

Chapter Eight Nations in Upheaval: Europe 1850-1914

The Rise of the Nation-State

- Concept behind change was nationalism – fueled by leaders driven for power
- 1871 consolidation/unification created modern Germany/Italy – altered Euro powers
- Struggle b/w states for land/wealth happened mostly outside Euro
- Leaders had to harness people's pride in pursuit of national objectives

France: The Role of Key Individuals

Louis Napoleon Bonaparte

- France was one of the only countries that was not a monarchy – it was republic (power held by the people or elected reps)
- Louis ruled as president and then emperor – Paris was restored as diplomatic/cultural capital of Euro
- Prussia's victory over France caused Napoleon to an end – marked rise of modern Germany as dominant power in Central Europe
- Louis' election as president of Second Republic in 1848 elevated him from political obscurity
- After June Days French electorate split between monarchists and republicans – voted for Louis
- The constitution limited Louis to only four years in presidency with no re-election – tried to alter it
- Louis wanted a *coup d'etat* – introduced new form of direct vote (plebiscite) and on two occasions he was supported 1851/1852; people were happy with the symbol of his democracy
- Legislative reform increased development of joint-stock and limited-liability companies
- Second Empire created *Credit Mobilier* – financed industrial development
- By 1860 political criticism reawakened; Louis introduced new policies 1860-1869

Conflict and War

- Louis wanted to restore French prestige in Euro – Challenged Russia
- Crimean War of 1854-1856 fought to resist Russian expansion – politically Russians the losers
- Peace Congress in Paris 1856 restored Paris as diplomatic center in Euro

Italy: The Role of Key Individuals

- Struggle to unify Italy (*Risorgimento*) – nationalism and realism came into conflict not harmony
- Italian nationality was product of Italian nationalists who sought to create a new nation
- After 1815 small secret societies (*Carbonari*) planned outbreaks against Austrian rule in north, restored Bourbon in Naples, administrative corruption in papal states
- 1820-1821, 1831 attacks isolated and largely futile attacks on entrenched authorities

Giuseppe Mazzini and Giuseppe Garibaldi

- Mazzini (after failed 1831 uprisings) – personified romantic revolutionary nationalism in Euro
- Founded Young Italy society in Marseilles, France
- Publicized goals of Italian nationalism and aimed to unite principals of nationalism/liberalism
- Uprising in Rome made Mazzini president of a radical, democratic republic
- To restore Pope to Rome, Naples, Austria, France intervened against Republic – defense lead by Garibaldi
- Garibaldi led 10 000 irregulars (Red Shirts) in defense but were forced to abandon the city – 1849 Republic of Venice surrendered to the Austrians
- Count Camillo Cavour joined forces with France against Russian in Crimean War and later with Prussia against Austria – managed to have Italian question discussed at Paris Peace Congress
- 1860 unification of Northern Italy, except for France
- Red Shirts defeated army of Bourbon king, Francis 2nd – then invaded mainland and captured Naples
- Garibaldi in the south and Cavour in the north united on Cavour's terms in 1861 – still incomplete
- 1866 Italy supported Prussia in war against Austria and received Venice

- 1870 Napoleon pulled French out of Rome and Italian troops occupied it, the Pope retreated and Rome became capital of fully united Italy in 1871

Modern Germany: The Role of Key Individuals

- The unification of Germany came from an exercise in *realpolitik*
- German confederation brought together 29 states
- 1834 the *Zollverein* brought northern states into closer economic association
- 1840s and 1850s weakened parochialism and isolated nature and created a more unified nation-state
- In meeting in Frankfurt Assembly, “Greater Germans” wanted Austria included and “Lesser Germans” wanted Austria excluded and looked to Prussian leadership
- Failures at Assembly and reassertion of royal autocracy in Berlin/Vienna 1848-1849 brought end to liberalism/nationalism in German unification

Count Otto von Bismarck

- Supporter of Prussian monarchy against liberal nationalists of 1848 – agent of German unification
- Famous speech to finance committee of Prussian diet on Sept 29, 1862...

