

1815-WWII Review

Congress of Vienna (1814-1815) (Refer to treaty review handout)

Concert of Europe (1815-1848)

Alliances:

Holy Alliance

- Proposed by Tsar Alexander I
- Was not taken seriously

Quadruple Alliance

- Russia, Prussia, Austria, and Britain
- “Policemen of Europe” that put down threats to the balance of power
- France joined in the 1820s

Congress System (1815-1822)

- Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle (1818)
- Congress of Troppau and Laibach (1820-1821)
- Congress of Verona (1822)
- These congresses put down revolts in Italy and Spain

Pros and Cons of Congress System

- Pros
 - Maintains peace (until Crimean War)
 - Stabilized power (until German unification)
- Cons
 - Not very successful with putting down revolts
 - Mainly conservative

Romanticism (1800-1850)

Basic Features and Characteristics

- Impacts all aspects of society
- Created in Germany as a reaction to the Enlightenment
 - Argued against logic and reason and industrialization
- Emphasized emotion over logic
- Created humanist organizations
 - Wanted to abolish slavery
- Emphasis on the individual
- Glorified nature
- Heavily respected and romanticized the past
- Into the bizarre
 - Grimm Fairy tales and witches

Philosophical Forerunners of Romanticism

- Jean Jacques Rousseau (1712-1778)
- Immanuel Kant (1724-1804)
- Sturm and Drang (Storm and Stress)
 - Started in Germany
 - Meant to convey more emotion
 - Influenced politics by connecting nationalism and romanticism

Romantic Writers

German Poets

- Friedrich von Schiller (1759-1805)
 - *Ode to Joy* (1785)

England

- William Wordsworth (1771-1855)
 - *Tintern Abbey* (1798)
- Samuel Coleridge (1772-1834)
 - *Rime of the Ancient Mariner* (1798)
- Lord Byron (1788-1824)
 - One of the most popular
 - *Don Juan* (1819-1824)

German Authors

- Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1749-1832)
 - *Faust*
 - *Sorrows of the Young Werther*
- Johann Gottfried von Herder (1744-1803)
 - Volk
 - Nationalism as a major focus
- Jakob and Wilhelm Grimm
 - *Grimm's Fairy Tales*

English Authors

- Sir Walter Scott (1771-1832)
 - *Ivanhoe* (1819)

French Authors

- Victor Hugo (1802-1885)
 - *Hunchback of Notre Dame* (1831)
 - *Les Misérables* (1862)

Romanticism and Politics

- Very connected
- Large in Germany and Italy
 - Inspired Nationalism

Romantic Art

Elements of Art

- Glorification of nature
- Focus on supernatural and the individual
- Interested in exotic lands
- Nationalism

Romantic Artists

- Caspar David Friedrich (1774-1840)
 - *Wanderer Above the Mist (1818)*
- Eugene Delacroix (1796-1863)
 - *Liberty Leading the People (1830)*

Music (1820-1900)

Features

- Strong connection with Nationalism
- Introduced large dynamic contrast
- Popularized public concerts

Key Composers

- Ludwig von Beethoven (1770-1826)
- Frederic Chopin (1810-1849)
- Peter Tchaikovsky (1840-1892)

Opera

- Giuseppe Verdi (1813-1901)
 - His operas inspired lots of nationalism and almost sparked riots
- Richard Wagner (1813-1883)

19th Century Ideologies

Political Periods

- Age of Metternich (1815-1848)
- Age of Realpolitik (1848-1871)
- Age of Mass Politics (1871-1914)

Nationalism

Characteristics

- Idea of one ethnic group sharing a common culture
- Created opposition to multi-state empires
- Spread after the French Revolution and the areas where Napoleon conquered

Key Nationalist Figures

- Johann Gottfried Herder (1774-1803)
 - Father of modern Nationalism
- Johann Gottlieb Fichte (1762-1814)
 - Argued that the German culture was supreme
 - Ultra-nationalism

Areas of Revolution

- Heavy nationalism caused revolts all over Europe
- Mainly in 1830 and 1848 in the German States, Italy, and Austria

Liberalism

Characteristics

- Reformists not revolutions
- Religious freedom
- Natural Rights
- Enlightenment ideas
- Written constitutions

Liberalism in Economics

- Hands off economics
 - Adam Smith "Wealth of Nations"

