

## **RENAISSANCE (c. 1300-1600)**

### Causes

- Italy was divided into many different city-states: Venice, Florence, and the Papal States
  - This created a lot of competition
- Italy was one of the most urbanized areas of Europe at the time
- The Medici family in Florence was a banking family that held a lot of power and influence
- Italy was ruled by the commercial class

### Humanism

- Intellectual movement focused on the individual, the power of man (Virtu), liberal arts, secularism, and classical knowledge and culture

#### Traditional Humanists

- Petrarch: father of Humanism
- Mirandola: "Oration of the Dignity of Man"

#### Civic Humanists

- Machiavelli: "The Prince"
- Castiglione: "The Courtier"

#### Christian Humanists

- Erasmus: "In Praise of Folly"
  - Erasmus laid the egg that Luther hatched
- (Sir) Thomas More: "Utopia"

### Traditional Art

- Medici family and Pope Julius II were major patrons of art
- Characteristics:
  - Perspective, chiaroscuro (shading), unique figures, sfumato (blurring edges), balance, symmetry, nature, glorification of the human body, classical themes and style

#### Traditional Artists

- Donatello: "David"
- Leonardo da Vinci: "Mona Lisa"
- Raphael: "School of Athens"
- Michaelangelo: ceiling of the Sistine Chapel, "Pieta"
- Botticelli: "Birth of Venus"

### Northern Renaissance (Art)

- Italy was too unstable; Renaissance moved north
- Gutenberg printing press invented (Johann Gutenberg)
  - Assisted cultural and intellectual diffusion, increased literacy, and increased the use of the vernacular in literature
- Fugger family were German patrons similar to the Medici family
- Characteristics:
  - Everyday life became more of a focus, contemporary scenes were common instead of classical, and religion was more of a focus

### Northern Artist

- Jan van Eyck: "Arnolfini Portrait"
- Durer: wood cuts; "Knight, Death, and the Devil"

### Mannerism Art

- Rebellion against the Renaissance (disorder, asymmetrical, etc.)
- El Greco

### Society

- Based around agriculture and the church/religion
- Lower class was the large majority but had the least land and the worst conditions
- Serfdom still prevailed in most of eastern Europe and parts of central Europe
- Towns were extremely unsanitary
- Marriage was still based around economic benefits
- Focus on the nuclear family

### Women

- "Debate about women", domestic sphere
- Christine de Pisan: "City of Ladies"
- Elizabeth I: important queen of England

### End

- Wars in Italy made it difficult for art and intellectual movements
- Sack of Rome (1527) by Holy Roman Emperor, Charles V

## **NEW MONARCHIES (c. 1450-1550)**

### Characteristics

- Reduce power of nobility (nobility of the robe) and the clergy (secularization)
- Created more efficient bureaucracies
- Increased influence of middle class
- Reformed the military
  - Permanent standing armies, better technologies (I.e. firearms), larger armies
  - Gustavus Adolphus was a key example of this military revolution ("Lion of the North", military genius) (salvo) (note: not a new monarch though)

### England

- Tudor dynasty comes into power (War of Roses)
  - Henry VII
- Henry Tudor was a key example of new monarchs
  - Star Chamber, abolished noble militias, strengthened the bureaucracy, increased tariffs, centralized

## **AGE OF DISCOVERY (c. 1400s-1600s)**

### Features

- Inspired by God, glory, and gold
- Rise of mercantilism
- Wanted direct access to trade (not going through Ottoman Empire)
- Treaty of Tordesillas: split world between Spain and Portugal
- Technological advances:
  - Magnetic compass, caravel, lateen sails

### Exploration

#### Portugal

- First to begin exploration
- Trade-post empire
- Brazil
- Prince Henry the Navigator
- Vasco de Gama: rounded the Cape of Good Hope to India

#### Spain

- Focused on silver (I.e. Potosi mines) and sugar
- Christopher Columbus: reached New World (brought destruction there)
- Ferdinand Magellan: circumnavigated the world
- Conquistadors: Cortes (Aztecs) and Pizarro (Incas)
- Encomienda system: essentially slavery, brutal

#### Dutch Republic

- Dutch East India Company

### France

- Fur trade

### England

- Eventually gained the slave trade and built up their navy

### Price Revolution

- Increase in prices over time (influx of precious metals)

### Commercial Revolution

- Causes: population growth, increased trade, price revolution, banking
- Hanseatic League
- Amsterdam: commercial center in the second half of 1600s
- Joint-stock companies, stock market (Bourse)
- New goods: sugar, luxury goods, etc.

### Impacts

- Slave trade (middle passage)
- The Great Dying in the Americas
- Colombian Exchange
  - Crops: potato, corn, cacao, coffee, etc.
  - Animals: horses, chickens, goats, etc.
  - Disease: smallpox
  - Slaves
- Shift from Mediterranean to Atlantic
- Changing beliefs
  - Cultural diffusion, racism, etc.

### Criticism

- Bartholomew de la Casas

## **PROTESTANT REFORMATION (1517-1648)**

### Causes

- Church crisis (medieval times)
- Religious abuses: simony, immorality, sale of indulgences (Johann Tetzel), sale of false relics, etc.
- Critics of the church: Wycliffe and Huss, Brothers of the Common Life, etc.
- Christian Humanism (Erasmus especially)

### Lutheranism

#### Features

- Salvation by faith alone
- The bible was the ultimate authority
- Priesthood of all believers
- Consubstantiation (spiritual presence)

#### Events

- Martin Luther posted his "95 Theses" on October 31, 1517
- Luther was called before the Diet of Worms by Charles V to renounce his theology; he refused and was excommunicated
- Frederick the Wise protected Luther
- Lutheranism spread quickly, mainly through the printing press
  - Charles V was too distracted with wars to stop this
- German Peasants Revolt: peasants revolted claiming that Luther was stating that everyone deserves social equality; Luther denounced the revolt and it ended
- Peace of Augsburg (1555): German princes may choose between Lutheranism and Catholicism

### Anabaptism

#### Characteristics

- No allegiance to the state
- No forced conversion
- No childhood baptism
- The end of the world was near
- Equality

### Calvinism

#### Characteristics

- John Calvin founded it in Geneva, Switzerland
- Predestination
- No art in church
- Huguenots in France

### English Reformation/Anglicanism

- Henry VIII wants to divorce his wife to hopefully have a male heir
  - He did eventually have a male heir, but he was young and sick, leading to his early death; he was succeeded by Mary I (bloody Mary) and Elizabeth I, who achieved a middle ground between Catholicism and Anglicanism (Elizabethan Settlement)
- Act of Supremacy: declared English monarch as head of the church of England
- Almost completely Catholic

### Catholic Response

#### Catholic Reformation

- Pope Paul III called the Council of Trent
- Reaffirmed beliefs
- Reformed abuses

