

# AP European History Study Guide

## Crisis of the Later Middle Ages

- Little Ice Age→ Poor harvests→ Great Famine→ Susceptibility to disease + less energy→ Lower productivity→ Higher food Prices
- Typhoid fever→ Decrease in population + Decrease in Livestock → Famine and Death
- Abandonment of homesteads→ vagabondage + land going to rich→ migration of town to farm

## **The Black Death**

- Medicinal practices did not help and did not prove the plague's origin
- Summer 1348- English vanquish Scots and Irish
- Edward III most powerful ruler in Europe
  - He died from the plague
- Yersinia pestis- scientific name
- Traveled via cloth, rats, etc.
- Infected bodies came to Europe via Kaffa
- Took 6 days after bite from infected flea for symptoms to show
- 1 week to overwhelm immune system
- first to die were oldest, youngest, poorest
- Bigger city = bigger shock
- Miasma:
  - Herbologists making random remedies
  - No more serfs
  - Labor shortage
  - Laws of supply and demand change the economy
  - Shortage of priests: laymen and laywomen allowed to hear confessions

## *Effect of the Black Death*

<i>Social</i>	<i>Cultural</i>	<i>Economic</i>	<i>Psychological</i>
Family relations broken	Questioning of Church	loss of labor = Inflation	General pessimism
Jews are scapegoats	Decrease in faith	Sold homes	Constant fear of death
Isolated upper class	Decrease in morals	more vagabonds	loss of modesty
Elder & young die		serfs could leave	Questioning God
			reminder of wickedness

## **The 100 Years' War**

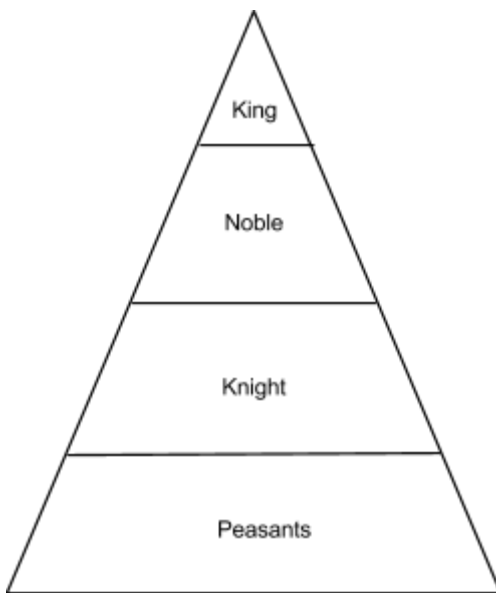
- Not 100 years of constant warfare (on/off)
- Between people of England and people of France
- Not two define Nations back then
- During war, England claimed 1/3 of modern French territory

- England took Aquitaine
- Border expansion
- Feudal disputes
- Royal families were all related
- French heir was english; Edward II
- Commercial Conflicts
- Wool trade and Flanders
- Trade disrupted
- War had a tremendous cost
- Large debt lead to heavy taxation
- Heavy taxation slowed wool trade
- Physical devastation
- Rich farmland was destroyed
- Less food production
- Less areas for livestock to feed
- Less population
- Rise of Propaganda
- Use of priests
- Work for poor knights
- New Weapons/End of Chivalry (longbows)
- Social Disarray - Law enforcement enlisted in war
- Increase in crime
- Military training /strategy refinement
- Major migration: rural → Urban
- Serfs are leaving manors: feudalism is degrading
- Growth of commerce
- English Parliament, French Absolutism, Nationalism goes up

### **Role of the Church**

- Salvation and death were on people's minds everyday
- Only source of education/literacy
- Preservation of classics
- Role in Gov (cleric/clerk)
- Connection to nobility
- By 14th Century, Church owns 30% of Europe
- Fighting Bishops 15th-16th centuries
- Pope Crowned every king
- Confirmed legitimacy of Royalty throughout Europe

## *Feudalism*



- 10% annual income of everyone for the Church (tithing)
- Church as Lord and Vassal
- Great Wealth of Church raises issues
- Some kings fought for investiture (appointment of bishops)
- Church leaders are less holy
- Clerical celibacy was because of the claiming of church property
- Babylonian Captivity: 70 years of popes live in Avignon
- Pluralism
- Absenteeism
- Nepotism
- Clerical luxury
- Selling of Indulgences (buy forgiveness)
- Interference of nobles
- Clerical immorality
- Simony (buying and selling of church offices)
- The Great Schism: 40 years of French and Roman Popes
- Conciliar Movement- John Wycliffe
- Lay piety accelerated while faith in Priests declined
- Movement says that General Assembly/Councils should run the church
- Members of councils would be nobles, knights, and laymen
- Pope gets his power from God AND Christian people
- “Constitutional” form of Church government
- William of Ockham 1324; Franciscan; Papal accountability
- Marsiglio of Padua 1324; Denying civil authority of Church
- John Wycliffe: pre-Luther radicalism
- Institutions don't like change
- Wycliffe educated in Oxford
- Questioned Papal infallibility

- True Church was invisible; no institution could grant entrance or exclude anyone
- Salvation is achieved through one's own relationship with God, not through the Church
- Repudiated selling of indulgences
- Translated the Bible into English (this was a problem)
- 1428: Pope ordered his books to be destroyed
- Feudalism challenged by the Hundred Years' War and Black Death
- Church challenged by abuses and Conciliar movement
- Council of Pisa 1409: Both popes deposed and a 3rd elected
- 3 popes- not good
- Council of Constance 1414-1418
  - End Schism
  - Reform Church
  - End Heresy
- Executed John Hus (Czech version of Wycliffe)
- All 3 popes deposed and elected Martin V
- Martin V promptly ended council, Schism ended, reform still needed

## Renaissance

- rebirth of Greek and Roman Classics
- innovation
- question past beliefs
- curiosity
- advancement on ways of thinking
- escape from the "Dark Ages"
- more interest in art
- more commerce and social hierarchies
- spread of literacy among higher classes
- couldn't happen without evolution of towns
- Trading centers were villages
- existed all over Europe
- villages become "towns" when they obtained political rights
- towns had corporate liberties
- they could tax their people
- Economic Solidarity
- Increase number of rich = rising land prices + consolidations based on wealth = Urban Nobility
- Guilds were formed within towns for collective supervision of their affairs
- Built and maintained the city walls, regulated trade, taxes and kept civil order
- Apprentice → Journeyman → Master
- Florence:
  - wool industry
  - Trade brings enormous wealth
  - Merchants and bankers get control of Papal Banking
- commercial Leagues -- collections of towns that trade with each other

- Urban Nobility -- Lords who sold their land and moved to towns
- Popolo -- Peasants who were rising in power and rioted against the town
- Signori -- Families that run the town

### **Balance of Power**

- If one city state got too powerful, the others would keep them in check
- Florence, Venice, Milan, and Papal States are the most powerful
- Birth of Modern Diplomacy

### **Philosophical Roots of Renaissance**

#### *Humanism*

- Search for Perfection
- Return to Roman and Greek Classics (to know mankind)
- Plato as ideal of pure perfect beauty
- Miraculous nature of man
- No limits to human achievement (Divine)

#### *Individualism*

- Human uniqueness
- Self conscious awareness
- “Movers and Shakers”
- Desire for excellence

#### *Secularism*

- Materialistic (Usury)
- Worldly
- Scientific

What role did Humanism, Virtu, and Secularism play in the Renaissance as an Art and Cultural Movement?

- Humanism- Wanted Perfect art
- Virtu- Their art could be unique
- Secularism- Art didn't have to be religious
- Renaissance definition of artist is God's tool
- Definition changes during the Renaissance
- Art = Individual and Corporate power
- Art sends a message → they are rich
- Urban Nobility = New Consumerism
- Art; Classical to Renaissance themes
- Gothic art was not lost
- Artist and Genius
- Arts impact on Politics, Intellectualism, and Education
- Still an elitist phenomenon (only for rich)
- Difference in Architecture, Sculpture, and Art

<u>Humanism</u>	<i>How was he/she a humanist</i>	<i>Famous works</i>	<i>Basic Ideas/Philosophies</i>
<b>Petrarch</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proposed a new type of education: study of the classics</li> <li>Rediscovered the classics of literature and philosophy, and labelled the Dark Ages</li> <li>Advocated study of Latin classics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Canzoniere</li> <li>Trionfi</li> <li>Secretum</li> <li>De Viris Illustribus</li> <li>Rerum Memorandum Libri</li> <li>De Otio Religiosorum</li> <li>Carmen Bucolicum</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thought Latin writers reached a level of perfection</li> <li>Thought modern day writers should follow these ancient examples</li> <li>Believed the recovery of classical texts would bring about a new, golden age</li> </ul>
<b>Cicero</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wrote Latin Masterpieces</li> <li>Inspired Petrarch</li> <li>Transformed the Latin Language into a medium not a utilitarian language</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>De Re Publica</li> <li>Orator</li> <li>Brutus</li> <li>De Gloria</li> <li>De Officiis</li> <li>De Legibus</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Orator</li> <li>Laws</li> <li>Duties</li> </ul>
<b>Ficino/Mirandola</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interested in Greek Philosophies</li> <li>Interested in Latin Literature</li> <li>Proposed that humanity was a crucial link in the hierarchy of spiritual beings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>De amore</li> <li>De vita libri tres</li> <li>De vita</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plato was a divinely inspired precursor to Christ</li> <li>Believed in virtue</li> <li>Believed in Christian desire for perfection of love</li> </ul>
<b>Castiglione</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shaped the court</li> <li>Was the basis on courtly behavior</li> <li>Incredibly influential author</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Book of the Courtier</li> <li>Superbi colli e voi, sacre ruine</li> <li>De morte Raphaelis pictoris</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Has ideas on how a gentleman should be</li> <li>Discussed a perfect court lady</li> <li>Modeled the perfect court</li> </ul>
<b>Machiavelli</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discussed competitive framework of an Italian city</li> <li>Addresses problems of society and government</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Prince</li> <li>Reform of Florence</li> <li>The Discoveries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A leader is there to make the difficult decision for his subjects</li> <li>Good laws follow naturally from good military</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Had radical attacks on medieval Catholic theory</li> </ul>		
<b>Christine De Pizan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Had unique approach to scholastic learned tradition</li> <li>● Learned from Italian poets</li> <li>● Taught about mythology, legend, and history</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Book of City and Ladies</li> <li>● The Treasure of City and Ladies</li> <li>● The Book of Three Virtues</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Writes and speaks of “Distributive Justice”</li> <li>● Social equality</li> <li>● Justice for all</li> </ul>
<b>Thomas More</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Was a social philosopher</li> <li>● Advocated for all types of Reforms possible</li> <li>● Had an ideal vision of morality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Utopia</li> <li>● History of King Richard III</li> <li>● A Merry Jest</li> <li>● Apology</li> <li>● Latin Poems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● idea that he could dismiss one authority and take another</li> <li>● idea for perfect city</li> <li>● Did not accept disagreement</li> </ul>
<b>Desiderius Erasmus</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Translated New Testament from Latin and Greek</li> <li>● Led reforms by translations</li> <li>● focused on literacy and religious reforms</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● On Free Will</li> <li>● The Praise of Folly</li> <li>● Julius Exclusus</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Used powerful verbal effects when speaking</li> <li>● Used cunning puns</li> <li>● Used extensive irony</li> </ul>

## Reformation

### **Abuses of the Church**

- Greedy
- Selling Indulgences
- Pluralism
- Simony (buying offices)
- clerical absenteeism
- clerical immorality
- nepotism
- uneducated
- John Wycliffe
- John Hus
- Martin Luther went to school to become a lawyer Wittenberg
- became a priest
- Reformation has to do with power, politics and money
- Indulgences were sold quickly and casually

- people buying indulgences were poor
- priests would pay for prostitutes
- lots of superstition
- peasants are more gullible and most vulnerable
- undermined relics
- fear tactics used to sell indulgences
- 95 theses spread ideas with the printing press
- sola scriptura
- bread and wine are symbolic not literal

### **Social Impact of Lutheranism**

- reduction of clergy privilege
- establishment of preacherships
- discontent = willing listeners
- Luther's "liberalism" attracted many preachers/ministers
- Peasants saw Lutheranism as a means to get social reform
- The Twelve Articles
- Luther had a way with words = Desire to read Luther
- Impact of the Printing press
  - Zwingli
  - Calvin
- Translated Bible into German and later other vernacular languages
- Women's work given more dignity
- Raised religious status of the commercial classes
- Liberalized views of marriage
- German Nationalism vs Rome
- German Princes' independence from Rome, Charles V, and money
- John Calvin 1509-1564      born in France
- Studied Law
- Works to further the Reformation
- 1541, Geneva, helped establish a "Christian Society" government by reformed civil and religious leaders
- an exceptional scholar and preacher
- worked to understand the scripture
- stressed education
- Hard Work is praised and rewarded
- High moral standards were set in place, encouraged and enforced
- Family life was praised
- Geneva was run by lay leaders
- Duty was to oversee and carry out demands set for ne Christian Society
- Predestination - you can't change your path to heaven or hell, but you can try to reveal it to yourself and others
- Calvin's ideas influenced
  - Presbyterian - Scotland