Liberalism in England and France

- People were given more freedoms
- France still felt the presence of the French Revolution
- Upper classes challenged liberalism because it made them feel less elite

Impacts of Liberalism

- Popularized written constitutions
- Influenced Germany

Conservatism and Repression

Development

- Desire to preserve traditional ideas
- Supported by legitimate monarchies, nobility and the Catholic Church
- Key Figure: Edmund Burke (1729-1797)

Metternich's Goals and Actions in Austria

- Maintain absolute monarchy
- Opposed nationalism and liberalism
- Opposed the development of nationalism through young people
- Carlsbad Decrees (1819)
- Cracked down on all aspects of nationalism and liberalism
- Worked on repressing change

Tsar Nicholas I's Actions in Russia

- Orthodoxy, Autocracy, Nationalism
- Put down Decembrist Revolt in 1825

Conservatism in Britain

- Corn Laws (1815)
- Coercion Acts (1817)
- Six Acts (1819)
 - Limited free speech and rights

Conservatism in France

- King Charles X cracked down on natural rights and individual rights

Revolutions of 1830 (refer to revolutions handout for more)

France (1830)

King Charles X's Rule

- Wanted to go back to an absolute monarchy by reducing individual rights
- Was met with lots of opposition

Elections of 1830

- Liberals won elections
- In response, Charles X announced the July Ordinances
 - Dissolved the parliament and restricted rights

July Revolution and Monarchy

- Revolution happened over three days and overthrew Charles X
- Louis Philippe took over (r. 1830-1848)
 - Created a constitutional monarchy
 - Only focused on the middle class

Belgium (1830)

- People inspired by the opera and decided to revolt
- Created a constitutional monarchy that no one would recognize
- Finally recognized in 1839

Greece (1830)

- European powers supported Greece against the Ottoman Empire
- Greece won independence

Other 1830 Revolutions

- Italy (1831-1832)
 - Giuseppe Mazzini was a major figure with nationalism
- German States (1830-1833)
- Poland (1830-1831)
- All of these revolutions were crushed

Liberal Reforms in England (1820s-1830s)

- Left Congress System (1822)
- Religious Reform and Ireland
 - Test Act repealed (1828)
 - Catholic Emancipation Act (1829)
- English Reform Bill of 1832
 - Got rid of rotten boroughs
 - Redistributed seats
 - Expansion of suffrage
- Slavery abolished (1833)
- Chartists
 - Demanded things like the expansion of suffrage, secret ballot, salaries for parliament members, etc.

Industrial Revolution

Roots of the Industrial Revolution

- Commercial Revolution (1500-1700)
- Scientific Revolution
- Agricultural Revolution
- Cotton Industry
- Began in England

Why England?

- Strong economy
- Control of Atlantic trade
- The enclosure movement pushed people into industrialized cities
- Stable government
- Access to raw materials and ways to transport them

Industrialization in England

- Factories started as a response to the cottage industry
 - Having people make textiles in the home wasn't successful so industry moved to factories
 - Factories increased production
 - Early focus was the textile industry
- New Inventions
 - Steam engine
 - Steam boat
- Impact of the Railroad
 - Reduced the cost of shipping goods
 - Caused deforestation
 - More urban growth

Great Britain in 1850

- Increase in wealth and population
- Leader of industrialization
 - Other countries were preoccupied (France and the French Revolution)
 - Western Europe industrialized in the 1820s
 - Central Europe in the 1850s
 - Eastern Europe in the late 1800s
- Banks promoted industrialization

Industrialization in Other Areas

- Existed mainly in Britain, France and the German States
 - State sponsored industrialization
 - German states had the Zollverein to get rid of internal tariffs
- Sparse in other locations (like eastern Europe and Russia)

Industrial Reform Efforts

- Luddites
 - Group of irate workers that smashed machinery
- Factory reforms
 - Saddler Report in England brought industrial problems into public attention.
 - Various acts were passed to regulate factories. The most important one was the Factory Act of 1833.