#### Religious Orders

- Jesuits: Ignatius Loyola
  - Reform, convert, and fight Protestantism

## **BAROQUE PERIOD (c. 1600-1750)**

### Characteristics

- Big picture
- Christian themes
- Colorful
- Grand structures

### Figures and Works

- Bernini: "Ecstasy of St. Theresa"
- Palace of Versailles (Louis XIV)
- El Escorial (Philip II)
- Bach

## **WARS OF RELIGION (c. 1560-1648)**

### French Wars of Religion (1562-1598)

#### Cause

- Dynastic dispute after Catherine de Medici's rule (Valois, Bourbon, Guise)
- Huguenots want more rights

#### Events

- St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre: mass murder of peaceful Huguenots
- Henry Navarre wins the War of Three Henrys

#### Result

- Edict of Nantes (1598): Huguenots given toleration

### Spanish Wars of Religion

- War with Ottomans: protect Catholicism from Islam
- Dutch Revolt: creation of the Dutch Republic
  - Assisted by William of Orange
- Spanish Armada (1588): attempted to convert England to Catholicism and defeat Elizabeth I, but failed

### Thirty Years War (1618-1648)

#### Cause

- Lack of unification in HRE (Lutheranism vs. Catholicism)
- Calvinists want rights
- Defenestration of Prague

#### Events

- Bohemian phase
- Danish phase

- Swedish phase
  - Gustavus Adolphus
- French/international phase

#### Result

- Treaty of Westphalia: EFCHIP (end of wars of religion, France emerges, Calvinism added to Peace of Augsburg, HRE declines, independence of Dutch Republic, Prussia emerges), France gains Alsace-Lorraine, secularized Europe

## **16TH AND 17TH CENTURY SOCIETY AND CULTURE (c. 1500s-1600s)**

### Society

- Serfdom is abolished almost completely
- Focused on agriculture
- Church lost property and land
- Marriage is based on love

### Culture

- Reformation ideas
- Print culture
- Increased literacy
- Festivals (i.e. carnival)
- Witchcraft craze

## **CONSTITUTIONALISM (1648-1815)**

### Western Europe

- Locke: "Two Treatises on Government"

### England

- Nobility vs. Gentry
- Elizabeth I
  - Elizabethan Settlement
  - Centralized

### English Civil War

- Roundheads: parliament supporters
- Cavaliers: monarchy supporters
- Elizabeth I had no heir, so the crown was passed to the Stuart dynasty: James I
- Stuarts were not used to a constitutional monarchy and kept trying to overstep (taxes)
- James I: stressed relationship with parliament
  - Gunpowder Plot
- Charles I: disbanded parliament many times and was eventually defeated and executed



- Cromwell: defeated Charles I with his New Model Army then rules the new republic (interregnum period)
- Charles II: restored to the throne
  - Conservative Tories and liberal Whigs develop
- James II: Catholic, overthrown by William of Orange
- William of Orange: invited by parliament to take the throne

#### Glorious Revolution

- James II is overthrown by William III of Orange
- William and Mary rule as joint monarchs
- Constitution is established: English Bill of Rights

#### Dutch Republic

- Golden age: first half of the 17th century
  - Declined after the war of Spanish Succession
- Independence recognized: 1648 (Treaty of Westphalia)
- Seven provinces with a stadholder elected in times of trouble to lead (House of Orange)
- Religious toleration, great mercantile empire (Amsterdam) (Dutch East India Company)

#### Sweden

- Gustavus Adolphus

### **ABSOLUTISM (1648-1815)**

#### Western Europe

- Characteristics:
  - A country is its ruler
  - The monarch is subordinate to no one
  - The nobility was brought under control
  - Bureaucracies were appointed solely by the king
  - The country was unified under one religion
  - Large, professional standing armies were created
  - Art was used to glorify the monarch
- Philosophy:
  - Jean Bodin: "Six Books of the Republic"
  - Hobbes: "Leviathan"
  - Bousset: Divine right of kings

## France

- Three estates
  - First estate: clergy
  - Second estate: nobility
  - Third estate: everyone else
- Henry IV: politique, set stage
  - Sully: mercantilist reform
- Louis XIII
  - Richelieu: intendant system, involved France in Thirty Years War to weaken the Habsburgs
- Louis XIV
  - "Sun King"
  - The Fronde: nobles revolted while Louis was young
  - Centralized
  - Palace of Versailles
  - Colbert: mercantilist reform
  - Edict of Fontainebleau: revoked Edict of Nantes
  - Built up the army
  - Wars: War of Spanish Succession is the most important

## Eastern Europe

- Declining: Holy Roman Empire, Ottoman Empire, and Poland
- Rising: Russia, Austria, and Prussia

### Characteristics

- Nobles had more power than in the west
- Peasantry was heavily oppressed
- No or very little middle class
- Consolidation of power
- Revival of serfdom

### Russia

- Large wealth gap
- Serfdom
- Mongols had destroyed Russia (Ivan III overthrew them)
- Time of Troubles: nobles fought over the throne because there was no heir
  - Michael Romanov ended up in power

### Peter the Great

- Absolute ruler
- Expanded territory
- Westernization
  - Education, culture (art, styles, etc.), economy (mercantilism), military, politics (split Russia similar to the intendant system), etc.
- Military build up
- Table of Ranks

- Secret police
- St. Petersburg

### Austria

- Habsburg family
- Focused on eastern consolidation
- Multi-national government
- Pragmatic Sanction
  - Ensured Maria Theresa would be recognized as a legitimate heir (Charles VI)

### Prussia

- Hohenzollern family
- Nobility: Junkers
  - Very powerful
- Recognized Frederick I as a king with the Treaty of Utrecht
- Frederick William I, "The Soldier King": established Prussia as a military state
- Compulsory education

### Decline of Powers

#### Spain

- Dutch Revolt (lost land and money)
- Economic issues (failure of colonies, inefficient taxation, loss of middle class, inflation, uncooperative noble class)
- Weak and inefficient monarchs

#### Holy Roman Empire

- Treaty of Westphalia divided HRE through religious and political means

#### Ottoman Empire

- Lost land over the years
- Battle of Vienna (1683): Austrians crush Ottoman expansion

#### Poland

- Liberum Veto: all members had to agree for something to happen
- Partitioned by Russia, Austria, and Prussia

## **17<sup>th</sup> AND 18<sup>th</sup> CENTURY EUROPE (c. 1600s-1700s)**

### Scientific Revolution (c. 1500-1700)

- Challenged traditional views
- New world view (secular)

#### Causes

- Universities
- The Renaissance
- Age of Exploration
- Key individuals

#### 16<sup>th</sup> Century Figures

- Copernicus: first to propose heliocentric view; "On the Revolution of Heavenly Spheres"
- Kepler: proved the heliocentric theory; Laws of Planetary Motion