- Huguenot - France
- Puritan - England
- Peasants Revolts of 1525 (The Twelve Articles)
- Strengthened power of Lay Leaders
- Rebellion against church = Rebellion against king
- Luther = Nationalism
- Empowerment of German Princes
- Religious Wars; Switzerland and Germany
- Disintegration of imperial authority
- 1555 - Peace of Augsburg: Political Fragmentation of Germany until 19th century
- The “Protestant Wind” helps deflect the Spanish Armada 1588
- Henry VIII and the English Reformation
- He wants a divorce to marry someone else and have a son
- ANti-monasticism and the pilgrimage of grace
- Mary Tudor (1553-58); Catholic
- Elizabeth (1558-1603); Protestant
- Mary Queen of Scots; Catholic; executed for conspiracy
- Philip II of Spain urged by Pope to retaliate

<u>Spread of Protestantism</u>	<b>Anabaptists</b>	<b>Church of Scotland</b>	<b>Ireland/ Sweden/ Norway/ Denmark</b>	<b>Eastern Europe</b>	<b>Church of England</b>
<i>Major Characters</i>	Lutherans	King James Mary Queen of Scots John Knox* -follower of Calvin, Book of Common Order	Henry VII Irish Parliament	Ferdinand of Bohemia John Hus	Henry VIII Elizabeth I Thomas Cromwell
<i>Major Beliefs</i>	Sola Scriptura Free chance of religious faith Pacifists Literalists Adult Baptism	Similar to Calvinism Predestination Sola Scriptura Mass is abolished Preaching is important	Lutheran Sola Scriptura Sola Fide	Utraquist- communion of bread and wine	Divorce allowed Pope not in control Monarch in control
<i>Role of Clergy</i>	teachers elected their own ministers ministers could be women	Minister Presber run the church	Clergy was leader	n/a	Same as Catholic; monarch head of church

<i>Role of Scripture</i>	Sola Scriptura	Sola Scriptura	Sola Scriptura	n/a	Same as Catholic
<i>Economic Effect</i>	Poor unemployed ineffective	More ecclestial income for the government	n/a	Merchants banned from areas where beliefs differed	More ecclestial income for the government
<i>Political Effect</i>	No power Separation of Church and State	<u>NOT</u> separation of Church and state Ended papal authority	Sweden became independent Separation of Church and State	Fragmentation of states	Monarch gains power <u>NOT</u> separation of church and state Ended Papal authority
<i>Social Effect</i>	Instigated turmoil through presence	Nationalism Closer to English Puritans	rebellions	doctrinal differences between sects, prevented united opposition towards Catholic Church	Increase in nationalism Pilgrims

### **The Catholic Reformation: Why So Little So Slowly?**

- Lateran Council 1512, Pre-Luther, dominated by Italians
- Slow Bureaucracy of Rome
- Institutions don't like change
- Pope's fear loss of power through calling councils
- Papal Materialism
- Political distractions
- Council of Trent
- Called by Pope Paul III
- Meets Intermittently
- Lutherans and Calvinists were invited to Council of Trent
- Reaffirm Catholic Doctrine
- Appoint "Reform" Cardinals
- Establish Roman Inquisition
- Reform Abuses of Church
- No act of Council goes into action without papal approval... Reform?
- Reaffirm Transubstantiation
- Salvation is works and faith
- Scripture and Tradition equal
- Reaffirm 7 sacraments

- Reaffirm priesthood
- Only Lateran Bible is official
- Individual man cannot interpret the Bible on his own
- Celibacy and Monasticism maintained
- Existence of Purgatory affirmed (indulgences)
- Veneration of saints, relics, images and pilgrimages declared spiritually useful
- Council of Trent was more successful in Institutional Reform than in Doctrinal Reform
  - Curbed Clergy sexual behavior
  - Abolished Absenteeism
  - Bishops must visit every religious house once a year
  - Abolished Pluralism
  - Every diocese must have a seminary
  - Forbade the sale of indulgences Trained to Laity
  - New religious orders: Jesuits, Ursulines
  - Preserved Central Nature of Papacy
- The Catholic Reformation was not seen as immediately successful, but “righted the ship” and set the foundation for a more solid and sound Catholic Church that would defend the faith in a series of European Wars

## **Religious Wars**

### *French War on Huguenots 1515-1559*

- Concordat of Bologna - Investiture
- Huguenots were mostly nobles
- Local Lords instituted calvinism: peasants followed
- Huguenots persecution
- 30 years of weak kings = Chaos
- St. Bartholomew’s Day Massacre
- 1593: Politiques
- Henry of Navarre - French Absolutism
- 1598: Edict of Nantes - public worship granted to Calvinists in 150 fortified towns

### *Spanish Habsburg Netherlands*

- Calvinism centralized in low countries
- Charles V abdicates from throne of Holy Roman Empire
- Gives Netherlands to Philip II
- Philip II sent Catholic governor
- Dutch nobles petitioned to kick Philip II out
- Philip II refused and rebellion broke out
- Dutch Independence
  - Cathedral of Notre Dame
- Philip II sent inquisition
- 7 Northern Provinces: Union of Utrecht
- England helped Northern Provinces - wool trade
- Mary Queen of Scots plotted to kill Elizabeth with help from King Philip II and Pope

- Pope urges Philip II to invade England
- 1588 - English defeat Spanish Armada Protestant Wind
- 1609 - Philip III asked for treaty asking for peace from 7 Northern Provinces
- United Netherlands is independent

*30 Years' War 1618-1648*

- Not 30 years of constant warfare
- starts as a civil war for religion
- defenestration of Prague
- Ferdinand wants to make Bohemia Catholic
- 2 Catholics thrown out the window
- Peace of Augsburg was falling apart
- Left out Calvinists
- Protestants fight for control of duchies
- 1608 protestant union
- Spanish help Catholic
- England help Protestant
- Protestantism wiped out in Bohemia
- 1629 Edict of Restitution - pay for damage
- Protestant princes that took land from Catholicism had to give it back
- France was Catholic but backed the Protestants
- This is because they wanted to weaken the monarchy
- Swedish Phase; Gustavus Adolphus with French Catholic Support
- War became International
- Peace of Westphalia 1648
  - Renewed terms of Peace of Augsburg: Added Calvinism
  - United Provinces were formally recognized
  - Protestants kept church territories
  - Pope has no role in German religious affairs
  - Major religious wars came to an end

<u>Religious Wars</u>	<b>The Netherlands 1560-1588</b>	<b>France 1559-1598</b>	<b>30 Years' War 1618-1648</b>
<i>Causes</i>	Corruption in Catholic Church Civil War between Protestant and Catholic Spain wanted no more Protestantism England Supported Dutch Murder of William the Silent Collapse of Antwerp	Feebleness of French Monarchy: -3 sons of Henry II -Controlled by Catherine de Medici Nobility took advantage of weak monarchy Feudal disorder Calvinists and Catholics have opposing ideas	Religious war between Catholics and Protestants Peace of Augsburg Spanish were interested in German states -Held Spanish Netherlands -Held Italian states France surrounded by Habsburg States -eager to exert its power over weak German states

			-Catholic France participated in the Protestant side of the War Sweden and Denmark were interested in gaining control over northern German States Dutch Revolt Dispute for Bohemian Throne
<i>Timeline</i>	1566-87: Revolt of Netherlands 1581: Union of Utrecht	1559-60: Francis II 1560-74: Charles IX 1574-89: Henry III Aug. 24 1572-Sep. 3 1572: St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre 1598: Edict of Nantes	1618-25: Bohemian Revolt -Protestant Bohemia ruled by Catholic Ferdinand -Ottomans supported Protestants 1620-28: Huguenot rebellion 1625-29: Danish intervention 1630-35: Swedish intervention 1635-48: French Intervention
<i>Results/Impacts</i>	English economy affected Union of Utrecht split 7 different nations Catholic League Spain lost Northern Netherlands	Huguenots granted public in 150 fortified towns Prepared way for French Absolutism	Major witchcraft persecution Division of Germany into many territories Establish Sweden as a state in Europe German states lost 25-40% of population

- Physical devastation
  - Cities sacked
  - wool towns disappeared
  - Farmlands destroyed
  - massive inflation
  - 1/3 farmer population killed increase cost of labor
  - peasants loss of land = New Serfdom

#### *Dissolution of Holy Roman Empire*

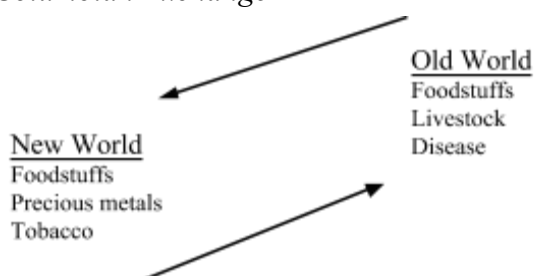
- Political impact of Luther not confirmed in politics and international law
- Dutch and Swiss independence
- Dutch gain Portuguese Brazil, and Indonesia
- New Constitution, over 300 German states declared sovereign
- Germany falls back into feudalism
- 2nd Dark Ages for Germany
- Idea of one monarch for all of Europe is gone for good
- Germany doesn't play any part in European affairs

- Political and Cultural vacuum created in central Europe
- Progress then left to Western or Atlantic “States”

## European Exploration, Discovery, and Colonization

- Vikings 9th and 10th centuries - first explorers
- Crusades 11th and 12th centuries
- Reasons for exploring
  - Curiosity - Scientific curiosity (spirit of Renaissance)
  - Religious Motives (Memories to Crusades)(Preacher John)
  - Wealth, Gold (National and Personal)
  - Prestige
  - Protection
  - Passage to the East (spices)
  - Power
- Who
  - Portuguese (1481)
  - Spanish (1492)
  - Dutch (1560)
  - English (1589)
  - French (1600)
- Where
  - Portuguese down coast of Africa into Indian Ocean and Malaysia (Diaz and Degana)
  - Spanish in North and South America, the Caribbean (Columbia and Magellan)
  - Dutch takeover Portuguese
  - French in Canada and Mississippi River Valley
  - English and Dutch on Eastern Seaboard
- New Technologies
  - Galley vs. Caravel
  - Manpower vs. Wind
  - Shallow hull vs. Deep hull
  - Cannon
  - Personal weapons
  - Magnetic compass
  - Astrolabe
  - Improved maps and Charts

### *Columbian Exchange*



## Mercantilism

- British-French Rivalry
- Spanish Colonial System
- Mid-Eighteenth Century
- American War for independence
- African Slave trade
  
- Reasons for Colonialism
  - Solidify Claim
  - Gold and Silver
  - Resources
    - Fur (French)
    - Lumber (British)
- Primary reason for colonialism is to extract wealth from the land
- *How do you use the colonies once you establish them?*
- \*\*\*Colonies only exist for the good of the mother country\*\*\*
- Laws were passed allowing colonies to only help their mother country
- If you get rich as a colonist, you are breaking the law
- Mercantilism helped the empire get rich, not the colonists
- The most powerful country during this time, is the wealthiest
- Sell more than you buy
- Strive for self-sufficiency

## Absolutism and Constitutionalism

- caused by need for peace at home and war abroad
- Divine Right; absolute but not arbitrary
- Full Royal sovereignty
- A government's right to rule
- Abolition of Civil Liberty
- Cooperation of Nobility and Church
- Financial Independence from Nobility
- Loyal Bureaucracy (Middle Class), Councils, "Intendants"
- Loyal Standing Army; war as an activity of the state
- Extra-Legal Police; Spies
- Propaganda Machines

<i>Bureaucracies Before</i>	<i>Bureaucracies After</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Split up offices</li> <li>● Held by nobles</li> <li>● Lost power               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Expansion</li> <li>○ Wars</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Absolutism meant for benefit of state</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● State armies formed, no need to rely on nobles for support during wars               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Stricter control of Nobles' actions, greater finances</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ lack of beneficial motives</li> <li>○ Sovereignty divided</li> <li>○ No clear directions</li> <li>● Govt. bureaucracy matter of nobles</li> </ul>	
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<i>Armies Before</i>	<i>Armies After</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● State armies weren't professional</li> <li>● Few armies during peace</li> <li>● Nobles had private armies and could choose to support the king</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Permanent standing armies</li> <li>● Monarchs alone recruited and maintained armies</li> <li>● King deployed armies everywhere</li> <li>● Armies became a basic feature</li> </ul>

### The Netherlands

- Independent from Spain
- 17th Century "Golden Age of Netherlands"
- Fishing, shipping, manufacturing, engineering, banking
- Dutch East India Company
- Highest Standard of Living in Europe
- Best at draining swamps
- Strong middle class
- Religious toleration
- Internationalism

#### *Dutch Constitutionalism*

- Constitutional Republic
- Confederation of independent provinces led by Holland
- Government controlled by strong middle class oligarchy; merchants and bankers, "Regents"
- States General; federal assembly only power over foreign affairs
- Stadtholder represented each province to States General like a governor
- Calvinist BUT Toleration
- Dutch became World's Bankers