Impacts of Industrialization

Nobility

- They didn't gain much unless they owned factories
- Did their best to distance themselves from the lower classes

Bourgeoisie

- Golden Age
- People equated hard work to having more money so poor people were considered lazy
- At the beginning of industrialization social mobility was allowed
 - Began to decrease as time went on
- There was a strong emphasis on family for middle classes
- Cult of domesticity

Peasants

- Larger populations
- Conditions worsened in Eastern Europe

Working Class

- Mainly factory workers
- Worked in dangerous conditions
- High death rates
- Lived in overcrowded cities with bad conditions

Gender Impacts

- Middle class women declined
- They were viewed as trophies for successful men
- Working class women were forced to work in factories but with different roles of men
- Cult of domesticity (domestic sphere idea for women)

Urbanization

- Mass migration to cities
- Conditions became overcrowded
- Disease spread

Irish Potato Famine

- Areas that remained primarily agricultural faced issues like the Irish Potato Famine

Classical Economics

Main Ideas

- Included figures like Adam Smith, David Ricardo, and Thomas Malthus
 - Laissez faire economic theory
 - Pure capitalism
 - Malthus argued that a crisis point would be reached soon. His belief was that human population would go beyond food production and lead to an extinction level event.

Socialism

- Last of the 19th century “isms”
- Started with Utopian Socialists like Robert Owen and Louis Blanc
 - Wanted society to transition to a perfect utopia where everyone shares equally in terms of ideas
 - Owen attempted to establish own socialist communities; they failed
- Marxism/Scientific Socialism
 - Heavily influenced by Hegel and the dialectical process
 - Major ideas:
 - Alienation of labor
 - Dialectic process
 - Materialism
 - Emphasized economic interpretation of history
 - Class struggle occurred throughout history (haves vs. have nots)
 - Latest struggle was bourgeoisie vs. proletariat
 - Surplus value theory
 - Socialism was inevitable
 - Violent revolution to overthrow bourgeoisie
 - Dictatorship of the proletariat would form
 - Society would transition into a classless society

Revolutions of 1848

French Revolutions (1848)

- There were two:
 - February Revolution
 - Mainly a response to Louis Philippe’s policies and focus on the middle class
 - Lower classes rose up in Paris and forced Louis Philippe to abdicate.
 - A Second French Republic was established
 - June Days Revolution
 - Workers were unhappy when the new government abolished their national workshops.
 - Revolted, but crushed by the new government
- The Second Republic saw the rise of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte

Austria (1848)

- Revolts in Vienna caused Metternich to flee
- Emperor Franz Joseph I took over and re-imposed royal absolutism
- The revolts were largely crushed, but some increased rights occurred such as the abolishment of serfdom.
- Austria faced revolt in Hungary as well
 - Led by Louis Kossuth
 - Austria crushed this independence movement with the help of Russia
- Austria also faced revolt from Bohemia
 - This was crushed too.

Italian Revolt (1848)

- Revolts were inspired by the fall of Metternich
- There was a desire for Italian unification in this revolt
- Led by nationalists like Giuseppe Mazzini and Young Italy
- Occurred in 1848
 - Struggled because revolutionaries were divided and there were no clear leaders
 - Austria crushed the revolts in August of 1848
 - Garibaldi attempted to take Rome, but was crushed by Louis Napoleon and France.

German Revolution (March 1848)

- Liberals demanded reform
- The Frankfurt Parliament met to create a constitution
 - Lots of arguing
 - Decided on universal suffrage
 - Protected property, speech, and religion
- The constitution was rejected by King Frederick William IV
- Eventually, the Constitution of 1850 allowed for some liberal reforms

Evaluation of 1848 Revolutions

- Ended romanticism
- After this point, internal reform was more popular than revolt
- Starts the Age of Realpolitik

Age of Realpolitik

Crimean War (1853-1856)

General Background

- Russia had always wanted control over the Black Sea
- Ottomans wanted to maintain control of Balkans
- English thought that Russia wanted control over the Ottoman Empire
- Russia declared war in 1853 against the Ottoman Empire after disputes over protection of Eastern Orthodox Christians in the Holy Land.