Conflict and German Unification

- 1864 Denmark resurrected claim to Schleswig/Holstein – German nationalists called for action
- Bismarck arranged for Austrian and Prussian military intervention – Prussia dominated over Denmark
- Bismarck proposed reorganization of German confederation
- Austrians thought they would automatically win; Prussia deployed new tech to achieve victory
- June-Aug 1866 Austro-**Prussian** War over – Bismarck reformed German confederation
- Peace of Prague 1866 – end to tussle b/w Austria/Prussia in German confederation
- Venice ceded to kingdom of Italy; new constituted North German confed excluded Austria, included Prussia (most powerful player in new confederation); 4 South German states outside North German confederation signed military alliance with Prussia
- May 1870, Napoleon had another victory in a plebiscite – Bismarck saw danger and prepped for confrontation with France

The Franco-Prussian War (1870-1871)

- originated in dispute of succession to the Spanish throne
- 1868 revolution in Spain, Queen Isabella 2nd abdicated and throne offered to distant relative of Wilhelm the first of Prussia – Prussian ally in Spain caused fear in France
- Pressed released inflamed French opinion on the meeting with King Wilhelm 1st and to defend the nations honour Napoleon 3rd declared war against Prussia on July 19th, 1870
- Prussians achieved victory in Franco-Prussian War and captured Napoleon 3rd and 100 000 French soldiers in 1870 which led to collapse of the Second Empire
- Treaty of Frankfurt 1871 – provinces of Alsace/Lorraine were ceded to Germany; France had to pay 5 billion francs and endure German occupation for 3 years it took to pay off
- In Hall of Mirrors (seat of former Sun King) King William the 1st proclaimed German Emperor over a unified nation

The Austrian Empire: An Anomaly in Europe

- After revolution of 1848-1849 Hapsburg monarchy appeared victorious over forces of nationalism/liberalism – became anachronism and thrown together as part of Hapsburg dynasty

Czarist Russia: Reform and Repression

- Caught b/w preserving conservative aristocratic order/need for economic & industrial reform
- Most significant change was emancipation of 22.5 mil serfs in 1861 – paid indemnity to state
- Peasants having to produce more grain, for more people, at cheaper price – violent protests
- First wave of industrialization in 1860s; growth of cities and new working class (exploited)
- Czar Alexander 2nd – reform and reverted to policy of repression = ↑ discontent

- Alexander assassinated 1881 – produced prolonged repression under Alexander 3rd

Developments in Political Thought: The Advent of Democracy

- Democracy emerged and was being adopted by various countries
- 1871 German Empire voted on democratic adult male suffrage; 1867 Brit urban male householders could vote; 1914 Russia/Austria universal male suffrage
- Bismarck and Disraeli granted vote to working class

France: The Third Republic

- Challenges: antagonism b/w Paris and provinces; state repression of protesters; monarchs trying to reinstate authoritarian government; anti-Semitism
- Post-collapse of Napoleons Second Empire, Third Republic elected (Paris under siege for 4 months)
- Elections returned monarchist majority prepared to accept German terms of peace; gov'n't approved landlords' claim for back rent during siege
- 1871 Paris Commune created – killed 100 hostages + Archbishops; protests stopped 20-25 000 killed
- The monarchist majority of Republic had trouble finding a king...
- 1879 General Patrice MacMahon failed in trying to protect royalists by dismissing gov'n't and influencing election
- Second *coup* failed 1889 when Boulanger tried to restore Bonapartist empire
- Blame fell of Jews for shortcomings of the nation

The Dreyfus Affair

- Anti-Semitism reached huge proportions in 1898-1899, divided French society in affair 1894-1906
- Dreyfus (Jewish officer of French General Staff) court-martialed for passing secrets to Germany
- Other charges against General Starr, forged evidence against Dreyfus; French divided
- Dreyfus acquitted and re-admitted to army
- Socialists of French left began to revive in 1880s and came to support Republican institutions
- The right minority failed to dismantle Republic and Republic lay in electoral support

Bismarck's Germany 1871-1890

- Constitution of German Empire of 1871 was symbolic of democracy – parliament limited powers
- 1870 Bismarck's strongest opposition Catholic or Center Party – countered by policy of *Kulturkampf*
- *Kulturkampf* unsuccessful – Catholic party got stronger; Bismarck turned attention now to socialists
- SDP formed in 1875 argued to secure political and social reforms; quickly built support in work-class
- 1878 Bismarck passed law that declared socialism an enemy of the state...
- To transfer public support to himself in 1881 and 1888 introduced universals sickness/accident insurance and old-age pensions
- Young Kaiser Wilhelm 2nd dismissed his aged chancellor in 1890; 1890 + militant nationalism united German people

Britain 1867-1894: Disraeli and Gladstone

- Brit had peaceful gov'n't and democracy; mid-1860s issue of vote rose again measured in stages
- 1867 PM Benjamin Disraeli passed Second Reform Act – vote to male urban working householders
- 1884 PM William Gladstone – vote to male householders in rural constituencies
- Disraeli backed Ottoman Empire in war with Russia
- Scottish campaign of 1879 Gladstone stopped in towns delivering speeches condemning immorality and costs of Disraeli's policy
- Second campaign 1880 electorate tossed out Conservatives and Gladstone/Liberals got majority
- 1886 Gladstone introduced Irish Home Rule bill and split Liberal Party → Conservatives dominated