#### 17<sup>th</sup> Century Figures

- Galileo: revolutionized the telescope, gravity, many other advancements; "Dialogue of the Two Chief World Systems"
- Bacon: inductive reasoning
- Descartes: deductive reasoning, mathematician; "Discourse on Method"; said "Cogito Ergo Sum"
- Newton: calculus, Laws of Motion; "Mathematica Principia"

#### Anatomy

- Challenged Galen
- Vesalius: human anatomy; "The Structure of the Human Body"
- Harvey: circulatory system and blood; "On the Movement of the Heart and Blood"

#### Culture

- Newspapers
- Coffeehouses
- Royal Scientific Societies
  - Royal Society in England
- Noblewomen (Margaret Cavendish) and artisan women (Maria Merian and Maria Winkleman)
- Church persecuted science and scientists
- Superstition decreased

#### Impact

- Enlightenment, reduced witch hunts, Protestantism grew

## Agricultural Revolution (c. 1600s-1700s)

### Developments and Figures

- Low countries (Dutch Republic, Austria) led
- Draining techniques
- Charles "Turnip" Townshend: crop rotation
- Jethro Tull: seed drill
- Selective breeding
- Potato grew in popularity

### Impacts

- Population growth
- Cottage industry
- Lower food prices and larger supply of food

## Enclosure Movement (c. 1500s-1700s)

- Enclosure Acts
- Commercialization of agriculture
- Peasants kicked off farms moved to cities
  - Increased urbanization
- Decreased women's rights

## Population Explosion (c. 1700s)

### Causes

- Diseases were not as rampant
- Fewer destructive wars
- Little Ice Age over
- Agricultural revolution
- Better diet
- Improved sanitation

## Early Industrialization

- Merchants became tired of the restrictiveness of guilds
  - Turned to cottage system
- Flying shuttle, spinning jenny, water frame, spinning mule, power loom, etc
- Steam engine

### Cottage Industry

- Merchant capitalists give raw materials to rural families
- Rural families turn the raw materials into sellable goods
- Merchants buy these goods for cheap and sell them at high prices
- Merchants grew dissatisfied (no consistency or control); led to industrial revolution

## Urban Growth

### Causes

- Agricultural revolution
- Population explosion
- Decreased prices
- Enclosure movement

### Features

- Sanitation issues
- New classes (bourgeoisie and urban poor)
- Social problems
- Marginalization of groups
- Atlantic Economy
  - Mercantile empires (Spain, Portugal, England, France, Dutch Republic)
  - Slave trade
  - Columbian exchange
  - Use of colonies
  - Consumer Revolution
    - Increased demand of consumer products
    - Leisure time
    - Privacy

## **EIGHTEENTH CENTURY WARS**

### War of Spanish Succession (1701-1713)

- No Habsburg heir in Spain so Louis' grandson is picked, but most of Europe is worried about how this would affect the balance of power
- Treaty of Utrecht: French and Spanish Bourbons cannot join, Spain is partitioned, England gains territory

### War of Austrian Succession (1740-1748)

- Prussia invades Austria to get Silesia
- Prussia and France (win), Austria and England

### Seven Years' War (1756-1763)

- Austria wants territory back from Prussia
- Prussia and England (win), Austria and France
- Treaty of Paris (1763): France lost colonies, English earn better rep and become a leading power

## **ENLIGHTENMENT (c. 1700s)**

### Features

- Secularism and deism
- Toleration
- Challenged the church
- Reason
- Natural rights
  - John Locke: natural rights, social contract, people are naturally good but need a leader; "Two Treatises of Civil Government"
- Laws of nature

### Causes

- Scientific Revolution
- Printing press
- Abuse of leadership and church

### Philosophes

- Voltaire: enlightened despotism, deism, toleration; "Candide"
- Montesquieu: separation of powers
- Diderot: "The Encyclopedia"

### Economy

- Laissez-faire (Quesnay and the physiocrats)
- Adam Smith: capitalism, invisible hand of the market; "Wealth of Nations"

### Society and Culture

- Literature
- Art
  - Rococo: luxury, sentiment, curves and movement
  - Neoclassical: restoration of classical works and antiquity, simplicity, balance, political focus
    - Jacques-Louis David: painter for Napoleon
- Music: balance, symmetry, restraint
  - Mozart: "Magic Flute"

### Women

- Salon movement allowed for the increase in women's rights (slightly)
- Increased education
- Mary Wollstonecraft: denying rights is denying progress; "Vindication on the Rights of Women"

## Politics

### Classical Liberalism

- Equality before the law
- Natural rights enforced
- toleration

### Enlightened Despotism

#### Features

- Absolutist
- Enlightenment influence
  - Fostered the arts, sciences, and education
  - Protected rights and private property
- Reformist

#### Examples

##### Frederick the Great (Prussia)

- Religious freedom, good education, codification of laws, ended serfdom, qualifications for civil services, reduced censorship

##### Catherine the Great (Russia)

- Westernization, educational reform, restricted torture, some toleration, strengthened the local government
- Increased serfdom

##### Joseph II (Austria)

- Patron of the arts, heavy education, abolished serfdom, freedom of religion, secularized, freedom of press, abolished torture, some early social welfare

## Opposition

- Emotional view of world
- Religious revival (I.e. Methodism: equality before god, salvation for those who work for it)

## Impacts

- Emergence of secular world view
- Revolutions
- Capitalism
- Enlightened despotism
- Gained views from outside Europe
- Movement towards equality



### Spread

- Literary culture
- Salons
- Academics
- The Grand Tour
- Censorship was an issue

## **FRENCH REVOLUTION AND NAPOLEON (1789-1799) (1799-1814)**

### Causes

- American Revolution: created debt
- The Enlightenment
- The Estates General
  - First Estate: clergy, exempt from taxes
  - Second Estate: nobility, exempt from taxes, benefits
  - Third Estate: everyone else, full burden of taxes, mass majority but least say
- Famine and poverty
- Financial situation (mismanagement)
- Monarchy problems
  - Louis XV and his mistresses (Pompadour)
  - Louis XVI was very weak

### First Stage: Moderate Stage (1789-1792)

#### Events

- Meeting of the Estates General
  - Disagree on voting process
- Creation of the National Assembly
- Tennis Court Oath: pledge to create a constitution
- Storming of the Bastille: want weapons
  - Capture and execute commander
- Great Fear: nobility flee in fear of the revolutionary spirit (emigees)
- August Decrees: feudal dues and rights abolished
- "Declaration of the Right of Man and Citizen"
  - Olympe de Gouges: "Declaration of the Rights of Women and the Female Citizen"
- Civil constitution of the clergy: land given to peasants, secularism
- Women's march on Versailles: want bread and rights; monarchy forced to Paris
  - Marat's paper, "The Friend of the People", inspired this
- Establishment of a constitutional monarchy: Constitution of 1791
- Radical groups form
  - Jacobins: Robespierre
  - Sans-Cullotes: Parisian urban poor
- Flight to Varennes: monarchy tries to flee
- International reactions
  - Burke: conservatism; "Reflections on the Revolution in France"