<b>Difference Between West &amp; East After 1300</b>
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<i>West</i>	<i>East</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Evolving systems of empire/modern state</li> <li>● Anchors: France and England</li> <li>● Increasing towns</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Weak monarchs and ineffective empires <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Nobility has more power</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Anchors: Austria, Prussia, and Russia</li> </ul>



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Commercial Revolution</li> <li>● Productive Human Labor</li> <li>● Growing Strong Middle Class</li> <li>● Increasingly free, mobile labor</li> <li>● Devolving landed nobility</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Few towns</li> <li>● Inefficient, simple Agrarian Economy</li> <li>● Less Productive Human Labor</li> <li>● No middle class; disempowerment towns</li> <li>● Increase Serfdom = plantation</li> </ul>
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**Post Mongols, Early Modern Russia**

- Russia converted to Orthodox Christianity... Constantinople, not Rome, is religious center
- Orthodoxy didn't support schools, learning, or charities
- Russia was under Asiatic Rule (Mongols) for 240 years; 1240-1480
- Geography; lack of warm water/warm water port
- Commerce and Communication with West difficult
- Russia traditionally faced East

*Was Russia different than Europe?*

- Had serfdom
- Manorial and feudal system
- Duma
- shared goal of centralization
- Repression of nobility
- Serfdom returned to Eastern Europe
- Peasant revolts
- Increasing secularism
- Peter the Great: Wanted to selectively Westernize Russia

<u>Evolution of Eastern Absolutism</u>	<b>Hapsburg Austria</b>	<b>Prussia</b>	<b>Russia</b>
<i>Condition/Role of Nobility</i>	-reduced power of the Bohemian Estates after the Battle of the White Mountain -loyal Catholic nobles given land by Ferdinand II -Hungarian Nobility thwarted the full development of absolutism	-nobility controlled counts/judiciary -Junkers -service nobility	-princes survived Mongols -Boyard Nobility -Tsar was head noble -Ivan IV (the terrible) -service nobility
<i>Condition/Role Of Peasants and Commoners</i>	-condition worsened with three days per week of unpaid labor -lost rights, power to the lords -majority -peasant revolts -no middle class	-hereditary subjugation -nobility could tax -runaway punishment -no middle class	-drafted to military -serve the tsar -protect = Cossacks -no middle class

<i>Make Up of Ruling Families/Oligarchies</i>	-Bohemian Estates, the representative assemblies, dominated by nobility -Pragmatic Sanction, Hapsburg possessions under a single heir, might be female -Hapsburgs (HRE, Spain, Netherlands)	-Hohenzollern -Junkers/landed nobility -Hapsburg/Brandenburg -elector of Brandenburg -service nobility	-boyard -service nobility -Romanov (Ivan - Nicholas I, 1917)
<i>Role of the Military and War</i>	-Hapsburgs of Austria emerged from the Thirty Years' War impoverished and exhausted -Turkish War expanded the Hapsburg empire into Hungary -standing army	-most militarized -Sparta of the North -Frederick William I -military centered -peace through strength	-military as police force -Peter the Great, reforms Russian army -permanent army -navy, no warm-water ports
<i>Foreign Policy Goals</i>	-to unify the Holy Roman Empire -to establish rule over Bohemia -to centralize in Austria, Styria, and the Tyrol -to claim Hungary (Magyars) -different ethnicities	-unite the three provinces -Brandenburg, Prussia, holdings on the Rhine -conquest/strong military	-allied with Denmark and Poland -conquer Sweden port -expansion west: Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania
<i>Other: Religion, Urban Classes, Towns/Villages, etc</i>	-Protestantism was stamped out, religious unity achieved		

## Scientific Revolution

### *Causes*

- Medieval Education
  - Endowments
  - Permanent Professorships
  - Collection of body of knowledge
  - Diffused learning from China, India, Middle East
- Renaissance
  - Money
  - Curiosity
  - Trial and Error
  - Recovery of Aristotle and Classic Science
- Global Expansion
  - Necessity is the mother of invention
  - Intersection of math, astronomy, and motion

- Strong navies resulted in government support of science
- Development of more advanced calculating instruments
- Reformation
  - Question the Church
  - Church is not infallible

<u>Scientific Revolution</u>	<i>Question or Problem Addressed</i>	<i>Findings/Advancements/Inventions/Innovation</i>	<i>How did his work change the medieval world view</i>
<b>Copernicus</b>	- the sun, rather than the Earth, was at the center of the universe	-Copernican hypothesis	-put the stars at rest, their movement was simply a result of the earth's rotation -a universe of staggering size, if the earth moved around the sun and yet the stars appear in the same place -earth as just another planet
<b>Brahe</b>	-all the planets revolved around the sun and the sun and planets revolved around the earth and moon	-mass of data -advanced observatory	(his work was made significant by Kepler)
<b>Kepler</b>	-the universe was built on mystical mathematical relationships and a musical harmony of the heavenly bodies	-laws of planetary motion	-orbits of the planets around the sun are elliptical rather than circular -the planets do not move at a uniform speed in their orbits -the time a planet takes to make a complete orbit is only related to its distance from the sun
<b>Galileo</b>	-a uniform force produced a uniform acceleration	-experimental method -law of inertia	-rest was not the natural state of objects; an object continues in motion forever unless stopped by an external force -the galaxy is nothing else but a mass of innumerable stars planted together in clusters
<b>Newton</b>	-to integrate in a single explanatory system the astronomy of Copernicus as corrected by Kepler with the physic of Galileo and his predecessors	-united the experimental and theoretical: mathematical sides of modern science -law of universal gravitation -a set of mathematical laws that explain motion and mechanics	-every body in the universe attracts every other body in the universe in a precise mathematical relationship, whereby the force of attraction is proportional to the quantity of matter of the objects and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between them

<b>Bacon</b>	-new knowledge had to be pursued through empirical, experimental research, not through speculative reasoning for building general theories	-empiricism	-the researcher who wants to learn more about anything, should not speculate about them, but rather collect a multitude of specimens and then compare and analyze them
<b>Descartes</b>	-necessary to doubt everything that could be reasonably doubted, and then to use deductive reasoning from self-evident principles to ascertain scientific laws	-Cartesian dualism	-a perfect correspondence between geometry and algebra and the geometrical, spatial figures could be expressed as algebraic equations and vice versa -all substances “matter” and “mind” physical and spiritual

### *Impacts of the Scientific Revolution*

- Development of advanced and competitive scientific community
- Science becomes its own subject in university
- Introduction to new revolutionary methods
- Creation of new instruments and scientific tools
- Practical affairs increasingly affected by the Scientific Revolution
  - Health
  - Wealth
  - Happiness
- Ideas and Repercussions go far beyond realm of science
  - Religion
    - Essence of God and Man
  - Order and Harmony
  - Strength of Human Reason
  - Rational Problem Solving

### Enlightenment

- caused by Scientific Revolution
- Rationalism to solve problems
- National laws that govern human behaviour
- Birth of “Social Science”
- “Improvability”
- “Progress”
- “Deliberate Problem Solving”
- Profoundly secular
- Upper and urban middle class phenomenon

- Centered in France (after death of Louis XIV, and spread throughout the western world)
- More than about “sin” and “salvation”
- Renaissance looked back, while the Enlightenment looked forward

#### *Enlightenment and Science*

- Scientific inquiry is basis for rationalism
- Human reason
- Skeptical of “Tradition”
- Conflict with faith
- Scientific Advancements led to more Enlightenment

#### *Enlightenment and Faith*

- Rationalism conflicts blind faith
- Church threatened by anti-traditionalism
- Catholics and Protestants were wary of the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment
- Skeptics grow to doubt the existence of God... cannot be proven
- No absolute, universal, truth
- “If anything is possible, then what is right and wrong?”
- Impact of global travel
- Melding of Science and Faith:
  - Voltaire and Deism
    - God is a natural phenomenon
- People are not predestined, “tabula rasa”

#### *Enlightenment and Politics*

- Role of “*philosophes*”
  - French for Philosophers
  - groups of thinkers
- Doubting state sponsored Church = Doubting the state itself
- Enlightenment = bigger, more expensive government
- Different between the “Public” and the people
  - Public were the learned and powerful
  - People was everyone else
- Centrality of “Liberty” vs. “Tyranny”
- Contract Theory of Government
  - John Locke, “Second Treatise”
- Separation of Powers
  - Montesquieu, “The Spirit of Laws”
- Birth of “Enlightened Despotism”, Voltaire
- Promotion of “Democracy”, Rousseau and “General Will”

#### *Enlightenment is Foundation of Classic Liberalism*

- Liberty
- Equality of opportunity
- Sovereignty
- Representative Government
- Economic Freedom

*Impact of Enlightenment on American Revolution*

- US Constitution
  - Popular Sovereignty
  - Republicanism/Representative
  - Limited Government
  - Federalism (mainly federal government)
  - National Supremacy
  - Separation of Powers

<u>Enlightenment</u>	<i>Nature of Man</i>	<i>Role of Science</i>	<i>Nature &amp; Role of Religion</i>	<i>Purpose of Knowledge and Understanding</i>	<i>Role and Purpose of Government</i>
<b>Montesquieu</b>	-minimized the role of individual persons -ambition of men	-a nation's existence depends on the knowledge of arts and sciences	-religious toleration -unwise and inhumane to compel religious beliefs -perfection of the individual	-impossibility of self-knowledge -knowledge of spirit and laws is essential	-sovereign power -administrative power -separation of powers -republics -monarchies -despotisms
<b>Voltaire</b>	-ideology of the masses -pessimistic -ignorance -superstition	-emphasized -experimental -Elements de la philosophie Newton	-freedom of religion -separation of Church and state -deism	-world could be better if knowledge and rational thought replaced ignorance and superstition	-separation of church and state -civil rights -distrusted democracy -enlightened monarch
<b>Rousseau</b>	-uncorrupted morals -savages -gentle -noble savage -repudiated original sin	-arts and sciences corrupt human morality -A Discourse on the Moral Effects of the Arts and Science	-religious toleration -Roman Catholicism -Calvinism -repudiated original sin -deism	-education of the whole person -romanticism -education to make reasoning man	-classical republicanism -general will -sovereignty in the hands of the people -direct democracy
<b>Locke</b>	-tabularasa -characterized by reason and tolerance -allowed men to be selfish -equal and independent	-real essences -necessary connections -perception of connection and agreement of ideas -knowledge	-separation of church and state -religious tolerance	-empiricism -experience, sense perception -self-consciousness, awareness	-classical republicanism -liberal theory -separation of church and state -property -social contract

					-life, liberty, property
<b>De Chatelet</b>	-free will -all that exists has reason to exist	-assume universal principles -kinetic energy -physics -nature of fire	-analysis of the Bible -metaphysical -God chose this world, connectedness	-principles of knowledge -Principle of Identity -Law of noncontradiction	n/a
<b>Diderot</b>	-free will -materialistic -determined by heredity -rejected progress	-Encyclopedie	-deist -atheist and materialist -religious tolerance	-comprehensive knowledge will give the power to change men's common way of thinking	-purpose of government is the good of the people

## Changing Life of the People

### **Marriage and Family**

#### *Extended Family*

- big, 3 or 4 generations
- headed by patriarch
- 2 types: complex and multiple
- Less economic necessity

#### *Nuclear Family*

- 2 generations
- smaller family size
- more individualist
- later marriage = fewer pregnancies
- more economic necessity

#### *Work Away from Home*

- men worked away, sometimes women
- main job for women was servant
- Men had diverse job options
- Feared economic fluctuation

#### *Premarital Sex*

- In 18th Century, premarital sex was described as unclean
- there was still a rise in premarital sex
- Once pregnant, get married
- Pregnancy = ring on your finger

#### *Community controls*

- Villagers reaction to premarital sex

- Pressure kept illegitimacy low
- Power of people kept people clean
- Punishment = humiliation
- Attempted abortion

## **Children**

### *Child Care and Nursing*

- Women of lower class
  - breast feed
- Women of upper class
  - very few nursed their own children
  - crude, common, undignified
  - wet-nursing
  - killing nurses
  - infanticide

### *Attitudes towards Children*

- Were of minor concern
- Indifference found in all classes
- Frequency of death = less emotionally attached
- Neglect = abuse
- Viewed almost like mini-adults
  - How can this child help the economy or do work?