Key Events of the War

- England, France, and Ottomans vs. Russia
- Fighting began in 1854
- Russia defeated
- Peace of Paris (1855)
 - Black Sea became neutral
 - Showed Russia how inept their military was
 - Louis Napoleon came out as a strong diplomat

Second French Republic (1848-1852)

Structure

- Based on a liberal constitution
- Louis Napoleon served as President

Empire Formation

- Louis Napoleon led a coup and took over as emperor
- France become the Second French Empire

Second French Empire (1852-1870)

Reforms

- Economic policies
 - Liberal trade treaty with the British (1860)
- Infrastructure policies
 - Railroad growth
 - Baron Georges von Haussman redeveloped Paris
 - Wider streets
 - Better housing
- France hosted the first World Fair
- Political Reforms
 - Returned control of education from Catholic Church to the French government
 - Decrees of Nov. 24, 1860
 - Relaxed on restrictions of the press

Napoleon III: Foreign Policy

- Goal was to revise status quo from the Congress of Vienna
- Got involved in the Crimean War and emerged as a strong diplomat
- Main success of colonization was French Indochina
 - Opened up French trade
- Mexico Disaster
 - Napoleon wanted to expand into Latin America
 - Failed
- Orsini Affair
 - Assassination attempt on Napoleon III
 - This convinced Napoleon to help Italy unify
- Got taken advantage of during Italian and German Unifications

Italian Unification

Political Structure in the 1850s

- Multiples states
 - Kingdom of Sardinia Piedmont led unification movement

Leadership

- Cavour – Prime Minister
- Garibaldi – Military Leader
- Victor Emmanuel – King

Count Camillo Benso Di Cavour (1810-1861)

- Appointed Prime Minister in 1852
- Designed a new constitution
- Reduced power of the Catholic Church
- Wanted to push out Austria and unify Italy

Unification Process

- Plombieres Agreement (1858)
 - Between Louis Napoleon and Cavour
 - Plan to get rid of Austrian control in Italy
 - Cavour planned to provoke Austria so he could start a war
- War of 1859 against Austria
 - Resulted in Northern Unification
- Garibaldi's Conquests
 - Garibaldi was a romantic
 - He had an army called "red shirts"
 - Garibaldi inspired Italians and captured Sicily
 - Crossing of Messina (Aug. 1860)
 - Garibaldi made his way into southern Italy and conquered territory
 - Issues of Rome
 - Cavour was worried about Garibaldi causing an international incident
 - He decided to take Rome before Garibaldi could
 - Victor Emmanuel II and Garibaldi joined together in October of 1860
 - Proclaimed kingdom of Italy (March 17, 1861)
- Venetia was added in 1866
- Rome was added in 1870

German Unification

Situation after 1850

- Very conservative
- Wilhelm I wanted to reorganize the military
 - Led to a constitutional crisis
- Appointed Prime Minister Otto von Bismarck

Otto von Bismarck

- Raised as a conservative
- Very strong German nationalist
- Developed gap theory to solve constitutional crisis over military reform
- Believed in “Blut und Eisen”
 - Blood and Iron – strong military and industrialization

Bismarck’s Foreign Policy

- 1863 Polish Revolt
 - Bismarck told the Tsar to crush the Polish
 - Weakened the Russian/Austrian alliance
- Prussian-Danish War (1864)
 - Fought over Schleswig and Holstein
 - Austria & Prussia vs. Denmark
 - Bismarck was manipulating Austria
- Seven Weeks War (June 1866- July 1866)
 - Prussia & Italy vs. Austria
 - Austrians were fighting on two fronts
 - Austria lost
 - Peace of Prague (1866)
 - Prussia received lots of territory
 - Italy gained Venetia
 - France gained nothing

Bismarck’s Other Actions

- Proposed compromise with liberals
- Created Northern German Confederation

Franco-Prussian War (1870-1871)

- Napoleon tried to gather support but everyone refused
- The Hohenzollern candidacy occurred over succession to the Spanish throne
 - This led to the Ems Dispatch
 - Bismarck doctored a telegram to manipulate France into a war
- France was not ready and quickly lost to Germans
- Allowed for German Unification
- Treaty of Frankfurt (May 1871)
 - France ceded Alsace & Lorraine
 - France forced to pay indemnity fee
 - French wanted revenge in the future

Ausgleich

- Formation of Austro-Hungary in 1867

Age of Mass Politics (1871-1914)

Features

- New technology and communication
- Welfare State
 - First happens in Germany
- Increased literacy
- Political parties expanded
- Decline of classical liberalism

Second Industrial Revolution (1850-1900)

Basic Features

- Intensification of First Industrial Revolution
- New industries and inventions
- Most of Europe was industrialized by 1900

Main Industries

- Steel
 - Bessemer process allowed for increased steel production
- Oil
 - Internal combustion engine
- Electricity
- Chemicals