- Paine: liberalism; "The Rights of Man"
- Legislative Assembly: dominated by the Jacobins
- Outbreak of war: Austria and Prussia (War of the First Coalition)
- Paris Commune: transition to republic

### Second Stage: "Age of Rousseau" (1792-1795)

#### Events

- National Convention: republic (Girondin, the Mountain, and Sans-Cullotes)
- Execution of King Louis XVI
- Levee en Masse-mass conscription
- Reign of Terror: guillotine
  - Committee of Public Safety: Robespierre, Marat, Danton, Carnot; get rid of opposition, abolish slavery, abolish women groups
  - Law of Maximum: cap on bread prices
  - Law of Suspects: unrestricted executions
  - Cult of Supreme Being
- Thermidorian Reaction: Robespierre executed, ended reign of terror

### Third Stage: the Directory (1795-1799)

#### Events

- New constitution created
- Middle class has control
- Ineffective; want a strong ruler

### Napoleon Bonaparte (r. 1799-1814)

- Built up reputation in French Revolution (military campaigns: Italy, Egypt)

#### War of the Second Coalition

- Other powers join in against France

#### Coup D'etat (1799)

- Creates a consulate; gives himself the most power

#### Reforms and Actions

- Napoleonic Code: civil code
  - Protection of property, freedom of religion, equality before law, abolition of serfdom, secularization
- Careers open to talent
- Concordat of 1801: reconciled with the Pope
- Financial unity
- Educational reform
- Police state
- Wars

### Empire (1804-1814)

- Constructs grand empire
  - Also reorganized Germany into Confederation of Rhine
  - Enlightenment ideas and Revolutionary ideals spread as he conquers
  - Constructs this through wars
  - War of Third Coalition: increased involvement from rest of Europe

### Collapse

- Continental system: attempts and fails to starve out the English
- Revolts in areas like Spain
- Russian campaign (massive failure)
- War of Fourth Coalition: Napoleon lost and exiled
  - comes back: Hundred Days Campaign
- Battle of Waterloo
  - Lost and exiled a second time

## **INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION (c. 1780-1850)**

### Causes

- Commercial Revolution (1500-1700)
- Scientific Revolution
- Agricultural Revolution
- Cottage Industry

### Features

- Factories
- Use of steam engine
- Better transportation (railroad and locomotive)

### England

- First (access to resources, lots of money, sponsorship, agricultural revolution, entrepreneurs)
- Manchester
- Crystal Palace: exhibition

### Continental Europe

- Barriers (wars, tariffs, lack of materials, etc.)
- Slow, west to east
- Banks (led by Belgium)
- France, German States (especially Prussia)
- NOT Russia

### Impacts

- New society (bourgeoisie, proletariat, class identification)
- Nobility drove reform
- Women forced back to domestic sphere
- Urbanization
- Migration of people
- Capitalism vs socialism

### Reforms

- Luddites: destroyed machinery
- Union Movement: Robert Owen (Grand National Consolidated Trade Union)
- Chartists: People's Charter (universal male suffrage, secret ballots, no property requirements in parliament, parliamentary salary, proportional districts, annual elections)
- Factory reform
  - Sadler report: increased awareness of injustices
  - Factory Act of 1833: better labor rights for working children

## **19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY –ISMS (c. 1800s)**

### Nationalism

- Culture, language, ethnicity, etc. should bring people together under one identity
- Herder: Volksgeist
- Cause of revolutions

### Liberalism

- Equality, liberty, rights, constitutional governments, reform, property
- Liberal economics: capitalism (Smith), utilitarianism (Bentham)
- John Stuart Mill: "On Liberty"

### Conservatism

- Reactionary, maintain status quo, absolutism, slow reform if any
- Burke: "Reflections on the Revolution in France"

### Austria

- Metternich
- Nationalist threat (multi-national empire)
- Carlsbad Decrees: shut down student uprising

### Prussia

- Zollverein: economic unification across the divided Prussia
- Free trade

### Britain

- Tories (conservatives) in control
- Corn Laws: restricted cheap imported grain and corn

- Six Acts: restricted rights, imposed taxes and fines

#### France

- Charter of 1814: constitutional monarchy established
- Battle terrorist groups
- Charles X comes into power

#### Russia

- Tsar Alexander I: extremely conservative, expansion
- Tsar Nicholas I: official nationality program (orthodoxy, autocracy, nationalism)
- Serfdom issue

### Romanticism

#### Characteristics

- Emphasis on emotion
- Emphasis on the individual
- Glorification of nature
- Romantic hero
- Reverence of the past
- Emphasis on the bizarre and unusual
- Folk culture
- Nationalism
- Anti-industry

#### Figures

- Rousseau: emotion, sexism, "noble savage" idea, partially Enlightenment
- Kant: emotion
- Wordsworth and Coleridge: "Lyrical Ballads"
- Herder: Sturm end Drang movement (conveyed emotion)
- Goethe: "Faust"
- Hegel: dialectical process

#### Art

##### Features

- Emotional themes
- Nature
- Individual focus
- Mystery
- Political themes

##### Figures

- Friedrich: "Wanderer Above the Sea of Fog"

## Music

### Features

- Emotional
- Contrasts with dynamics
- expression

### Figures

- Beethoven: transitional

## Socialism

### Marxism

- "Communist Manifesto"

### Features

- Alienation of labor
- Dialectical materialism (dialectical process, materialism, and determinism)
- Economy shaped history
- Class struggle between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat
- Violent revolution to create the dictatorship of the proletariat and a classless society (once society had reached capitalism)

### Utopian Socialism

#### Features

- Creation of a society in which all were equal, workers were treated fairly, everyone shared, there was no wealth gap, etc.