### *Infanticide*

- denounced by Catholic church
- Increased foundlings
- poverty vs. illegitimacy
- legalized infanticide
- Foundling homes got support from the Church and funding from wealthy

### *Origin of Ideas*

- Old traditions
- Reformation
- Child Death Rate
- Family expectations

## **Food**

### *Columbian Exchange*

- New world to Old food
- New food
- Staple food: potato for poor
- Tobacco
- Sheep, cattle, pigs, horses
- Spices and sugar
- dependance on new food: potato famine



- disease: smallpox, influenza
- 1 crop economy

#### *Just Price*

- A “fair” price
- not truly regulated by government
- Protection of food
- Price jumps from bad harvests
- Merchants could “up” the prices if they wanted
- Fair price = common price

#### *Diet*

- Poor = grains and veggies
- Middle class = grains, veggies, occasional meat and dairy
- Upper class = meat and sweets with no veggies
- Rise of globalism in Americas contributed to finding new food: the potato
- All classes staple food is BREAD

#### *Nutrition*

- Poor
  - Scurvy
  - Rarely milk
- Rich
  - Gorge on meats, sweets, and spirits
  - gout
- Middle
  - Healthiest
  - Best balanced diet

### **Popular Culture**

#### *Taverns*

- Very popular
- meet and greet
- production of alcohol went up
- one of the few places where classes mixed
- 1800s- nobles made coffee houses
- Place for salons to be held
  - enlightenment/scientific revolution
- Many uses than simply alcohol

#### *Blood Sports*

- Meant for entertainment
- Betting/gambling
- bull baiting
- fox tossing
- cockfighting
- Prizefighting

- Ancient Boxing

- 1835: Cruelty to Animals Act established

### *Visual Arts*

- Baroque → Rococo
- Artistic, elegant, jocular, florid, elitist, etc.
- Anti-Baroque
- Neoclassicism
- Anti-Rococo, returning to the roots
- Simple and symmetric (NEO)
- Romanticism
- Enlightenment → Revolution

### *Carnival*

- Mardi Gras
- Stemmed from Pagan belief
- became celebration before Lent
- Parades
- Performing Arts
- Gambling
- Private Parties
- Masquerades
- Social Class Mobility
- Connected to global expansion

### *Theatre*

- From religious loyalty to government
- Had a moral
- Caused civil unrest
- Dangerous to perform
- Close seating made spread of plague easy
- Lent to Licensed Companies
- Writers were famous
- Actors weren't famous

## **Religion**

### *Pictism*

1. Warm Emotional Religion
  - a. Absence of Faith
2. Radical stress of Priesthood
  - a. Reduce Spiritual Gap between Clergy and Laity
  - b. Spur of Education
3. Immersion of Jesus Christ in daily life
  - a. John Wesley

### *Methodism*

- John Wesley and George Whitefield

- Used Rule and Method
- Preached wherever they could
- Revitalized Anglican Church
  - Small faith restoration group
- Full religion in 1744
- Easily spread through Expansion

#### *Church in Local Affairs*

- Causes for institutional Church
  - Enlightenment
- Larger effect in rural areas
- Religion provided comfort
- Transmutation of Church
  - Place of devotion
  - Place of celebrations - baptisms, marriages
- Territorial Churches
- Led to Great Awakening

#### *Catholic Piety*

- Strengthened faith
- Decorated Churches
- large mass attendance
- objects of Piety
- Rationalism
- Catholic Counter-Reformation

#### *Jesuits and States Policies*

- Countries increased control of Catholic Church
- Rulers weakened Jesuits' power
- Eastern countries used Jesuit land for education
- Jesuits were disbanded but came back

### **Medical Practices**

#### *Practitioners*

- Faith healers
  - Clergy who used Christian science
  - Mostly for mental problems
- Pharmacists
  - Little knowledge of body
  - Mixed drugs
- Surgeons
  - Operated in dirt
  - No anesthetic
- Midwives
  - Help labor for pregnancy
  - OBGYN

### *Medical Experiments*

- Bloodletting
  - cleanse the body
  - Still used
  - Take bacteria out of the blood
- Purging
  - Laxatives
  - cleanse body

### *Medical Tools*

- Scarificator
- Bullet Extractor
- Double Blacked Bistoury Caches
- Trepine
- Falciform Amputation knife

### *Medieval Hospitals*

- Citizen Hospitals
- Poor Patients
- Place where poor went to die
- No sanitation
- Few medieval advances- easy to become a doctor

### *Insane Asylums*

- Worst sanitation
- tickets sold to watch insane
- Jail-like conditions
- Treated as animals

## French Revolution

### **Causes of the French Revolution**

- Despotic Power of the King
- Absolutism, the king was the state
- No Estates General since 1614
- Feudalism
- Parlements Subjugated                      Parlements are Courts
- Financial Problems
  - American Revolution Aid
  - 1780:
    - 80% of budget going to debt and salaries
    - 20% of budget going to state services
- Resistance to higher taxes forced France to finance its American aid with borrowed money
- Massive debt and deficit
- No Central Bank
- No paper currency

- Only way out was higher taxes
- Class System (Ancien Regime)
- 1st Estate - Clergy - 100,000
- 2nd Estate - Nobility - 400,000
- 3rd Estate - The Rest - 24.5 Million
- Grievances of the lower classes
- Weight of Taxation
- Endurance of Feudal taxation
- Voltaire: displayed faults of Church and State; Rousseau: liberty, freedom

<u>French Revolution</u>	<b>Phase I</b>	<b>Phase II</b>	<b>Phase III</b>	<b>Phase IV</b>
<i>Causes</i>	1. Economic -Rise in bread prices -Government debt -High taxes on 3rd estate 2. Social -Oppression on 3rd estate -Bread Riots -Grain Shortage 3. Political -Corrupt Monarchy -Desired republican government -Nobles tax peasants -1 & 2 estates no tax	1. Economic -Rapid inflation of planned economy -Unemployment -food shortages 2. Social -ruler of France - religious 3. Political -Louis imprisoned -Execution of Louis	1. Economic -No Food -established egalitarian economy -failed harvest -famine 2. Social -Revolutionaries were being executed -Marat 3. Political -Robespierre was executed	1. Economic -National Convention -Runaway inflation 2. Social -Poor conditions 3. Political -3rd estate losing power -Directory extremely liberal -War & Starvation -Weak dictatorship
<i>Changes</i>	-Better women's rights -Constitutional Monarchy/Tennis Court Oath -religious freedom of Jews & Protestants -National Assembly/ Declaration of the Rights of Man	-French Republic born -France declared war on Europe -Reign of Terror	-New Constitution -weak, unpopular government (the Directory) -a new realm of Politics was established	-Napoleon takes over -Military dictatorship -Grand empire established through war -National Bank
<i>How did this phase lead to the next one</i>	-Disbanding National Assembly -Prevention of old delegates in	-Peasants poor condition caused revolt -the Directory	-Too much bloodshed -too many failed governments	-Ends French Revolution -Louis XVIII takes over with

	legislature -New delegates waged war -Royal Family fled		-Napoleon was able to easily take power	Constitutional Monarchy
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### Rule of Bonaparte 1799-1814

- Reaction = Move to the Right - Conservatism
- Coup d'etat
- Directory = Weak; Dictatorship
- 11/19/99: Armed soldiers clear legislators from their chambers

#### *New Republic: The Consulate*

- Napoleon as first consul
- Consulate France
- Enlightened Despot
- Elected Bodies Swept Aside
- Judicial Branch had no power
- Secret Police
- Abridgment of civil liberties
- Uprisings brutally put down: executions/deportations

#### *Napoleon's Reforms: Church*

- Vatican Concordat 1801
- Catholics could freely practice faith
- Government names bishops, and pays the clergy
- Pope recognized Consulate as a Republic
- Revolution could not be called "Godless" = no counterrevolution

#### *Napoleon's Reforms: Administration*

- Reversal of everything Feudal
- No legal nobility
- Education as qualifier
- Tax Reform = everyone pays
- Private property protected
- France made legally & judicially uniform
- Equality for the law
- Labor Unions banned
- Eroded Rights of Women
- Recognized primary role of men in the family

#### *Revolution Over?*

- Aristocrats, Bourgeoisie, and commoners support Government
- Most complaints of 3rd estate were addressed
- Republic at peace with the church
- 1804: Republic is entrusted to emperor: Napoleon
- Stability and order at a price
- erosion of women's rights

- Civil rights
- compromised
- Internal Spying
- Political prisoners
- Police state

## Aftermath of French Revolution

### **Post Napoleonic Europe**

- Balance of Power
- Quadruple Alliance: Austria, Russia, Prussia, Great Britain
- Congress of Vienna
- Recognize Bourbons and No War Reparations in France
- Borders Back to 1792
- Lenient to France BUT: Low Countries United as Dutch Monarchy

### *Klemens von Metternich*

- Austrian Foreign Minister 1809-1848
- Austria is the most multi-ethnic country in Europe
- monarchist
- loyal to the nobility
- Importance of Status Quo/Tradition
- Liberalism Brings War
- Middle class to blame for inflaming lower classes
- Liberalism = Nationalism ... disaster for Austria (multi-ethnic)

### *The Holy Alliance*

- Created by Congress
- Austria crushed liberalism in Northern Italy
- France crushed liberalism in Spain
- Austria dominated the German confederation
- Carlsbad Decrees 1819

### *Liberalism*

- Representative Governments (but property requirements)
- universal male suffrage
- Self-Determination
- Equality before the law/Fairness
- No legal class separation
- Civil Rights (Press/Assembly)
- Adam Smith “Invisible Hand”; Laissez Faire- “Hands Off” Economy

### *Nationalism*

- Reaction to Napoleon
- Cultural Identity
- Language, Symbols, Ceremonies, National Mission, National Superiority
- Liberal but subject to hijacking from militant conservatism

### *Liberalism Radicalism Socialism*

- Rejection of Tradition
- Rejection of Conservatism
- Rejection of heredity
- Rejection of official church
- Rejection of Laissez-Faire
- Demanded Representative governments. Equality before the law.

*French Utopian Socialism*

- Reaction to Industrialism
- Reaction to Laissez-Faire Capitalism
- Non Political Theories Pro-Community
- Economic planning/centralization
- Restrictions on Private Property
- Profit as “Stolen from Workers”
- Economic equality, Social Freedom, Collective Action

*Marxist Socialism/Communism*

- Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels, Communist Manifesto
- Scientific: History of the World = Class structure, struggle & conflict
- Georg Hegel - Dialectic - Thesis/Antithesis = New Synthesis
- “Each according to his needs, each according to his abilities”
- Politically based World Revolution as next stage of human development

**Revolutions of 1848**

<u>Topic</u>	<u>What were the circumstances</u>	<u>Who’s rebelling?</u>	<u>What do they want?</u>	<u>Govt. Response?</u>	<u>Who won? Why?</u>
<b>Greece 1821</b>	In 1815, Greece started a revolt against the Ottoman Turks because the Greeks had been under their denomination for 400 years	-National Liberals revolted -Many educated (upper class) Europeans and European governments assisted	They wanted a revolution to kick out the Ottoman Empire and gain independence to continue their nationalistic movement	The Turks refused to accept an armistice, which led to conflict with other European countries.	Greece won because the Turks lost a great deal of land from Great Britain, France, and primarily Russia.
<b>France 1830</b>	Charles X repudiated Constitutional Charter	journalists, lawyers, printers, upper-middle class	to accept the Constitutional Charter, adopt flag of French Revolution	Placed Louis Philippe on throne; Accepted terms; Extended voters from 100,000 to 170,000	No one. The situation in France remained fundamentally unchanged



<p><b>France 1848</b></p>	<p>-Louis Philippe's "bourgeois monarchy" was stubborn and inactive -politics were heavily corrupted and fueled by selfishness -only the rich could vote for deputies, so deputies were often did nothing against the monarchy -So the people rebelled</p>	<p>-middle class -shopkeepers -skilled artisans -unskilled workers</p>	<p>-a popular and democratic republic -liberal republicans wanted universal male suffrage and no further radical changes -Radical Republicans wanted some kind of socialism -Artisans wanted stronger craft unions and worker-owned businesses</p>	<p>-In February of 1848, Louis Philippe abdicated in favor of his grandson. -When setting up the new government at first set up national workshops to appease the workers, but later they dissolved them, forcing the peasants to either join the military or go to workshops in the provinces.</p>	<p>After the violent June Days the working class was beaten and the government's army was victorious with the support of the peasants. The Government was then changed from a generous democratic republic to a constitution featuring a strong executive</p>
<p><b>Austria 1848</b></p>	<p>-in France, liberal constitutions, representative governments -popular revolts -victorious reaction</p>	<p>-Hungarians -students -workers -peasants -artisans -urban poor</p>	<p>-national autonomy -full civil liberties -universal suffrage</p>	<p>-Ferdinand I promised reforms and a constitution -Metternich fled -abolished serfdom -armed combat</p>	<p>-the monarchy -played groups off each other- -peasant (government) army successful -Sophia -Francis Joseph -Nicholas I of Russia</p>
<p><b>Prussia 1848</b></p>	<p>Liberals were encouraged by the fall of Louis Philippe, they thought they could do the same</p>	<p>- Middle Class Prussian Liberals -Artisans and Factory Workers</p>	<p>- Wanted to transform the current Prussian Absolutist Government into a Liberal Constitutional Monarchy</p>	<p>- Surprisingly the Militaristic William IV caved in to the demands of the revolters - Allowed a Public Election under the new Constitution - He Wins</p>	<p>Frederick William IV wins because he regains the throne after the assembly was to slow to action</p>
<p><b>Britain 1815-1832</b></p>	<p>-corn laws kept grains high, which prevented the poor and the economy from thriving and only benefited the rich</p>	<p>-Working Class -Middle Class against the Aristocracy Tories against the Whigs (vice versa) -House of</p>	<p>-Get rid of corn laws and tariffs on grains -Men's suffrage (Chartist) -Rights to Public Assembly</p>	<p>The king (under influence from the Whigs) used the threat of adding more people to the House of Lords to get them to</p>	<p>The Middle class groups in the urban areas, substantial farmers, and 12% of men in England and Ireland were able</p>

		Commons against the House of Lords		cooperate -the Corn laws were repealed -The Ten Hours Act of 1847; work hours became regulated	to vote
<b>Britain 1832-1848</b>	Liberal reform had just taken place in Britain	-House of commons vs. House of lords. -Men wanting the right to vote vs. parliament. -Anti-Corn League	-To pass the reform Bill of 1832. -The right to vote for all men. -Repeal the corn laws. -gain some economic stability for the working class	-House of Commons sways the king in their favor. -Parliament denies 3 times in 1839, 1842, and 1848. -Corn laws are repealed.	-House of commons because they take power from the House of Lords. -Parliament in the short term. -Everyone because be repealing the corn laws England avoids the famine that strikes Ireland.