Other Developments

- Transportation improvements occurred
 - Steamships more common
 - Airplanes
 - Streetcars and subways
 - Automobile
- Communication changes
 - Telegraph, radio, and telephone

Impacts

- Germany was the major industrial power by 1900
- Increased urbanization
 - This led to poor health conditions (spread of Cholera) and the formation of reform movements.
 - A public health movement formed led by Edwin Chadwick
 - Urban reform occurred (like Haussman in Paris) to redesign cities
- New business practices emerged such as monopolies, mergers, and vertical and horizontal integration
- Leisure activities became more popular
- An increase standard of living occurred
- More consumer spending happened
- Family structure changed
 - Romantic love for marriage
 - Gender roles remained the same, but women began to advocate for more rights
- Increased education

Growth of Socialism (Late 19th Century)

Socialism from 1850-1914

- Against nationalism and industrialization
- Marxism
 - Socialist parties began to grow after 1871
 - Faced challenges
 - Anarchy
 - Believed that institutions corrupted man
 - Led by Mikhail Bakunin
 - Bakunin vs. Marx
 - Had intellectual debates
- Revisionist Socialism
 - Socialism through politics
 - Against revolution
 - Evolutionary Socialism (1899) – Edward Bernstein
 - Socialist based political parties began to form to implement socialist ideas and welfare programs

Great Britain (1871-1914)

- Benjamin Disraeli (1804-1881)
 - Conservative Party
 - Believed in aggressive foreign policy
 - Reform Bill of 1867
 - Originally refused by conservatives then taken by Disraeli to gain support from the people
 - Disraeli's "leap in the dark"
 - Expanded reform bill of 1832
 - Redistribution of seats again
 - Expansion of suffrage rights for men
 - Disraeli became prime minister in 1874
 - He enacted "Tory Democracy"
 - Public health reforms, increase in wages, and more rights for workers
- William Gladstone (1809-1898)
 - VIEW
 - Voter reform
 - Introduced a secret ballot
 - Ireland
 - Irish people were upset with British rule
 - Nationalism grew
 - Gladstone's Reforms
 - Land Acts of 1870
 - Unsuccessful
 - Ireland was divided because many wanted home rule but Northern Ireland wanted to stay with England
 - Home Rule Act not passed until 1914 (after Gladstone)
 - Civil War was close to breaking out
 - Education
 - More literacy
 - Compulsory education
 - Worker
 - Right to strike and have unions
- Labour Party formed in 1900

- Women's Suffrage Movement
 - Early feminism emerged
 - Feminists targeted double standard laws
 - Birth control
 - The ability to divorce
 - Contagious disease act with Josephine Butler
 - Suffragettes gained popularity
 - Mainly middleclass women
 - Had parliamentary based suffragettes like Millicent Garret Fawcett
 - Pankhurst family very prominent as militant suffragettes
 - An example of violent feminism
 - Right to vote came after WWI

France the Third Republic (1871-1914)

Establishment

- After the Franco-Prussian War, Napoleon III was exiled
- Provisional government formed; had to put down the Paris Commune (1871)
- Established a relatively weak national government with most of the power in a parliament.

Key Policies

- Lots of fighting between royalists and radical republicans
- Tried to create some reforms
 - More civil liberties
- Industrialization was very slow
- Dreyfus Affair (1894-1906)
 - Reflected anti-Semitism in France
 - Emile Zola published J'accuse in response
 - Attacked the army as corrupt

German Empire (1871-1919)

Bismarck in Power (1871-1890)

- Bismarck served as the Imperial Chancellor
- Political parties in Germany
 - Conservatives – Junkers
 - Center Party – Catholics
 - Liberals
 - Social Democrats
- Bismarck built up infrastructure to strengthen unified Germany
 - Single currency, railroads, etc.
- Kulturkampf
 - Bismarck didn't trust Catholics
 - Created anti-Catholic legislation
 - These were repealed by 1881
- Viewed socialism as the enemy
 - Anti-socialist Law of 1878
 - Suppressed socialist parties and banned fundraising
 - Failed
 - Bismarck established social welfare programs and policies
- After Wilhelm II took over, he removed Bismarck

Willhelm II in Power (1890-1919)