#### Figures

- Robert Owen
- Louis Blanc (French)
- Flora Tristan (feminist aspect)

## **AGE OF METTERNICH (1815-1848)**

### Congress of Vienna (1814-1815)

- Austria: Metternich; conservatism
- England: balance of power
- Prussia: territory
- Russia: Poland and Holy Alliance
- Concert System

### Principles

- Principle of Legitimacy: restore traditional families
- Principle of Compensation: returned lands to those defeated by Napoleon

- Principle of Balance of Powers: attempt to protect the balance of power

#### Concert System (1815-1848)

- Maintain status quo
- Put down and restrain revolutions
- Prevents large war
- Step toward collectivism

#### Classical Economics

- Adam Smith
- Thomas Malthus: people will reach carrying capacity; "Essay on Human Population"
- Retreat from laissez-faire:
  - Jeremy Bentham: utilitarianism (measure by happiness it brings to people)
  - John Stuart Mill: early social welfare ideas; "Principles of Political Economy"

#### Revolutions of 1820s and 1830s

- Common causes: nationalism, romanticism, oppression
- Mostly fail (Spain, Italy, Austria, Poland)
- Some success:
  - Greece (Greek War of Independence)
  - France (July Revolution)
  - Belgium
- England's reforms prevented any revolution
  - Reform Bill of 1832: redistributed seats, increased suffrage
  - Robert Peel: criminal reform, repealed Corn Laws
  - Slavery abolished
  - Ireland was an issue

#### Irish Potato Famine (1845-1852)

- Irish focused their agriculture on the potato, but there was a potato blight in 1845
- Ask Parliament for help
  - Supply corn and grain, repeal Corn Laws, soup kitchens and work homes established
- Mass death, mass emigration, Irish blame the British (tensions grow)

#### Revolutions of 1848

##### Causes

- Nationalism and liberalism
- Economic turmoil and lack of food

##### France

##### February Revolution

##### Causes

- Corruption, oppression, and hunger
- Banquet movement

- Intellectuals and liberals discuss ideals; Louis Philippe bans it

#### Results

- Second French Republic
- Growth of socialism (Louis Blanc: national workshops)
- June Days

#### June Days Revolution

##### Causes

- Social conservatism persists, workshops banned
  - Workers revolt

##### Results

- New constitution with universal male suffrage
  - Louis Napoleon becomes president

#### Austrian Empire

- Many nationality issues
  - Revolts in Vienna, Hungary, and Bohemia
    - Shut down with Russian help, but nationalism persisted

#### Italy

##### Causes

- Inspired by the fall of Metternich, February revolution, and nationalism
- Giuseppe Mazzini: Young Italy

##### Events

- Roman Republic Incident
  - Force the Pope out of Rome; people infuriated

##### Results

- Conservative victory
- Abolition of serfdom

#### Prussia

##### Causes

- February Revolution
- Poor economy and hunger
- Liberal concessions

##### Events

- Constitution established but the King rejects it
- Another constitution established, but Austria shut it down (embarrassment)



### Results

- Set stage for unification (nationalism grew)

### Evaluation

- Lacked institutional support and organization
- Led to the decline in Romanticism

## **AGE OF REALPOLITIK (1848-1871)**

### Features

- Growth of nationalism
- Creation of new nations (especially Italy and Germany)
- Concert System collapsed
- Replacement of Romantic ideals (caused by failure of revolutions)
- Realpolitik: Machiavellian; do what is best for the country, not yourself
  - Cavour and Bismark especially

### Crimean War

- Huge miscommunication that led to war
- weakened Russia
  - They were embarrassed by this and began to increase industrialization and modernization
- Concert of Europe fell apart

### Second French Empire

- Louis Napoleon elected as president during Second French Republic
  - Consolidates power slowly
- Coup d'Etat of 1851
  - Louis had been arresting all opposition over time

### Domestic Practices

#### Economy

- Expansion of credit
- Free trade
- Agriculture and lower class assisted
- Transformed infrastructure
  - Haussman: Parisian reform

#### Political Reform

- Authoritarian
- Initial conservatism but moves toward liberal reform in 1860s

### Educational Reform

- Secularized
- Opportunities for females

### Worker Reform

- Striking rights

### Foreign Policy

- Imperial ventures and colonization (Algeria)
- Mexico disaster (Louis tries to invade but fails)

### Italian Unification

#### Cavour

- Gained support from larger powers
- Stalled unification for better success
- Realpolitik

#### Garibaldi

- Expedition of the Thousand
- Captured Sicily and other lands, then gives them to Victor Immanuel

#### Process

- Plombieres Agreement: Napoleon III promises to support Victor Immanuel
- Kick Austria out (Garibaldi) and acquire territory
- Mostly unified by 1861
  - Venetia and Rome later

### German Unification

- Bismark
  - Gap Theory, Blut und Eisen
  - Realpolitik (liberal reform to gain support)

#### Process

- Prussia gains the favor of Russia
- Bismark starts wars to gain territory and power
- War with Austria (Seven Weeks War)
  - Isolates Austria and gains alliances
  - German Confederacy abolished, and Prussia gains German states
- North is unified under Wilhelm I
- Franco-Prussian war
  - Ems Dispatch (Bismark provokes France)
  - Southern Germany is also unified
  - Treaty of Frankfurt (Germany gains Alsace-Lorraine, France infuriated)

## Formation of Austria-Hungary

### Causes

- Austria lost to Prussia repeatedly
- Habsburgs were growing weak
- Hungarian Nationalism

### Ausgleich

- Compromise with Hungary to create a joint monarchy

### Issues

- Nationalism was still an issue (especially Slavic)
- Anti-Semitism

## **AGE OF MASS POLITICS (1871-1914)**

### Second Industrial Revolution (c. 1850-1900)

#### Developments and Features

- Steel production (I.e. Bessemer process)
- Oil/petroleum (internal combustion engine replaces steam engine)
- Electricity is much more affordable
- Chemicals (especially in Germany)
- Transportation changes (steamships, airplanes, streetcars, subways) (automobile much more accessible)
- Communication changes (telephone, -graph, -gram, radio)
- Germany surpassed England in the 1890s
- New professions and specializations

#### Economic Elements

- Government encourages and stimulates private enterprise
- Corporations and foreign investments increase
- Shift towards protectionism and self-sufficiency
- Business cycle (boom-bust)
- Mass consolidation (horizontal integration: control many industries that produce your product) (vertical integration: control industries that produce the stages of your product)
- Cartels develop

#### Impacts

- Imperialism increased
- Consumerism and consumer culture increased
- Advertisement and propaganda increased
- Germany surpasses Britain, and the U.S. rises in power
- Urbanization and public health increased
  - Public health movement (Chadwick)

- Urban planning (Haussmann)
- Better transportation
- Migration and emigration
- Changes in the social structure
  - Real wages develop
  - Golden age of the middle class
  - Increased leisure
- Family and gender changes
- Educational reform

### Features of the Age of Mass Politics

- Mass communications
- Democracy vs authoritarian regime
- Growth of mass political parties (especially socialism and new conservatism)
- Increased representation (i.e. increase in universal male suffrage)
- Creation of welfare states (Germany first)
- Increased literacy and education
- Nationalism
- New conservatism: manipulative, help the lower class, do what is necessary

### Germany

- Reichstag
- Catholic/Center party vs. Social Democratic Party (SPD)
- Bismark

#### Bismark's Policies

- Realpolitik, new conservatism, clever and shifty
- Kulturkampe: weakens the catholic party; fails
- Anti-Socialist Law; establishes the first welfare state to battle socialism; fails

#### Wilhelm II's Germany

- Increased industrialization, agriculture, and intellectual advancement
- Attempted to surpass British navy
- Goals: stop socialism, expand power, establish absolutism

### Great Britain

#### Disraeli (conservative)

- Reform Bill of 1867: "leap in the dark"; redistributed seats, expanded suffrage
- Public Health Act

#### Gladstone (liberal)

- VIEW: voter reform, Irish Question, educational reform, worker reform

#### Irish Question

- Irish are upset (famine, lack of support, taxes, etc.)