## The Industrial Revolution

### *Roots of English Industrialism*

- Expanding Atlantic Economy
- Economy = money and market for manufactured goods
- Rivers and canals = energy and transport
- Tariff free (Economic Liberalism, Adam Smith)
- Bountiful Crops and Low Prices = population growth = market and labor
- Profit = money for manufactured goods = need for more productivity
- Central banking and systems of credit
- Stable and predictable government
- Laissez-Faire = Free Market
- Enclosure acts = huge source of mobile cheap labor (Proletariat)

### *Challenges of Industrialism*

- Energy Problems
- Forests disappearing faster than can be replanted
- Only so many factories can be built on one river

### *Energy Solution*

- Development of coal as energy source
- Development of steam engine
- Pumps to drain water from coal mines powered by steam
- James Watt; efficient steam engine; prompting advances in related industries

### *First English Factories*

- Cotton Jenny, Water Frame

- Coal mining
- Railroads and shipbuilding

### *Impact of Railroads*

- Cause and Effect of Industrial Revolution
- Creation of national markets
- Lower Shipping rates
- Need for cheap, unskilled labor
- Lower prices = more market = need for more products
- Business organization
- Time Schedules
- Time Zones
- Population as cause and effect of Industrial Revolution
- Population outgrow food supply
- Wages will always be low - david ricardo
- Exploitation of child labor
- Poor working and living condition in cities

## **Impact of the Industrial Revolution**

### *Economic Impacts*

- Laissez Faire v. Centralized economy
- Central Corp Banks; Credit Profession
- Industry Creates Jobs
- Diversified Economy
- Rise in Consumerism, advertising, mass marketing
- Rise in standard of living (Bigger Pie on Bigger Piece)
- Opposition to change (Luddites)
- Increasing Gap between owners and labor
- Speed of production/changing nature of work
- Bureaucratization of work
- Related Industries

### *Social Impacts*

- Breakup of Family unit
  - no inheritance = no family discipline
- Economic mobility of family members
- Daycares and school curb child labor
- impact of clocks on women
- decrease in religion as family “glue”
- Declining status and sphere of women
- Chauvinism - male dominated environment
- Dehumanizing effect of industry/ machines; romantics and luddites
- class delineation/class consciousness/Marx
- cottage to factory work
- Factory as alternative to poor house

- New labor relationships
- Property to landless
- Explosion/Erosion of cities
- Middle class to suburbs
- Rise of the Romantics

### *Political Impacts*

- Big Government
- Economic Nationalism
- Global Complications; Imperialism
- Political Polarization; Capital v. Labor
- Development of Welfare State

## **Industrial Life**

### *Class Structure*

#### I. Working Class Culture

- Cafes and Pubs
  - Cafes become more popular and increasingly open to the working class.
  - Increased consumption of alcohol though promotes other bad behavior.
  - Cafes become a place of organization and information for the working class, and serve as an escape for many workers
- Music Halls, Operas, and Sports
  - Better pay means that workers now have the means to indulge in leisurely activities.
  - Music becomes a pastime, and sports become organized.
  - Bloodsports disappear and composers are born from workers.

#### II. Labor Aristocracy

- Friedrich Engels, German socialist author, political theorist and father of the Marxist theory along with Karl Marx
- Karl Marx, father of the Marxist theory and the Communist Manifesto
- later socialist claims
- bourgeoisie
- better pay
- bribes
- trend setters

#### III. Unskilled Labor

- 1. Examples:
  - longshoremen (worked at docks loading and unloading ships)
  - wagon driving teams
  - teenagers (Anyone between 13-18)
  - domestic servants (butlers, housekeepers, etc.)
  - every kind of helper (literally every single helper)
- 2. Working Conditions
  - long hours (anywhere between 10-16)
  - Little pay (sometimes as low as a dollar a day)

- Dangerous machinery (people could lose limbs or die)
- Hazardous working methods (poor ventilation and almost no sunlight)
- 3. Living Conditions
  - “Company towns” which were owned by factory owners. Workers had to pay rent with their own wages (basically owners got some of their money back)
  - cramped and overcrowded: (these towns were often packed with people)
  - dirty and unhealthy (pollution in the air and water)

#### IV. Middle Class Culture

- Food and Servants
- Education and Morality
- Housing
- Women
- Social Mobility

#### V. Middle class part lower and middle

- white collar
- Industrial specialty workers

#### VI. Upper Middle Class

- Business family
- Aristocracy lifestyle
- Power and money
- Education
- Inheritance
- Manners
- Children
- Technology

#### VII. Lower class women living and working conditions

- General idea of lower class woman
- Working Conditions
- Prostitution
- VIII Upper Class Women
  - 1. new fashion
  - 2. emergence of well groomed dresses: Women’s status
  - 3. Women expected to follow Moral conduct
  - 4. Women have more servants and do less at home

#### *Urbanization*

Transportation:

Problem:

- uncoordinated
- poorly laid out
- Congestion
- Minimal Public Transportation
- Small and poorly maintained streets

Solution:

- private companies' s horse-drawn streetcars
- electric streetcars
  - cheaper
  - faster
  - more dependable
  - cleaner
  - more comfortable
- resulted in:
  - decent/better housing
  - suburban commuting

Urban planning:

Problem:

- mid-18th century population influx
  - Led to city growth and unsanitary environments for people
  - Sewage was not maintained
  - New transportation was a safety issue
  - grid system hard to implement

Solution:

- Cities started a reform movement
  - Edwin Chadwick and Haussmann were important reformists
  - Rectilinear grid - more organized than traditional
  - Population spread out to the suburbs
  - Transportation and city organization allowed workers to live
    - in suburbs but work in city

Bacterial Revolution:

Problem

- Overcrowding
  - poor infrastructure
  - higher rates of disease and mortality
- Lack of "Anything"
  - lack of knowledge of bacteria
  - lack of regulation
  - lack of government involvement° lack of attitude, or ignorance

Solution

- New discoveries
- Famous researchers
- Ambitions of research
- Public Health movement across the world
- Less mortality rates

*Impact of Industrialization*

- Impact on Science
  - New Subtopics

- Research rate
- "Triumph of Science"
- Steam Engine
  - Introduced by Thomas Newcomen
  - Remodeled in 1860 by James Watt
- Thermodynamics
  - Conservation of Energy
- Periodic table
- Organic Chemistry
  - Transformation of waste
- Electricity
  - Telegraph
  - Electric motor
  - Electric light
  - Electric Streetcar
- Impact on Human Geography (culture)
  - Industrialization
  - Rapid Population growth
  - Rural to Urban Migration
    - Disease
    - Crime
    - Child Labor
- Evolution
  - Anaximander and Empedocles
  - Charles Lyell
  - Jean Baptiste Lamarck
  - Charles Darwin
- Education
  - The Evolution in Britain
    - Government Recognition
    - Acts improving lives of workers
    - Universal Male Suffrage
  - The First Forms
    - Sunday Schools
- Only taught how to read
  - Schools of Industry
- Taught:
  - Reading
  - Writing
  - Geography
  - Religion
    - Educational Standards
- Infant Schools

- Card for Working Parents' children while at work
- Elementary Schools
  - meant for pre-adolescence
  - Largely an experimental process in the 19th century
    - Specific Areas of Education
- Technical Institutions
  - Profession Specific Schools
  - Percentage was funded by the Government
  - Example: "Normal School of Design of London"
    - Benefits of Education
- Trained Generations of engineers and craftsmen
- Society of skilled laborers
- Launched Society out of ignorance
- Creating an Army of intelligent voters
- Romanticism
  - Involves emotions in accord with nature
  - reaction to Industrialization
  - Important Romantic painters:
    - Eugene Delacroix
    - John Constable
  - Romantic Literature
    - First flourished in Britain
    - Poetry
    - William Wordsworth
    - Walter Scott
    - Alexandre Dumas
  - Other romantics:
    - Edgar Allen Poe
    - Walt Whitman
    - Ralph Waldo Emerson
    - Henry David Thoreau
- Realism
  - Attempt to represent subject matter however it appears
  - Realist artists depict life as it was
  - Movement began in France in mid 19th century
    - Realists vs. Romanticists in France
  - Revolted against exaggeration and drama of Romantic Movement
  - Different types:
    - Literary
    - Philosophical
    - Depressive
    - Moral
  - Famous Realists



- Gustave Courbet
- Jean Francois Millet

- Edouard Manet

### *The Changing Family*

#### The Female Role in a Family Unit

- Work of wives became distinct from that of their husbands
- “Separate Spheres”
- Stronger figure in household
- Married women felt sense of injustice
- Fight for equality of sexes
- Middle-class and socialist women rebel
- Stronger emotional ties between married couples

#### The Male Role in a Family Unit

- Husbands become the Wage Earners
  - Women are in Charge of Housework
- A Defined Line is crossed between Genders
- Factory Employment of Women goes Down
  - Women’s Injustice Rises
  - The Hiring of Family Unit Diminishes
- Women raised up against the injustices they
- faced in their economic and Social Lives
- Men worsened the situation by becoming more hostile and unsympathetic love grew

#### Education - Children

- Families worked together
  - Children even at young age would be forced to work with their parents
  - Took time away from Education
- Child labor
  - Laboring up to 18 hrs a day
- Education not a priority
- Even after reforms, education continued to be a non necessity for working class children
  - Factory act of 1802

#### Marriage

- Before the Industrial Revolution:
  - Everything the woman had the man automatically owned
  - a wife’s wages was only “supplementary income”
- After the Industrial Revolution:
  - wife’s wages became more important
  - Marriage Property Act of 1882
  - Matrimonial Causes Act

## Premarital Sex

- For Middle and Upper Class Men
  - With Servants and Prostitutes
  - “Nice Girls” did not go beyond the small kiss or squeeze of the hand
- Illegitimacy rates skyrocketed
  - In Germany in 1700, 2% of children were illegitimate
  - In 1850, 25% of children were illegitimate
- Many women pregnant when married
- Pregnancy = Marriage

## Kinship Ties

- Lived close by
  - same neighborhood, different houses
- Used for support
  - emotionally
    - mental problems
    - coping
- death or stress
  - Financially
- Older Women

## Prostitution

- Greatest social problem of the 19th century
- Impacted every aspect of society
- Social classes
  - Lower class
  - Upper Middle Class
- Sparks Sexist behavior
  - Poorer Woman vs. Upper class woman
- Medical Aspects
  - Disease
- Morals and religion

## Rearing of Children

- Child Rearing - The bringing up of a child or children
- Preindustrial Western Society:
  - Mother increasingly breast-fed
    - Specialized books
  - Gustave Droz
- Greater concern for old children
  - Limit amount of children they bore
    - Economic conditions
    - No longer required the massive labor needs

- Having less kids is cheaper
- Middle class parents
  - Trapped
- Sigmund Freud

## Nationalism

### *Nation States*

- Before 1860 - 2 prominent Nation States: Britain and France
- National consolidation of Italy, Germany, and Russia

### *Requirements of Nation States*

- Supreme Political authority rests upon and represent will and feeling of people
- People must have a sense of belonging, something in common, that the government is “their” government and outsiders are “foreign”

### *Characteristics of a Nation State*

- Nation states have common:
  - History
  - Language
  - Racial Origin
  - Destiny
  - Religion
  - Geography
  - Enemies

### *2 Phases of Nation Building*

1. Territorially; the union of smaller pre-existing states
2. Morally and psychologically; the creation of new ties between a people and their government
  - a. Extension of “Democracy”
  - b. By 1850- Lives are in hands of established authority