- Industrialization became stronger
- Agricultural development increased
- Wanted to become the strongest nation in Europe

Russia (1855-1914)

- Russia became aware of how far behind they were after the Crimean War
- Alexander II served as the reform Tsar
 - Emancipation Act of 1861
 - Freed serfs
 - Expanded railroads
 - Faced problems with Polish revolts
 - Populist movement wanted to overthrow the Tsar
 - People's Will
 - Terrorist organization
 - Assassinated Alexander II
- Alexander III did nothing to continue reforms
- Nicholas II
 - Last Tsar
 - Marxism grew in popularity as the poor suffered under the Tsar
 - Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905)
 - Russia lost
 - 1905 revolution
 - Caused by poor economic conditions and oppression
 - This was made worse by Russia's defeat in the Russo-Japanese War
 - Nicholas II allowed for the creation of a дума
 - Election was indirect and the Tsar had veto power though
 - Tsar could still rule by decree

Late 19th Century Society (1850-1900)

- "The Good Old Days" (1871-1914)
 - Life was good
- Increased consumption and more leisure time
- New Inventions
 - Telephone, automobile, telegram
- Education increases
 - Focused on nationalism and advancing the state's interests
- Catholicism declined
- Advances in Science
 - Germ Theory with Louis Pasteur and Joseph Lister
 - Marie Curie and Albert Einstein
- Positivism – the philosophy that science alone brought knowledge
 - Developed by August Comte
- Darwin's theories popularized Social Darwinism

- Philosophy and psychology expanded
 - Nietzsche
 - “God is dead”, will to power, and ubermensch
 - Freud
 - Subconscious drives behavior
 - Psychoanalysis developed
- Literature expanded to portray common people and criticize society
 - Charles Dickens
 - Leo Tolstoy

Modern Art

- Realist Art
 - Depicted normal people
 - Gustave Courbet
 - *The Stone Breakers (1849)*
- Impressionism
 - Monet
 - Impression Sunrise (1873)
 - Most prominent impressionist artist
- Postimpressionism
 - Van Gogh
 - Starry Night (1889)
 - His work showed his inner torment
- Expressionism
 - Edward Munch
 - The Scream (1893)
- Cubism
 - Pablo Picasso
 - The Accordionist (1911)

Imperialism (1880-1914)

- Control of another area through politics, economy, or culture
- Occurred mainly in Africa and Asia
- Causes
 - There was a strong need for materials for industrialization, so European powers began to move into other areas to find things they needed
 - Some wanted to spread Christianity to other areas
 - Social Darwinism
 - “The White Man’s Burden” to civilize other cultures
- King Leopold II and the Belgian Congo
 - Example of how bad native people were treated by Europeans
- Scramble for Africa
- British control of India is very important
 - The Indian people wanted complete independence from Britain
 - Gained it in 1947
- Economic spheres of influence in China

WWI (1914-1918)

Causes of WWI

- MAIN
 - Militarism
 - Alliance System
 - Imperialism
 - Nationalism
- Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand I

The Western Front

- The Schlieffen Plan
- Trench Warfare
- Lots of new advances in warfare used
 - Machine gun
 - Tanks
 - Poison gas
- High casualties

The Eastern Front

- The Russian Revolution caused Russia to pull out of the war in 1917

War at Sea

- Allies planned on cutting off supplies to Germany
- Germany used U-boats to sink Allied ships
 - Sank the Lusitania (1915)
 - Unrestricted warfare led the U.S. to become involved

War at Home

- Women replaced men in the workforce
- Civilians helped finance the war
- Political centralization occurred
 - Duma suspended in Russia and totalitarianism took over in Germany
- Economic centralization also occurred
- Propaganda was used on both sides

End of War (1917-1918)

- Allies faced several setbacks
 - Russia withdrew due to the 1917 Revolution
 - The U.S. took time to mobilize after joining the war
 - Faced a series of defeats in 1917
- Germany eventually agreed to an armistice on November 11, 1918

Paris Peace Conference (1919)

- The German Empire, Austro-Hungary, and the Russian Empire all collapsed
- Treaty of Versailles (1919)
 - 132 billion marks paid in reparations
 - Article 231
 - French gained back Alsace & Lorraine
 - Germany was forced to demilitarize
 - Territorial rearrangements were made
 - Germany lost all colonies
 - League of Nations was assembled
 - Failed