- Ulster opposition: protestant north that oppose home rule
- Home rule was granted in 1914; IRA forms (nationalist army)

#### Labor Party

- Modern Labor Party forms (Fabian society and Independent Labor Party combine)
  - Replace liberals

#### Women's Rights Movement

- Fawcett: reform through parliament
- Pankhurst: militant
- Suffrage granted after WWI

#### France

- Dreyfus Affair: example of anti-Semitism

#### Formation of the Third Republic

- Louis Napoleon was captured causing the fall of the Second French Empire
- National Assembly forms
- Paris Commune Incident
  - Paris national guard dissolved; Parisians take over the city and form the Paris Commune (very radical)
- Royalists vs. Republicans
- Constitutional Laws (1875): focus power in the parliament
- Reforms/policies:
  - Nationalistic
  - Anti-clerical movement (Jules Ferry)
- Problems:
  - Poor economy, multi-party issues, challenges (church, socialists, etc.)

#### Pre-War Years

- army build up, secularization, increase in socialism
- 

#### Balkans and the East

- Eastern Question
  - Russia: big brother
  - Austro-Hungary: pan-slavism
- Zionism: creation of a Jewish state in Palestine (Herzl: "Judenstaat")

## Russia

### Alexander II

- Reform:
  - Abolished serfdom, voting assemblies (Zemstvos), military and judicial reform
  - Economic development
- Problems: nationality issues, populist movement (demand reforms), terrorism

### Alexander III

- Reactionary
- Autocracy, orthodoxy, russification

### Nicholas II

- Weak and lazy
- Rasputin: left in charge but made terrible decisions
- small economic development under Sergei Witte

### Growth of Communism

- Russian Social Democrat Party
- Lenin: Bolsheviks
  - Difference from Marxism: revolution is led by an elite, revolution does not have to wait, socialism is not open to everyone
- Martov: Mensheviks

### Revolution of 1905

#### Causes

- Bad situation for the peasants
- Russo-Japanese war

#### Events

- Bloody Sunday
- October Manifesto: reforms promised, Duma created (eventually went away from these)

## **LATE 19TH CENTURY SOCIETY (c. 1850-1900)**

### Features

- Increased consumption
- New inventions
- Education increases
- Religious changes
- Social movements

### Scientific Changes

- Bacterial revolution
  - Louis Pasteur (germ theory) and Joseph Lister
- New physics
  - Marie Curie and Albert Einstein

### Modern Thought

- Positivism: Comte; science alone can provide true knowledge, society can be scientifically studied
- Charles Darwin: theory of evolution, evolution of humanity
- Social Darwinism: survival of the fittest used to justify imperialism and white supremacy
- Friedrich Nietzsche: Will to power, ubermensch, god is dead
- Sigmund Freud: humans are irrational, focus on the subconscious, ego, psychoanalysis

## **LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND EARLY 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY LITERATURE, ART, AND MUSIC**

### Literature

- Charles Dickens: focused on everyday life

### Art

#### Realism

- Corbet: "Stone Breakers"

#### Impressionism

- Cameras developed, erasing the need for realism
- Monet: "Impression Sunrise"

#### Post-Impressionism

- Focused on emotion
- Pointillism
- Van Gogh: "Starry Night"

#### Expressionism

- Experimental, provokes strong emotional response
- Munch: "The Scream"

#### Cubism

- Picasso: "The Accordionist"

### Music

- Experimented, especially with dissonance
- Stravinsky: "The Rite of Spring"

## **IMPERIALISM (1880-1914)**

### New Imperialism

- Focused on inner Africa and Asia (not the Americas and African coastlines)
- British dominated

### Motives

- Economic: new markets, materials
- Religious
- Military and political
- Ideological: "White Man's Burden"

### Tools/Methods

- Better weapons
- Communication and transportation

### Events

- Scramble for Africa
- Asia develops spheres of influence
- Belgian Congo incident
- Berlin Conference: countries must maintain occupation to conquer land
- British conquests: South Africa (Boer War: kick out Dutch settlers for gold), Egypt, India (Sepoy Mutiny)
  - China: opium wars
- French conquests: Algeria, Indochina
- German conquests: Southwest Africa (Herero genocide), East Africa, naval bases in Asia
- Italian conquests: Red Sea area
- British and French come into conflict but it (oddly) betters their relationship

## **WWI (1914-1918)**

### Causes

- MAIN: militarism (i.e. Schlieffen plan), alliance system (triple alliance: Germany, Austria, and Italy; triple entente: Russia, Britain, and France), imperialism, nationalism (Balkan)
- Assassination of Franz Ferdinand: Austria declares war on Serbia, Russia defends Serbia, Germany's blank check, etc.

### Events

- Western Front: trench warfare
- Eastern Front: more mobile until Russia leaves war (Lenin)
- Italian Front: switch sides
- Middle Eastern Front: wars against the Ottomans
- War at Sea: unrestricted submarine warfare (Germany)
- Home Front: total war concept, political centralization, economic centralization, thought control (propaganda, censorship)
- Paris Peace Conference: Treaty of Versailles
  - Provisions: territorial losses (Poland created from Germany, Alsace-Lorraine given back to France, Saar taken from Germany, Ottoman Empire fell apart), demilitarization and reparations for Germany (War Guilt Clause), League of Nations forms (inefficient)
  - Wilson' 14 points

### Impacts

- Psychological
- Political: traditional families gone, Austria-Hungary collapses, new countries formed (successor states: Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia), outside involvement
- Social: women's suffrage
- Economic: hyperinflation, the Great Depression

## **AGE OF ANXIETY (c. 1914-1950)**

### Themes

- Uncertainty
- Pessimism
- Existentialism

### Authors

- Remarque: "All Quiet on the Western Front"
- Kafka: "Metamorphosis"
- Orwell: dystopian, "Animal Farm"

### Science

- New physics (Albert Einstein, uncertainty principle)

### Art and Entertainment

- Functionalism in architecture (Bauhaus Movement)
- Dadaism
  - Duchamp: "The Fountain"
- Surrealism
  - Dali: "Persistence of Memory"
- Charlie Chaplin
- Radio
- Propaganda: Sergei Eisenstein, Joseph Goebbels



## **RUSSIAN REVOLUTION (1917) AND RUSSIAN CIVIL WAR**

### Revolution

#### Causes

- Backwardness
- Oppressive government
- WWI (revealed the incompetence of Nicholas II)