<u>European Nationalism</u>	<i>Condition around 1850</i>	<i>Concrete Steps Toward Consolidation</i>	<i>Conditions by 1900</i>
<b>France</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Napoleon III</li> <li>● Banks emerged</li> <li>● Massive railroad construction</li> <li>● Support of credit unions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Grants workers to form unions and strike against labor</li> <li>● Liberalizes empire by giving Assembly greater power than the opposition</li> <li>● Educated reforms affect the Church</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Government breaks all ties with Catholic Church</li> <li>● Dreyfus Affair</li> </ul>
<b>Italy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Manzini and Garibaldi</li> <li>● Democratic Republic</li> <li>● Austrian War</li> <li>● Sardina-liberal</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Count Cavour-Sardina</li> <li>● builds highways and railroads</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Parliamentary monarchy</li> <li>● Small minority had suffrage</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● constitution</li> <li>● civil liberty</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Alliance with Napoleon III</li> <li>● Union in Sardinia</li> <li>● Sardinia- “leader” of Italy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● United on paper, but not in mind</li> </ul>
<b>Germany</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Political Stalemate with Austria and Russia</li> <li>● Zollverein didn't include Austria</li> <li>● National uprising in Italy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Government rule without Parliament</li> <li>● Reorganized Army</li> <li>● Bismarck new ministry</li> <li>● Won support of middle class</li> <li>● Won support of working class</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● William II forced Bismarck to resign</li> <li>● Socialist ideas spread</li> <li>● German Social Democratic Party</li> <li>● Gradual social and political reform</li> </ul>
<b>Russia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Poor agrarian society</li> <li>● rapidly-growing population</li> <li>● little developed industry</li> <li>● remnants of serfdom</li> <li>● Crimean War</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● freeing serfs</li> <li>● zemstvo</li> <li>● legal reform</li> <li>● two industrial surges <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ transportation</li> <li>○ industry</li> </ul> </li> <li>● subsidized private rail companies</li> <li>● strengthened military <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ seizing land south and east</li> </ul> </li> <li>● government built state owned railroads</li> <li>● high protective tariffs</li> <li>● encourage foreigners to build factories in Russia</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Catching up with advanced civilizations of the west</li> <li>● peasants are majority</li> <li>● industrializing</li> </ul>

## Nation Building

### *Role of Industrialism and Trade*

- Government's duty to provide jobs and stimulate the economy
- Incentivization of industry and public works
  - Russia/France Railroads and public works
- Trade organizations and tariffs protection
- “Blood and iron”... Bismarck
- Foreign investment ... Sergei Witte, Russia
- Resulted in more effective militaries... Russia and Germany
- Created a more militant Marxist = Reaction of Conservative Nationalism ... Germany and Russia

### *Role of Church and Religion*

- Separation of Church and State strengthens state... France, Dreyfus Affair... Promotion of “Republican education”

- Marginalization of Religion by State... Bismark and Kulturkampf
- Anti Semitism as Nationalism... Theodor Herzl and Zionism
- Church Opposition = Nationalism... Italy

#### *Role of Marxist Socialism and Trade Unionism*

- Threat to Property Owners = Desire for Strong National Government... France and Germany
- Unionism + collective Bargaining = workers needs met = “Revisionism”... Jean Jaures, France
- Provided extreme “Action” to conservative “Reaction”
  - Marxian Social Democratic Party Outlawed 1883
  - Paris Commune 1871
  - Communist Manifesto 1846
  - Das Kapital 1867
  - Social Internationals

#### *Role of the Working Class*

- Universal Male Suffrage
- More representatives to support the needs and values of working class
- Increase in nationalism of the working class

#### *Role of Middle Class*

- Propertied Classes want protection
- Growing Wealth = Growing demand for participation in government
- Supported Conservative governments because their needs were being met
- middle class press for reform = reaction

#### *Role of Aristocracy*

- Strong National Government support tradition
- Aristocracy produced conservative nationalists
  - Metternich, Austrian
  - Cavour, Italy
  - Bismarck, Prussia/Germany

#### *Role of the Enlightenment*

- Growing Democracies BUT manipulated by elites
- Realpolitik- Machiavellian
- Growing radicalism
- Created Conservative Nationalism

#### *Role of Military and Warfare*

- Nationalism by force
- Bigger defense budgets
- Taxation/tariffs as Patriotism
- Strategic warfare
- War is patriotic
- Defeat = Reform

### Imperialism

- The “West” - Western European Democracies and the United States
- Imperialism new v. old

### *Seeds of “New Imperialism”*

- Desired for self-sufficiency
- Need for New Markets
- Industrial “Safety Valve” against Overproduction and Unemployment
- Need to invest surplus capital
- Outlets for population
- Nationalism
- Coaling Stations
- White Man’s Burden

### *Guns Germs and Steel*

- Machine Guns
- Quinine
- Steamships
- Canals: Suez and Panama
- Railroads
- Telegraph

### *Kinds of Imperialism*

- Economic
- Political
- Cultural
- Ideological
- Military

### *Opium Wars*

- China not interested in European goods
- Foreign trade and diplomacy closely regulated
- Britain finds Opium

### **Causes**

- technological advances
- potential profit
- nationalism
- social darwinism
- balance of power
- religion

### *Technological Advances*

- Breech-loading rifle: bullets can be loaded from the back instead of from the front of the barrel.  
Decreased time = more shots per minute
- steamship: allows for faster transportation to and from colonies. Faster delivery of raw materials or processed goods and even military if necessary
- telegraph: time of communication decreased by many-fold.
- quinine: protected against most diseases the colonies had to offer. Meant white people could stay longer without getting sick

### *Potential Profit*

- Tariffs in Europe limited the amount of profit of trading between nations. “Tariff Barriers”
- Colony = potential free trading zone
- Raw materials
  - rubber
- precious metals
  - \*Most colonies were economically lacking in value\*

### *Nationalism*

- establishing colonies = establishing prominence/power
- countries were trying to show that they “still mattered”

### *Social Darwinism*

- genuine belief that white races are better than others
- others are inferior
- “White Man’s Burden”

### *Balance of Power*

- Wanted colonies so that other nations would not get them
- Mad Scramble for Africa
- Berlin Conference (1884-1885)
  - Set up rules for conquering
  - Nations had to prove they had sufficient authority in order to keep certain rights
- Moroccan Crisis

### *Religion*

- Christian missionaries were first Europeans to penetrate Central Africa

## **Great Britain**

### *India*

- Indian territories fell under British rule in 19th century
- French pulled out after 7 Years’ War (1756-1763)
- Indian Mutiny/Sepoy Rebellion 1857
- Afterwards, colonial control is more centralized
- Establishment of administrative structure
- Replaced British East India Company

### *China*

- Informal Empire
- significant influence over economy
  - Opium Trade/Opium Wars
- China not interested in European goods
- Foreign trade and diplomacy closely regulated
- Britain finds Opium
  - no actual territorial/political control

## **Other Nations**

### *Other European Nations*

- Dutch controlled Indonesia
- US seized Philippines
- Japan seized control of Korea

### *Colonized Nations*

- Violence very common
- Millions maimed, enslaved, or killed
- King Leopold III
- India
  - British made actual investment in infrastructure
- Nationalism is embedded into the native colonists, a catalyst for de-colonization

### **Reactions to Imperialism**

#### Responses to Imperialism by the Africans

- Zulu fight back against the British
  - Lose control of Zulu Nation in 1887
- Boers take the Africans' land
- Fight with the British over this Land
  - 1899
    - British Win
    - Boer Republics
      - Union of South Africa 1910
- Lack of Unity
  - Separation of Tribes
    - Wars/Lack of Diplomacy
    - Cultures
    - Customs
    - Languages
- Lack of Infrastructure (Still Little Infrastructure)
  - Economic Collapse after the end of TransAtlantic Slave Trade
  - No Cash Crops
  - No Stabilized Governments
  - No Industrialism
  - No Foreign Investment
  - Boundaries left relatively unchanged after European Imperialists left
- Primary Resisters - the first societies or that resisted such as...
  - Menelik II of Ethiopia
  - Abdel Kader of Algeria

#### Responses to Imperialism in the Ottoman Empire

- Independence
  - Greece
  - Serbia
  - Egypt
- Europeans Take Land



- Take Much of Northern Africa from Ottomans
- Take much of European Holdings
  - Russia and Britain take over Persia

India Presentation Notes: Westernizers

Indian Mutiny (1857).

Indian National Conference (1885)

- Greater say in Government

Morley-Minto Reforms (1900)

- Establish governors in specific provinces

Rise in Nationalism (1918)

- We're not satisfied with Reforms
- Woodrow Wilson Self-Determination

Government of India Act (1919)

- National Parliament

Gandhi Speaks Peaceful Movements (1920's)

Simon Commission (1930)

1945 Clement Attlee institutes New Constitution

1947 Independent

Japan the Westernizers

- 1853-63 Samurai revolt against foreigners
- Anti gov assassination
- 1867 Samurai take over government
- Led to Meiji Restoration
  - Abolished feudal system and legal classes
  - Created gov stimulation of economy
  - Adopted liberal principles
  - 3yr Military term for males
  - Encouraged foreign intel
  - Became Imperialistic

China

- Tai Ping Rebellion
- Empress Tzu Hsi
- Less European Involvement
- Sino Japanese War 1895
- U.S. Open Door Policy
- Hundred Days of Reform
- Sun Yat Sen 1866-1925
- Boxer Rebellion 1900-1903
- The Qing Dynasty Falls 1912

## World War I

### **Causes of the War**

- Alliances

- Nationalism
- Imperialism
- Militarism

#### *Alliance System*

- 3 emperor's league 1873
  - Germany
  - Austria/Hungary
  - Russia
- Defensive alliance 1879 vs. Russia
  - Germany
  - Austria/Hungary
- The Triple Alliance 1882
  - Germany
  - Austria/Hungary
  - Italy
    - Italy replaced by Ottomans
  - "Central Powers"
- 1890, after Kaiser Wilhelm II fires Bismark, repudiates Russia German treaty
- Russia forced into an alliance with France
- British "Splendid Isolation" eroded due to growing animosity/competition with Germans. 1904  
British/French "Entente" The Allies: Britain, France, Russia

#### *Imperialism*

- Competition for new markets & raw materials
- Berlin Conference 1878
- Moroccan Crisis 1904
- Algeciras Conference 1906
- Britain/Russia agreement on Persia and Central Asia

#### *Nationalism*

- Commerce
- Military
- Culture
- Architecture
- Athletics (Olympics) 1896
- Ultra Patriotism: All Quiet on the Western Front

#### *Arms Race*

- Expanded German Steel Navy
- Big Gun Battleship
- "Big Bertha"
- U-Boats
- Airplanes
- British/French grew to keep up

#### *Outbreak of War*

- Balkan Ethnic Nationalism

- Balkan Crisis 1870-1910
- Serbian (Slavic Brothers of Russia)
- Austria annexed Bosnia/Herzegovina 1908 to block Serbian expansion
- Balkan Wars 1912 and 1913 destroyed European Ottomans and threatened multi-ethnic Austria-Hungary
- Stirred Russia/Slavic protectionism

#### *Mobilization*

- Austria-Hungary's "Blank Check" from Germany
- The Serbian Ultimatum from Austria-Hungary
- Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia July 28th, 1914
- Russian Mobilization against Austria-Hungary and Germany
- German strategy, invade Belgium to get France, then take Russia
- Great Britain honors treaty to protect Belgian neutrality

#### *Great Britain and Ireland*

- Nationalistic forces began to press for Independence
- Nationalists vs. Unionists
- Nationalists Catholic, Unionists Protestant
- Stagnation of wages → labor conflicts

#### *France*

- Dreyfus Affair 1894
- revealed virulence of French anti-semitism
- Third Republic in Crisis
- Many in France despised republican form of government
- Questioning role of Catholic Church in Democratic state
- Politicians worked to exclude church from French Life

#### *Russia*

- Lost Russo-Japanese War 1904
- revealed complete bankruptcy of Tsarist state
- Russian Revolution → Creation of Duma
- Tsar Nicholas II, constitutional monarchy
- Throughout the years, Tsarist regime became unwieldy autocratic

#### *Germany and Austria-Hungary*

- saw war as a means of escaping domestic political situation
- worker agitation on the rise in Germany
- Hungary-Austria had nationality issues

#### *Entangling Alliances*

- Dual Alliance 1879 - Germany and Austria-Hungary
- Reinsurance Treaty 187 - Germany and Russia
- Wilhelm didn't renew reinsurance treaty
- Russian-French Treaty vs. Germany
- Entente Cordiale 1904 - Great Britain and France
- Britain, France, and Russia = Entente Powers

### *Increased Militarization*

- Germany decided to build a high seas fleet 1897
- British saw their fleet as the only way to protect empire
- Germans made Dreadnoughts → British fleet = obsolete
- British-German rivalry became more openly hostile

### *Crisis in the Balkans*

- Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand on June 28, 1914
- heir to Austrian Throne
- in Sarajevo, capital of Bosnia
- Serbian Nationalism
- Gavrilo Princip, worked with the Black Hand
- Austrian Ultimatum provided war with Serbia

## **Course of the War**

### *Declarations of War*

- Austria-Hungary declared war with Serbia
- Russia responded by mobilizing
- Germany then declared war on Russia - “blank check”
- France started Mobilizing
- Germany declared war on France

### *Politics*

- Socialists on both sides supported the war
- Jean-Jaures, socialist, spoke out against the war

### *German Plan (Schlieffen Plan)*

- Topple Northern France - through Belgium
- France would be out of the war in 6 short weeks
- Transport by rail to east and fight Russia
- Invasion of Belgium brought Britain into the War