The Road to War: 1900-1914

- Spread of industrialization and eco comp b/w Euro states → arms race and diplomatic alliances
- John A. Hobson – *The Psychology of Jingoism* – nationalism became inverted patriotism

- Brit, rivals with Germany, fostered constitutional crisis – The People’s Budget 1909 put taxes on inherited wealth; House of Lords defeated Budget and brought down government

Nationalism and the Origins of World War One

- Aggressive nationalism was one of the root causes for the war- especially in the Balkans
- Balkan Wars in 1912-1913 meant ambitions of nationalists were unresolved
- Serbian nationalist (Gavrilo Princip) assassinated Austrian archduke Francis Ferdinand and wife on June 28th, 1914

Society in Modern Europe

The Rise of a Dominant Middle Class

- Industrialization accelerated in second half of 19th century; ↑ population/economic growth
- Standard of living improved in Euro 1850-1914; 1873-1896 Great Depression Years still improvement
- 1890-1914 prices rose again and middle class benefited instead of working class
- Distinctive feature of 19th cent was rise of middle class as result of Industrial Rev. and shift from elitist society to mass culture
- Size/importance/self importance of middle class grew – challenged society
- Emerging middle class based values on ability to live a Christian life w/o trappings of nobility
- Strict sense of morally acceptable/respectable behaviour was hallmark of Victorian Age 1837-1901

Social Organization in the Nineteenth Century

Popular Culture

- Differences in disposable income and taste produced two cultures
- Affluent elite of “classes” – other was called “masses”
- Popular institutions: art galleries, museums, libraries, theatres, operas, concert halls, orchestras...
- Technological innovations: printing/publishing – books cheaper
- Leisure: short travels on railway; travel agent Thomas Cook
- Entertainment: growth of mass-circulation of tabloids

Technology and Society: The Second Industrial Revolution

- Second rev. 1880-1939 characterized by breakthroughs and new production and labour
- New uses for steam = faster railway production
- Bicycle, electric streetcars
- New sources of energy: electricity, refined petroleum
- Japan became first non-Euro state to join industrialized nations; Germany/USA surpassed GB
- Larger corporations began to be involved in all aspects of production – dominated whole sectors of economy and interrelated with financial institutions and linked to political leaders
- New machines increase the number of factory-made products (sewing machine)

The Evolving World of Women

- Feminist movements result of dissatisfaction with subordinate status of women rooted in tradition and enforced by law
- ↑ middle class, ↑ state education, new forms of employment for women, ↑ leisure time, eased restrictions on women’s lives in and out of home = women face-to-face with inequality

Feminist Movements across Europe

- Cry of suffragists – “votes for women” denying the vote to women was the biggest inequality
- 1903 Emmeline Pankhurst and daughter launched suffrage society in Brit: Women’s Social and Political Union – became known as “suffragettes”
- Questioned politicians, rallied, disrupted political meetings = police arrests and further demonstrations
- Hunger strikes, violence against property, buildings set fire, paintings slashed – suicide of Emily Davison
- Liberal government remained unmoved

Urban Communities and Trade Unionism

- Law/administration based on gender and social class; to change things change wages at work place or become active politically
- For better conditions people created unions which spread among semiskilled
- Extent of unionization varied according to level of industrialization

Developments in Political Thought

- Socialism directly addressed political needs of trade unionists and working people
- Karl Marx had a strong influence – industrial capitalism would expand and draw ↑ people to system of wage labour; conflict between employees and employers
- Marx helped create the First International Workingmen's Association in 1864 (international organization of socialists) – disbanded with defeat and collapse of the French
- Second International in 1889
- 1889 German socialist Eduard Bernstein proposed socialism could be won slowly by gradually through elected governments slowly implementing socialist measures – divided Second International
- Bernstein lost debate with Second International
- Social Democratic Party in German was most successful with largest party in *Reichstag* 1912
- Jean Jaures became leading French socialist and orator of late 19th early 20th centuries built popular working class; campaigned against militant nationalism; assassinated by nationalist
- Independent Labour Party created in 1900 fought election trying to secure labour law/social reform

The Revolution in Russia, 1905

- Socialist debate between revolution/revisionism in 1905; conflicting policies of industrialization and political repression = revolutionary explosion
- 2nd industrialization wave under Sergey Witte – caused ↑ working class and clandestine revolutionary activity
- Russian Social Democratic Party (later the Bolsheviks) + others debated on revisionism; 1902 leading militant Valdimir Ilich Ulyanov published pamphlet *What is to be Done?*
- 1905 in a revolution + economic slump = Russian defeat by Japan 1904-5 = political crisis
- Crisis + rural unrest caused Nicholas 2nd to create a *Duma* (parliament)
- Social revolutionaries tried to continue their campaign and crushed by the army 1905
- More severe crisis brought on with stress of war – full scale revolution in 1917