#### February/March Revolution

- Progressive Bloc forms within the Duma requesting more influence
- Petrograd soviet takes over (women revolt); Provisional Government is formed
  - First P.M.: George Lvov
- Lenin returns and publishes his "April Theses" promising peace, land, and bread
- Kerensky takes over after Lvov; grants liberal reform but no communism/socialism
- Kornilov Affair: lost Kerensky all support; stage set for Lenin

#### October/November Revolution

- Lenin creates the Politburo (including himself, Trotsky, and Stalin) to oversee the revolution
- Red Guard seized the palace; Bolsheviks take control

#### Lenin's Reforms and Policies

- Cheka: secret police
- Land given to the peasants
- Russia withdraws from WWI
- Secularized the government
- Abolished the title of nobility

### Civil War

- Reds (Bolsheviks) vs. Whites (everyone else)
  - USSR never forgets how the Allies turned on them here
- Lenin creates the USSR, the first communist society in the world

## **INTERWAR PERIOD (1919-1939)**

### Democracies

- Britain
- France
- Germany

#### Germany/Weimar Republic

##### Issues

- Radical communism/extreme left (i.e. Spartacist Revolt)
- Multi-party issues
- German view of the Versailles Treaty ("diktat")
- Structure of the constitution
- Radical conservatism/extreme right (i.e. Kapp Putsch)
- Ruhr crisis
- Inflation
- The Great Depression

##### Reforms

- Stresemann's currency reform
- Dawes plan: help from the west and the U.S.

- Kellogg-Briand pact: war is illegal

### Totalitarianism

- Censorship, indoctrination, terror
- Intense absolutism
- USSR

### USSR

#### Lenin

- Early policies: Comintern (worked towards worldwide communist state), brutally shut down any resistance, New Economic Policy ("necessary step backwards")

#### Stalin

- One communist state (Russia)
- General Secretary: ruler
- Five Year Plans: attempted (and failed) plans to dramatically increase agricultural and industrial production
- Holodomor: manmade famine in Ukraine
- Gulags: concentration camps for resisters
- Ruled through terror (Great Purge) and lies (Eisenstein: film propagandist)

### Fascism and Authoritarianism

- State > individual
- Ubermensch idea
- Single party
- Aggressive nationalism and Social Darwinism
- Support of capitalism and corporate industries
- Seek out war
- Censorship and propaganda
- Scapegoating
- Germany, Italy, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and Yugoslavia

### Italy

#### Mussolini

- "Il Duce": the leader
- Attacked the Treaty of Versailles
- Black shirts
- March on Rome: peaceful and successful coups
- Eliminated all rivals
- Restricted rights
- Personality cult created
- Corporate state system
- Lateran Accord: Italy gets Rome, church gets fee and Vatican City

### Nazi Germany

#### Formation of the Nazis

- National Socialist German Workers Party

#### Hitler's Rise

- Creation of the brown shirts, eventually the SA
  - Gestapo and SS eventually form
- Beer Hall Putsch: coups attempt; fails
- Mein Kampf

- Lebensraum
  - Goebbels: propaganda
  - Himmler: led the SS
  - Appointed as chancellor (gained majority vote in the Nazi Party)
- Hitler and the Third Reich
- Reichstag Fire: Hitler gained support
  - Enabling Acts
  - Night of the Long Knives: purged the SA
  - Hitler Youth
  - Persecution of Jews: Nuremberg Laws, Kristallnacht
  - Four Year Plans
  - Censorship

#### Poland

- Religious and ethnic tensions
- Red-scare
- Pilsudski establishes dictatorship

#### Yugoslavia

- Nationalist issues (Greater Serbia)

#### Czechoslovakia: the exception

- Only successor state that upheld a parliamentary democracy (until Hitler annexed it)

## WWII (-1945)

### Causes

- Failure of collective security (League of Nations is inefficient, worthless paper agreements)
- Rise of fascism: Japan, Italy, Germany, Spain (rise of Franco)
- Hitler's conquests: union with Austria, Czechoslovakian Crisis
- Allied appeasement policy
- Hitler's invasion of Poland

### Events

- Allies: Britain, France, USSR, and U.S.
- Axis powers: Germany, Italy, Japan
- Blitzkrieg and air domination
- Creation of Vichy France
- Holocaust: planned at the Wannsee Conference (Himmler, Mengele, Hitler)
- Nazi defeat
- Bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki

### German Blunders

- Three-Front War
- Invasion of Russia
- Failure of Battle of Britain (the Blitz)
- Unreliability of Italy
- Overwhelming power of Allies

### Turning Points

- Stalingrad: first major Nazi land defeat
- El Alamein: Allied comeback in Africa
- Operation Overlord/D-Day: opened up another front against Germany

### Results

- Nuremberg Trials
- Mass casualties
- Mass displacement
- Europe left in ruins
- U.S. and USSR emerge as the major players

## **THE COLD WAR (1945-1991)**

### Causes

- WWII conferences (i.e. Yalta) (tensions rise between USSR and capitalist powers)
- Ideological differences
- Partitioning of Germany

### During Stalin (1945-1953)

#### Creation of the UN

- Security Council, general assembly, collective security

#### USSR-Under Stalin

- Repression
- Five year plans reinstated
- Atomic bomb
- Soviet Bloc (communist domination of the east)
- KGB: secret police
- Resistance: Yugoslavia (under Tito)
- COMECON: economic collectivization

#### Early Events of Cold War

- U.S. containment policy
- U.S. financial aid (Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan)
- Berlin Crisis
- NATO vs. Warsaw Pact

#### Asia

- China becomes communist
- Korean War (communist north vs. Democratic south)

#### 1950s

- Hydrogen bomb
- Rearmament of Germany

### During Khrushchev (1953-1964)

#### De-Stalinization

- 20<sup>th</sup> Party Congress: "The Thaw"
- Shifted towards agriculture and consumer goods
- Increased intellectual thought and art

#### Eastern Europe

- Poland: Gomulka; riots, gained some rights
- Hungary: Nagy; moved towards non-communism so brutally shut down

### Cold War Events

- Diplomatic relations begin to form
- Space race (Sputnik I)
- Berlin Wall constructed
- Cuba: Bay of Pigs, Cuban Missile Crisis
- Nuclear Test Ban Treaty
- Relations with China deteriorate
- France distances from the U.S.

