

**Conscription:** a military draft.

**Genocide:** the systematic destruction and annihilation of a cultural or racial group.