### *Weapons and Strategies*

- trench warfare
- poison gas

## **How could this happen?**

- The Alliance system and Nationalism made everything a life or death struggle
- Each country felt they had to stand up for the others in their alliance because they all were afraid
- Germany afraid of War on Two fronts. Obligated to support Austria-Hungary
- French dreaded war with Germany, so held onto Russia
- Russia and Austria were power vacuums, made them desperate

### *Descriptors of WWI*

- Mechanized= machine guns, subs, airplanes, grenades, cannons
- Death from afar: “Big Bertha”, chemical warfare

- Trench Warfare
- Stalemate
- Armenian Genocide
- Truly Global: Egypt, East Asia, Africa, Mexico, 1917 US
- Use of Colonial Troops

*Who is to Blame?*

- Serbian Nationalism
- Austria-Hungary starting 3rd Balkan War
- Germany's Blank Check
- Russian Mobilization
- German Invasion of Belgium
- Britain for staying out too long
  - British support of Belgium

**Social and Economic Impacts of WWI**

- Total War
- Patriotism
- Central Economic Planning
- War Rationing
- Recycling
- Conscription
- Forced Labor
- Labor Leaders become part of the Government for the first time
- Increased women's rights
- Class distinction blur
- Government censorship
- Political Challenges
  - 1916 Irish Easter Rising
  - Radical Socialism in Germany (Karl Liebknecht)
  - Military Mutinies
  - Russian Revolution

*The Russian Revolution*

- Even after 1905 Revolution, Nicholas II ruled as absolute ruler
- The Duma a non-entity
- New Western Educated Elite frustrated (liberalism)

*So Why did Russia support the War?*

- Nationalism; "Mother Russia"
- Conservatives expected expansion into the Balkans
- Radicals expected the alliance with Britain and France would "democratize" Russia

*Road to Revolution*

- Centralization of War Effort BUT Duma still controls Tsar
- The Duma, middle class Liberals and the Masses grow frustrated with Nicholas' running of the war
- 1915, Nicholas dismissed Duma and left for Western Front to lead Russian troops

- Alexandra fell under spell of Rasputin, shaking credibility
- Rasputin assassinated 1916
- Food shortages = riots, strikes, revolution and abolition of Nicholas II on March 15, 1917

#### *Provisional Government*

- March 1917, order in Petrograd collapses
  - Severe food shortage
  - troops joined with strikers
- Revolt Spontaneous, unplanned
  - Tsar abdicated March 14
  - Duma take over
  - Soviets were being formed
- Russia “freest country in the world”
- Rejection of Social Revolution
- Liberal, not radical
- Rivalled by radical Petrograd Soviet (Council)
- Army Order No. 1; Military Authority in hands of soldiers not officers
- Spontaneous land reform
- Liberty turning into Anarchy by Summer 1917; perfect condition for radicalization of the revolution
- Bolsheviks - extreme socialists - minority
- Provisional government decides to stay in the war

#### *Bolshevik Revolution*

- Lenin avowed radical Marxist; adapt it to rural Russian nature
- Lenin in Germany (1903) Bolsheviks and Mensheviks
- Lenin secretly returned to Russia by Germany, April 1917
- Fall 1917, Bolsheviks largest party in Russia
- “All power to the Soviets”
- “Stop the War Now”
- Trotsky and Bolsheviks grab power from Kerensky government in November 1917

#### *How did the Bolsheviks Win?*

- November 1917, Russia in Anarchy
- Leadership of Lenin, Trotsky, and Stalin
- War Weariness
- Peace, Bread, Land -- Lenin Agenda

#### *Bolshevik Russia*

- Approved Spontaneous Land Reform
- Treaty of Brest Litovsk (Russia lost Eastern Europe) March 1918
- Democracy Abandoned when Bolsheviks lost election
- Constituent Assembly disbanded after one day = one party government
- 3 year Civil War, Reds vs. White
- Nationalism v. Foreign Intervention
- Trotsky and Red Army prevail
- War Communism and State Terror (Cheka)

#### *German Revolution*

- Social Democrats strong in Germany
- War on Multiple fronts
- High command (Ludendorff) call for a constitutional monarchy (military won't be blamed for defeat)
- Revolution with mutiny in Port of Kiev 11/03/1918
- Socialists took power 11/09/1918
- Victory of Moderate Socialists
- "Russia without the Bolsheviks" Liberals and moderate socialists
- Kaiser flees to Holland 11/09/18
- Armistice 11/11/1918

*Why didn't Germany follow Bolshevik model?*

- German Marxists simply weren't as radical as Bolsheviks; wanted reform not revolution
- German nationalism refused to allow for a civil war between radicals and moderates
- New Germany immediately ended war, keeping support of the Army
- Radicalism crushed by German Army

*Break-Up of Austria-Hungary*

- Austrian emperor abdicates 11/12/18
- Romania, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Yugoslavia

*United States*

- Joined the War April 6, 1917
- Joined due to unrestricted submarine warfare

*War at Home*

- Total War- increased government regulation, censorship
- female suffrage in Britain and Germany
- Propaganda

**Treaty of Versailles**

*The Big Four*

- Clemenceau - France
- Lloyd George - Britain
- Wilson - 'Murica
- Orlando - Italy

*The Fourteen Points*

- covenants of peace, diplomacy, public view
- freedom of navigation
- equality of trade
- sovereignty
- Wilson sees this as an opportunity to spread American Republicanism around the world

*Principle Behind the Fourteen Points*

- Democracy
- Liberalism
- Progress
- The Enlightenment
- Nationalism

- French Revolution
- Struggles of 1848

*European Assumptions*

- France will demand Germany pay war reparations and security on its borders
- Britain will get rid of the “Freedom of the Seas” provision
- Germany will be treated with moderation due to it’s recent commitment to democracy

*Wilson’s Assumptions*

- “Old” European Balance of Power v. American Collective Security
- Self-Determination
- Peace without Victory
- League of Nations

*League of Nations*

- A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike

*A Victor’s Treaty*

- Germany Stripped of colonies (Given to Japan in the Pacific)
- Alsace Lorraine returned to France
- Germany Limited to 100,000 man military - no new war production
- Germany to accept a new Polish state
- War Guilt Clause
- 34 Billion in Reparations
- Creation of League of Nations

*International Impact of Versailles*

- Division of Ottoman Empire into “Mandates”
- Syria/Lebanon → France
- Iraq/Palestine → Britain
- Balfour Declaration: a Jewish Homeland in Palestine
- Self Determination?

*Failure of Versailles in US*

- Wilson brought no republican Senators to Versailles
- Henry Cabot Lodge
- Fear of League of Nations
- Wilson’s refusal to compromise/Stroke in San Francisco
- Senate votes down the treaty
- Senate refuses to ratify Defensive treaty with France - Britain follows suit - leaving France to fend for itself against future German threat

Age of Anxiety

<u>Age of Anxiety: Between the Wars</u>	<i>Definition/Examples</i>	<i>How was this a product of WWI?</i>	<i>How was this a contributor to WWII?</i>
<b>Philosophy of Nietzsche</b>	Nietzsche questioned all values and claimed Christianity embodied	People became unsure of the times	He viewed democracy as worn out which would



	<p>a “slave morality” which glorified weakness, envy, and mediocrity. Viewed the pillars of morality (reason, democracy, progress, respectability) as outworn social and psychological constructs, which were strangling self-realization and excellence.</p>	<p>and began to revolt with new and different philosophies in order to better understand the odd area of time they lived in and Nietzsche embodied this Age of Anxiety</p>	<p>help authoritarian governments such as the fascists and the socialists aka Communists of the USSR</p>
<p><b>Logical Empiricism</b></p>	<p>a revolt against the ideas of traditional philosophies, such as the existence of God and the meaning of happiness by classifying these things as nonsense</p>	<p>People lost faith in God and happiness because the war was so bad and lurid.</p>	<p>This helped the spread of totalitarianism by de-emphasizing the value of one person and their happiness compared to the nation</p>
<p><b>Existentialism</b></p>	<p>a diverse and sometimes contradictory way of thinking, these types of thinkers were united loosely in <b>a search for moral values in a world of terror and uncertainty</b>. Most of these thinkers were atheists and inspired by Nietzsche. They did not think that life had a purpose.</p>	<p>Terrors of WWI Being lost General Destruction Technology was bad for humans</p>	<p>People were in a search of moral values: Hitler offered that to them. He offered perverted views of anti-Semitism and racism but he offered a secure way of thinking and therefore gained support by propaganda for the youth.</p>
<p><b>Christian Revivalism</b></p>	<p>Thinkers and theologians who took part in this were described as Christian existentialists because they share a similar loneliness and despair of atheistic existentialists.. They stressed human beings’ sinful nature, the need for faith, and the mystery of God’s forgiveness. The revival was kept alive by the discovery of 19th century Danish philosopher Soren Kierkegaard (1813-1855).</p>	<p>WWI caused lots of despair with the high casualty rates. The sinful nature was exposed with the worldwide war, and many of the people who were lost found hope in faith.</p>	<p>People were already accepting the sinful nature of man, so they were already ready for a war.</p>
<p><b>New Physics</b></p>	<p>A revolution in the scientific field of physics that led to the discovery of the nature of atoms as being</p>	<p>Old technology and restrictions from the Treaty of Versailles</p>	<p>Led to the discovery of the Atomic bomb.</p>

	<p>made up of smaller parts (electrons, protons, neutrons). Marie Curie (1867-1934) discovered radium constantly emits subatomic radiation and does not have a constant atomic weight. Max Planck (1858-1947) showed in 1900, that subatomic energy is emitted in uneven little spurts, which he called “quanta”. In 1905, the German-Jewish genius Albert Einstein (1879-1955) did his thing. Ernest Rutherford (1871-1937) showed the atom could be split (1919). In 1944 seven subatomic particles had been identified including the neutron.</p>	<p>led countries to want to advance their technology so that they could have the best military</p>	<p>Led to a revolution in science and opened doors that were immediately militarized.</p>
<p><b>Freudian Psychology</b></p>	<p>Human behavior is irrational. The irrational unconscious, which is called the <b>id</b>, is driven by sexual, aggressive, and pleasure-seeking desires. It is locked in constant battle with the rationalizing conscious (the <b>ego</b>), which mediates what a person <i>can</i> do, and the ingrained moral values (the <b>superego</b>), which specifies what a person <i>should</i> do. human behavior is a product of a fragile compromise between all these parts of the mind.</p>	<p>People had a lowly view on humanity and the optimism began to fade away especially with the 30s and the Great Depression Freud offered a new pessimistic look at the human psyche along with the glorification of a more animal “wired” mind for sexual drive and aggression.</p>	<p>The teaching that the mind is naturally aggressive and forcibly more inclined to instinct rather than reason or the “ego” led to the hyper violence that is seen in Nazism, Fascism, Communism and all other forms of governments. It supported their causes but didn’t affect the governments.</p>
<p><b>Stream of Consciousness Technique</b></p>	<p>literary technique, used by Virginia Woolf (1882-1941), William Faulkner (1897-1962), James Joyce (1882-1941) which uses interior monologue to explore the human psyche.</p>	<p>Due to the general climate of pessimism, relativism, and alienation, most major writers adopted a limited, confused viewpoint, focusing on the complexity</p>	<p>Confused, aimlessly wandering narratives and the abandonment of progress described the disillusionment of the people about the nationalistic and honorific nature of war</p>

		and irrationality of the human mind	
<b>Franz Kafka</b>	A German-Jewish author (1883-1924), whose novels <i>The Trial</i> (1925) and <i>The Castle</i> (1926), along with some of his short-novels, portray helpless individuals crushed by inexplicably hostile forces.	The Great War made Europeans weary of the current conditions and the balance of power. Paranoia may have arisen at every instance such as when France invaded Germany to force their hand in supporting the Versailles Treaty	Portrayed oppression by larger than life organizations such as the Stalinist Terror and Collectivization of land and the war against peasants. It also may detail a second coming of war having just been exposed the Great War which threw so many people in disarray
<b>Oswald Spengler</b>	A German high school teacher, who in 1918 published <i>The Decline of the West</i> , which became an international success. According to him, every culture experiences a life cycle of growth and then decline. He believed Western Civilization was in its old age and death was approaching in the form of conquest by Asia.	WWI was basically all the nations of the West fighting amongst each other. This could have been the final straw that led to the death of Western Civilization and the rise of the East.	Led Westerners to fear being dominated. Led Asians to believe they were better than Westerners. Boy were they wrong. ‘Murica
<b>Architectural Functionalism</b>	the principle that buildings, like industrial products, should serve as best as possible the purpose it was designed for	comes out of concept of “total War”	people kinda used to total war so willing to do it again.
<b>Post-Impressionism</b>	Post Impressionists were united in their desire to know and depict worlds other than the material world of facts. Like early-19th century romantics, they desired to portray unseen, inner worlds of emotions and imagination. Like modern novelists, they wanted to express a in-depth psychological view of reality as well as compelling emotional intensity.	After 1905, art took on a non representational, abstract character. Post-impressionists desired to illustrate in an imaginative way, as oppose to the traditional romantic art, prior to the war.	Produced an in-depth view of reality which caused people to question the reality they lived in and question the merits of themselves and each other

<b>Dadaism</b>	An art movement which questioned all accepted standards of art and behavior, favoring <b>outrageous conduct</b> . Many dadaists were attracted to surrealism. Surrealists painted a fantastic world of wild dreams and complex symbols, which depicted powerful statements about the age of anxiety instead of ordinary visual reality.	Outrageous and rebellious art expressed the emotions and uncertainty during the Age of Anxiety after having dealt with the oppressive years of war.	It was a reactionary art cause that empowered the minority much of like how fascist Italy and Germany both were empowered by the minority in a reaction to the crippling liberal governments
<b>Motion Pictures</b>	Charlie Chaplin German Era US dominance of the Silver Screen Hollywood Industrialization and NY	Booming US Economy Did not have to deal with destruction inside their country Consumerism	Could be seen as propaganda. Consumerism When Technicolor and audio came about it split up the nations movie industry caused them to be more nationalistic
<b>Radio</b>	Fireside chats with Wilson The spread of ideals aka Mussolini and Hitler	Need for communication on battlefield Becomes available for general public	Able to transmit propaganda to masses of people Got ideas spread quickly to the people Nazi propaganda

## World War II

### **Roots of Conservative and Radical Totalitarianism**

- Obedient and loyal bureaucrats
- Lack of self government experience
- Ethnic Rivalries
- Elite desire for Protection from change
- WWI destruction
- Economic depression

#### *Total war Opened Door to Totalitarianism*

- Modern Technology
- Modern Communication
- Total War = Total Control
- State (victory) was supreme and omnipresent

#### *Totalitarianism Break from Classic Liberalism*

- Check and Balances?