### During Brezhnev (1964-1982)

#### USSR

- Inflation, lack of incentive, stagnation, etc.
- Re-Stalinization

#### Eastern Europe

- Czechoslovakia: Dubcek implements reform, Brezhnev shuts down (Prague Spring)
- Poland: Solidarity rises under Walesa, Brezhnev shuts down

#### Détente

- Inspired by Ostpolitik in Germany (under Brandt)
- Arms limitations (SALT I) and nuclear restrictions (Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty)
- Ended when Soviets invaded Afghanistan

#### Rise of Conservatism

- Thatcher (Britain)
- Reagan (U.S.)
- Kohl (Germany)

### During Gorbachev (1985-1991)

#### USSR

- Perestroika (restructuring)
- Glasnost (openness)
- Demokratiztsiya (democracy)
- Better relations with western powers
- INF Treaty and START I (restriction of nuclear weapons)

### Fall of the Soviet Union and End of the Cold War

#### Causes

- Poor economy
- Cost of war in Afghanistan
- Overextension
- Revolutions
- Calls for reform
- Coup attempt of 1991
- Russian declaration of independence (under Boris Yeltsin)

#### Revolutions of 1989

- Often caused by economic issues
- Poland: Solidarity, Walesa
- Hungary

- East Germany: reunification of Germany under Kohl
  - Fall of the Berlin Wall (1989)
- Bulgaria
- Romania: violent

### Post-Cold War Challenges

#### Russia

- Economic issues (failure of "shock therapy" attempt)
- Nationality issues: 20% were not Russian
  - Chechnya: largely Muslim
- Yeltsin to Putin
  - More authoritarian, recentralized power, successful economic reform, distanced from the west, shift towards capitalism and open market economy

#### Eastern Europe

- Shift towards capitalism
- Economic issues
- Slow integration into the UN and NATO

#### Civil War in Yugoslavia

- Extreme nationalism: "ethnic cleansing" of Muslims under Milosevic

#### Western Democracies

- International monetary system (Bretton Woods Conference)
- Remaining WWII issues
- Rise of Christian democrats, socialist parties, and green parties
- Social reform

#### Great Britain

- Labor Party increased welfare state
- Conservative party cut back on social welfare
- Poor economy (stagflation)
- Thatcher comes into power
  - Trickle down economics, Falklands, Irish Problem (IRA)
- Eventually leave the EU

#### France

##### Fourth Republic

- Strong economy
- Lack of centralization
- Decolonization issues

##### Fifth Republic

- De Gaulle: consolidates power, distances from European unity and U.S.
- May 1968 Protests: socialist student uprisings
- Mitterrand: social welfare, nationalization

#### (West) Germany

- Adenauer government: economic recovery, established a stable democracy, and purged Nazism
- Brandt government: Ostpolitik, détente
- Kohl government: conservative, anti-socialist
- Merkle government: current; important woman in politics

### Economy

- Recovery: Marshall Plan, increased production after the Korean War, Keynesian economics (spend poor to stimulate the economy)
- Welfare states; opposed by a resurgence of conservatism
- Crisis in the 70s
  - Unstable currency (I.e. U.S. not on gold standard)
  - Energy crisis
- Increase in consumerism (leisure travel, concerts, mass sports)

### Society

- Pessimism increased
- Neoliberalism: free market, less social welfare
- New communications and transportations
- Mass sports and leisure
- Globalization

## **DECOLONIZATION**

### Causes

- Nationalism
- Decline in European prestige
- Morality
- Belief in self-determination

### Asia

#### India

- Indian National Congress advocates for home rule
- Figures like Gandhi and Nehru
- Partitioned into Pakistan (for Muslims) and India (for Hindus)

#### Vietnam

- Ho Chi Minh: resisted invasions (France and Japan)
- Partitioned into north (communist) and south (democratic)

### Middle East

#### Israel

- Palestine partitioned into Arab and Jewish (Israel) states; Arabs resisted this

### Africa

#### Egypt

- National revolution: Nasser
- Suez crisis: canal nationalized; British France and Israel launch an attack to gain it back

#### Algeria

- Independence

#### British Common Wealth

- Independence (Mau Mau only violent example)

#### Zimbabwe

- Independence: Mugabe (until overthrown)

#### South Africa

- Apartheid
- Nelson Mandela

## Low Countries

### Dutch East Indies

- Independence

### Congo

- Independence (rushed the thirty-year plan)

## **EUROPEAN UNION**

### Aspects

- Political (I.e. Council of Europe)
- Military
- Economic (I.e. European Union)

### Council of Europe

- Resistance: federalists, Britain
- Give advice

### European Coal and Steel Community

- Schuman plan: merge coal and steel economies
- France, Germany, Luxemburg, Belgium, Italy, and the Netherlands

### European Economic Community

- "Common Market"
- Reduce tariffs
- Euratom (oversaw nuclear things)
- Free movement of capital and labor
- Common policies
- Specialization

### European Union (1991)

- Led by Germany (Kohl) and France (Mitterrand)

#### Maastricht Treaty

- Pillar structure: European community, common foreign and security policy, police and judicial cooperation
- The Euro
- Schengen Plan: internal borders gone

#### Members

- Most of Europe except:
  - Switzerland
  - Candidates: Turkey, Serbia, etc.
  - Great Britain soon (Brexit)

#### Issues

- National sovereignty vs. Requirements of EU
- Emigration/immigration



## **NATIONALISM IN EUROPE**

### Immigration Issues

- Guest workers (need more workers)
- Especially Germany, Britain, France, Dutch, etc.
- Increase in right wing parties

### Eastern Nationalism

- Chechnya

### Western Nationalism

- German Unification
- Brexit

### Xenophobia

- Fear of immigration
  - Especially of Muslim immigrants
- National Front in France (Le Pen)

## **EUROPEAN SOCIETY**

### Population Issues

- Baby boom (more money=more children) and baby bust (less money=less children)

### Science and Technology

- WWII: radar, jets, computers, Manhattan project
- Space Race
- "brain Drain"/"American Challenge"
- Nuclear power
  - Mishaps: Chernobyl, Fukushima
- Medicine: antibiotics, vaccines, birth control, etc.
- GMOs and other genetic modification
- Green Revolution: large-scale commercialization of farms, fertilizers and pesticides

### Consumerism

- Globalization
- Rise of green parties
- Often associated with the U.S.

### Women

- Suffrage granted
- Birth control
- Working rights
- Women's Rights Movement and the rise of feminism
  - De Beauvoir: "The Second Sex"
  - Friedan: formed the National Organization of Women (NOW)
  - Working equality
  - Birth control rights
  - Rape victim rights
  - Maternity leave
  - Inspired other rights activist groups

### LGBT Movement

- 20th and 21<sup>st</sup> century

### Religion

- Atheism
- Roman Catholicism resurged
  - Second Vatican Council
    - More toleration and focus on scripture
  - Pope John Paul II and Pope Francis
- Protestantism increased
- Increase in non-Christian religion and toleration
- Increasingly secular society

### Environmentalism

- Inspired by Rachel Carson: "Silent Spring"
- Wanted to lessen the effects of industrial development and bring attention to the human impact on the earth
- Established organizations like Greenpeace
- Growing focus on climate change
- Green Parties: leftist parties who favor environmentalism, social justice, and non-violence
- First major Green Party was in Germany, first to gain power was in Finland, and the first was in Britain