Developments in Religious Thought

- England 1851 only 50% of pop attended church
- Catholic countries led by the Pope pronounced themselves as opponent of secularism/modernization
- *Syllabus of Errors* 1864 Pope Pius 9th rejected idea that Roman Pontiff can come to modern terms
- 1880/90s advocates of social Catholicism in France/Germ developed social reform programs addressing the working class
- New climate more accepting of social legislation and democratic socialism – people still divided

Developments in Scientific Thought

The New Physics

- Isaac Newton's laws of motion created vision of ordered universe – Newtonian universe scrutinized
- Marie Curie worked on radium/radioactivity
- Max Planck explained properties of atomic particles in quantum physics
- Albert Einstein theory of relativity – time and space dependent of frame of reference of observer
 - $E=mc^2$ equivalence of matter and energy

Philosophy and Society

- Artists, scientists, intellectuals began to question certainty of reason
- Established framework for more troubled, skeptical, disordered world

Friedrich Nietzsche

- Questioned emphasis on reason in Western civilization
- Phrase “God is dead” challenged received wisdom of Christianity and that humans could only find meaning through human spirit
- Richard Wagner artist who created work of nationalism using Nietzsche’s ideas to justify Hitler and Third Reich
- Emile Durkheim explored sources of collective consciousness; argued that modern/industrial society could create excessive individualism and be dangerous to mental/social health; Max Weber similar

Family Life in the Nineteenth Century

- First half of century bourgeois women often involved in family business keeping books
- By 1850/60s businesses grew and bourgeoisie didn’t live near family business so women stayed home
- Urban working class women took children with them everywhere, did household chores, must earn supplementary income (cleaning others houses)
- Women began to get exploited by sewing garments in factories

Childhood

- 19th cent. children the center of Euro families – concentration on education; natural breast feeding
- France 1841 law limiting number of hours a child can work in a factory
- Birth still traditionally given at home and it was announced by the father at the town hall
- Three phases of childhood: early childhood, childhood proper, adolescence
- 8 was the age of reason – play more active role; 15 sent to schools

Western Art of the Nineteenth Century

Realism

- Interest in science/technology overcame spirituality – search for truth by recording the factual

Jean-Francois Millet

- Depicted working people and peasants
- Conveys admiration through sculpture-like figures
- Work reflected socialist ideas associated with political climate of the time

Honore Daumier

- Used satire to point out social ills; skilled draughtsman and caricaturist
- Depicted lower class as he saw it: victims of industrialized society slowly dehumanizing masses

Gustave Courbet

- Represented French society as he saw it – dark, somber canvases
- *Burial at Ornans* exemplifies vigorous style

Edouard Manet

- One of the founders of Impressionism
- New perspective on life through use of bright, heavy planes of light – detached, distanced view of humanity and nature

The Impressionists

- Tried to depict contemporary life through interest in science and study of light

Claude Monet

- Painted many of his subject up to forty times over, each time from same point of view but different light conditions and atmosphere
- Used complementary colours and used thick/textured brush strokes

Post-Impressionists

Georges Seurat

- Practiced pointillism – uses small dots of colour to create larger forms

Paul Cezanne

- Classical approach using geometrical forms; still life genre

Vincent van Gogh

- Brushwork shows restless, frenzied spirit
- Through expressive colour and textured brushwork – complex, intelligent, tortured human

Literature in the Nineteenth Century

- Literature reflected deep desire to solve problems facing the new, prosperous industrial age
- Explored conflict with religion, science, negative effects of imperialism
- Victorian poetry explored difficult social and moral realities

Alfred Lord Tennyson

- Exemplified Victorian era
- Poem *In Memoriam* – records his reaction to death of close friend Arthur Hallam
- Interested in myth - *The Lady of Shalott*

Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barret Browning

- 44 sonnets written to Robert – *Sonnets from the Portuguese*
- Robert's work reflects typical Victorian concerns

Charles Dickens

- Novels provide revealing social commentaries
- Criticized social injustices that poor/working class was subjected to in industrial England

Thomas Hardy

- Focused on life in rural England – explored humanity's passions/problems through idea of a hero/heroine struggling helplessly against the hand of fate

George Bernard Shaw and Henrik Ibsen

- Both playwrights
- Shaw satirized societies through comedy full of black humour
- Ibsen's plays explored darker aspects of human nature
-