- Limit Power of the State?
- Individualism?
- Voting Rights?
- Privacy Rights?
- Rationality?
- Peaceful Progress?
- Economic Freedom?
- Strong Middle Class?

*Flaws of Totalitarianism*

USSR	Germany
● Marxist Socialism	● Anti-Socialist
● No Private Property	● Protection of Capitalism
● Destruction of Middle Class	● Protection of Middle Class
● Glorification of War and Military	● Glorification of War and Military
● Anti-Fascist	● Anti-Communist
	● Racism

**Rise of Totalitarian Governments**

*Anti-Democratic Governments after World War I*

Conservative Authoritarianism	Radical Totalitarianism
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Maintain existing social order</li> <li>● Very limited popular participation (multi-party)</li> <li>● Fear and persecution of liberals, democrats, and socialists</li> <li>● Limited government scope and goals to taxes, army</li> <li>● Nationalistic</li> <li>● Supported by rich, large landowners and Church</li> <li>● Great Depression was final blow to democracy</li> <li>● Spain, Portugal, Eastern Europe</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Subordinate all institutions and class to the state</li> <li>● Almost no real popular participation (single party)</li> <li>● Persecution of liberals, democrats, and socialists</li> <li>● Unprecedented control over all aspects of life</li> <li>● Nationalistic</li> <li>● Permanent revolution/crisis</li> <li>● Made attractive by the Depression and failure of Versailles</li> <li>● Soviet Union, Germany, Italy</li> </ul>

*Post-War Italy*

- Liberal constitutional monarchy in 1910...opposed by Church, peasants, landowners, capitalists, and radical socialists
- WWI and aftermath made the problem worse

*Mussolini*

- Originally a socialist newspaper editor
- Embittered by WWI/Versailles; founded the “fascists” among other veterans
- Moved his party further right to combat socialists gaining power
- Raised private army, the “Black Shirts” Direct Action
- 1922 - Government crumbling/March on Rome
- Mussolini granted dictatorial power for one year, legally

#### *Life in Mussolini's Italy*

- Constitutional changes to favor fascists
- Political repression
- Totalitarian state
- No revolution, not like Stalin or Hitler...not a full police state
- Lateran Agreement; Church support
- Women's rights crushed

#### *Stalin and Communism*

- Lenin and successful New Economic Policy 1921 (post civil war) - pro-peasants
- Lenin died in 1924
- Infighting between Stalin (general sec. of party) and Trotsky (creator of Red Army) - permanent revolution
- Stalin wins/Trotsky killed 1940
- “socialism in one country”
- Crushed the radicals and the moderates
- Industrialism (5 Year Plan)
- Collectivism; “second serfdom”; war on the peasantry (Kulaks eliminated) (10 million killed)
- Terror and power (Stalinist Purges)

#### *Life in the Soviet Union*

- Goal: utopian society
- But standard of living stagnant
- High investment in industry = food and housing shortages
- Full welfare state
- Full employment
- Ultimate class division over education and skill
- Massive empowerment of women
- Culture fully politicized
- Stalin-centered life

#### *Roots of German Nazism*

- Rooted in extreme nationalism and racism
- Hitler was an Austro-German nationalist (German Master Race should dominate)
- Darwinian
- “Affront of Versailles”
- 1919 German Worker's Party; anti-Jews, Marxists, and Democrats
- Hitler's imprisonment after Beer Hall Putsch; Mein Kampf; Race, Living Space (Lebensraum), Fuhrer
- Economic crisis 1929-1932 = “need” for strong authority
- Mass propaganda

- Breakdown of normal Democratic government; cut spending, lower wages and services, restricting unions, made the Depression worse and convinced Germans that the Weimar was clueless
- Growing Communist strength frightened the propertied classes

### *Rise of Adolf Hitler*

- WWI Corporal, convinced Germany was stabbed in the back by the Jews and Marxists
- Failed artist and architect
- Jailed for failed Beer Hall Putsch
- Wrote Mein Kampf
- Founded Nazi Party 1924 (democracy to destroy democracy)
- Named Chancellor by Hindenburg 1933...legally
- Reichstag Fire leads to Enabling Act; dictatorial power to Hitler for four years
- All power to Hitler and the Nazis

### *Life in Nazi Germany*

- Strikes outlawed
- Independent labor unions abolished
- Strict control of publishing, art, education
- Dual government Reichstag and Nazi Party
- Dual military; army and Nazi Storm Troopers (SA) later replaced by SS and Gestapo
- Jewish persecution; Nuremberg Laws, Kristallnacht
- For the groups that mattered (elite, army, professionals) Hitler's government worked

## World War II

<i>Date</i>	<i>Event</i>	<i>Significance</i>
September 19 1931	Japan invades Manchuria	Japan established a puppet state, known as Manchukuo, and it lasted until the end of WWII.
January 30 1933	Hitler appointed Chancellor in Germany	Hitler becomes a leader of Germany and then legally gains total power.
October 14 1933	Germany withdraws in from League of Nations	Germany can now do anything they want without the League of Nations bothering them.
March 1935	Hitler announces German rearmament	Germany publicly announces to the rest of Europe that it has plans to get rid of the Treaty of Versailles with a greater army.
October 3 1935	Mussolini invades Ethiopia	The war was a colonial war that resulted in the Italian military occupation of Ethiopia.
March 7 1936	Germany reoccupied the Rhineland	German troops enter the Rhineland violating the Treaty of Versailles and the Locarno Treaties.
July 18	Spanish Civil War begins	Establishes a fascist dictatorship under Francisco Franco.

1936		
July 7 1937	Japan invades China	Japan begins its conquest of the Asian mainland.
March 12 1938	Germany annexes Austria	Violating the Treaty of Versailles, Germany finally unites with Austria.
September 30 1938	Munich Conference gives Sudetenland to Germany	The Munich Conference ultimately gave Germany more power because Great Britain and France submitted to its requests.
March 15 1939	Germany occupies all of Czechoslovakia	Hitler wanted to expand further into Czechoslovakia to increase German borders to include all ethnic Germans.
August 23 1939	Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact	The Nazis and Soviets become allies in order to prepare for invading Poland.
September 1 1939	German blitzkrieg on Poland	This invasion sparks the war; Great Britain and France then declare war on Germany.
September 3 1939	Britain and France declare War on Germany	This begins World War II and brings the rest of the continent into war.
September 17 1939	Russia invades Eastern Europe	Russia takes the other half of Poland, which allows Germany to share border with them and easily invade them later.
April 9 1940	Germany invades Scandinavia	Begins the Norwegian campaign; German victory.
June 18 1940	Battle of Britain begins	Germany tries to break down British morale by bombing Britain. However it is ineffective in breaking their spirit.
July 1 1940	Pro-German Vichy government established in France by Petain	Germany established a French government in France that would make it a neutral/independent nation. Germany would not have to carry the burdens of the French overseas empire.
June 22 1941	Germany breaks Non-Aggression Pact and invades the USSR	Germany now forces the USSR to join the Allies against them.
December 7 1941	Japan attacks the U.S. at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii	This brings America into the war in both the European campaign and the South Pacific campaign.
May 8, 1942	The Battle of the Coral Sea stops Japanese advancement in S. Pacific	The Japanese are stopped from advancing and are slowly being pushed back.



February 2 1943	The German 6th Army surrenders to the Soviet Union	A major loss of German troops to the Soviets. About 107,000 POWs are captured by the Soviets.
May 13 1943	The Allies drive the Axis from North Africa	The Allies recapture North Africa and force the Axis back into Italy
September 3 1943	Allies invade Italy	The Allies eliminate an Axis ally and slowly make their way closer to Germany.
June 6 1944	D-Day Allied invasion of France	Huge turning point on the Western Front of the European war; the Allies are successful and push the Germans back.
April 30/June 1 1945	Hitler commits suicide, Germany surrenders	Ends the war for Europe, but the Pacific war is still ongoing
September 2 1945	Japan surrenders after the U.S. drops 2 Atomic Bombs	Officially ends the South Pacific campaign

## The Great Depression

### *Direct & Indirect Global Impacts of WWI*

- Productive capacity of many nations destroyed
- Enormous national debts
- Dawes plan for reparation
- Every debtor nation wanted to sell and not buy
- stagnant economy
- Tariff Controversies
- When lending to Europe slowed, so did US overseas trade

### *Stock Market Speculation*

- Unjustified Bull Market
- Post War prosperity
- Buying stocks dangerously
  - On Margin
  - Call money
- No stock market regulation

### *Unwise Policies*

- Tariffs
- American Banks recalling Foreign Loans
- Insistence on payment of War Debts
- Austerity vs. Deficit Spending
- Sanctity of Laissez-Faire

### *Various Responses to Global Depression*

<b>Scandinavia</b>	<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>France</b>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Social Democratic Party</li> <li>● Non-Revolutionary Socialism</li> <li>● Labor and Capitalist Cooperation</li> <li>● Agrarian Cooperative</li> <li>● Deficit Spending</li> <li>● Social Welfare State</li> <li>● High Tax Rate</li> <li>● Thriving Cooperation Enterprise</li> <li>● Welfare Socialism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● More Orthodox- Austerity, cut spending</li> <li>● Little Social Welfare</li> <li>● Little Deficit Spending</li> <li>● Anti-Unionism</li> <li>● Lower Taxes</li> <li>● Concentration on National rather than International Market</li> <li>● Successful by 1937</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Political Instability hampered recovery</li> <li>● 1933 Five Coalition Gov.</li> <li>● Growing Fascism destabilized Parliament; Action Francaise</li> <li>● In Response Communists, Socialists, and Radicals = Popular Front</li> <li>● Social Reform, Union Movement</li> <li>● Rapid Inflation and Fear of Fascism doomed efforts</li> <li>● 1937 - Popular Front Collapsed</li> </ul>
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## Cold War

### **Early Cold War**

- Ambiguity of Tehran and Yalta Conference 1945
- Soviet “Liberation” of Eastern Europe
- “Free Elections” in Soviet Satellite States
- Death of Roosevelt 1945
- American Citizens of Eastern Europe Descent

### **End of USSR**

- Soviet Union was a Superpower - economic, military, political
- Communist country controlled gov.
- Arms race with US
- Invasion of Afghanistan
- Nation Struggled behind Iron Curtain
- Need for young leader- Gorbachev
- loyal Communist, yet idealistic
- No one believed Gorbachev would reform
- Gorbachev separated himself from previous leaders
- Nuke disarmament with US
- Withdraw troops from Afghanistan
- Perestroika - free market
- Glasnost - free speech/openness

### *Conservatives v. Progressives*

- Boris Yeltsin loudest progressive- demoted: too loud
- Gorbachev let population vote for 2/3 of Supreme Soviet
- “Democracy” became popular
- Gorbachev’s Reforms put Yeltsin back in power
- Prices rise, less food

- Gorbachev pulled out military in Eastern Europe
- Warsaw Pact countries were on their own
- Poland started free elections
- Non-Communist government won
- Iron Curtain fell
- Berlin Wall collapsed
- Hungary, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, all toppled Communism
- Romania - Bloody change
- Warsaw Pact dissolved
- Gorbachev elected President
- Popular pressure made multiple parties legal
- Baltics revolted for freedom
- Revolts in Caucasus
- Yeltsin called for Gorbachev resignation
- All Soviets voted for the fate of the Union

#### *Perestroika*

- Re-building → collapse
- Glasnost not good
- Yeltsin ordered more progressive work/movement
- Gorbachev was too liberal
- Gorbachev ratings went down, Yeltsin ratings went up
- Yeltsin showed hobbies in public
- Good at attacking/counter-attacking in politics