Impacts of WWI

- 10 million soldiers killed
- Caused a negative impact on psyche
- Women gained more rights in society
- Led to WWII

Russian Revolution (1917)

Causes/ Build Up

- Sparked by WWI
 - Lots of problems caused by the war
- Nicholas II was not a good ruler and let his wife and Rasputin to make major decisions
- Poor conditions for lower class people
- Revolts started in Petrograd which grew into revolution

February Revolution

- Revolts in Petrograd led to the abdication of Tsar Nicholas II
- A provisional government formed under George Lvov
 - It failed to address the issues of the people
 - It focused on the war effort before reforms
- Vladimir Lenin made his way back into the country in April 1917
 - Wrote the *April Theses* (1917)
 - Peace, land, and bread
- Provisional government weakened under Alexander Kerensky

October Revolution

- Lenin led a Bolshevik revolution in October of 1917
 - Also helped by Trotsky and Stalin
- Overthrew the provisional government and established a socialist government

Civil War (1917-1922)

- Reds vs. Whites
- Tsar and his family were murdered
- Whites received outside help
- Reds won
 - Soviet Union established

Age of Anxiety (1914-1950)

Core Features

- Changed the way people thought
- WWI caused a very pessimistic viewpoint
 - People thought they had no control over their lives
- Made worse by the Great Depression
- Existentialism emerged
 - Life has no meaning
 - Kafka
 - *Metamorphosis*
- Dystopian authors gained prominence
 - George Orwell – “Animal Farm”
 - T.S. Elliott – “The Wasteland”
- Art became more abstract and subjective
 - Dadaism
 - Marcel Duchamp’s *The Fountain* and *L.H.O.O.Q*
 - Surrealism
 - Salvador Dali-*Persistence of Memory*
- Architecture focused on functionalism
 - Buildings should serve the purpose they are designed for
- Film grew more popular
 - Used for propaganda by dictators
 - Charlie Chaplin was a major star

Interwar Period (1919-1939)

Great Depression

- Started with the Stock Market Crash of 1929
- Led to widespread suffering, bank runs, business collapse, and high unemployment in many European countries
 - The Weimar Republic suffered the most with high unemployment (near 45%)

Weimar Republic

- Germany was forced to pay massive reparations after WWI which bankrupted the country and caused hyperinflation
- The people began to blame the government and look for another leader
- There were several attempts to help the economy
 - Stresemann Currency Reform
 - Dawes Plan
- Locarno Pact
- Conditions were present that allowed for the rise of the Nazis and Hitler

The Soviet Union

Lenin's Rule (1917-1924)

- Formed the Soviet Union as a communist country
- New Economic Policy
 - Mixed in some capitalist ideas
 - Necessary step backward
- Died in 1924

Stalin's Rule (1924-1953)

- Used a totalitarian structure
- Created 5 year plans
 - Increased industrialization rapidly
 - Collectivization of farms led to mass famine and the Holodomor in Ukraine
- Used mass amounts of propaganda
- Stalin was very paranoid and accused many people of conspiring against him
 - Sent millions to gulags
 - Mass murder occurred
- Women and workers both received some benefits

Fascism

Theory

- Extreme nationalism
- Glorification of the state
- Single party; single ruler
- Condemns democracy
- Supports capitalism
- Corporate state
- Advocated Social Darwinism

Fascism in Italy

- Benito Mussolini was the main figure
 - Established the Fascist Party after WWI
 - Developed the Black Shirts
 - Led the March on Rome
 - Took power
 - Developed a personality cult
 - Developed a corporate state system
 - Built up the military
 - Lateran Accord with the Catholic Church

Fascism in Germany

- Led by Hitler
 - Developed the Nazi Party after WWI
 - Became the leader, the Fuhrer
 - Focused on extreme nationalism and anti-Semitism
 - Hitler gave speeches attacking the Versailles Treaty and Weimar government
 - Developed a paramilitary group: the SA (Brown Shirts)
 - Attempted a coup in 1923 (Beer Hall Putsch)
 - It failed and Hitler was sent to jail
 - Wrote *Mein Kampf*
 - Lebensraum
 - Antisemitism
 - Fuhrer
 - Hitler reorganized the Nazi Party
 - SS established under Himmler
 - Great Depression helped Nazis gain more seats in the Reichstag

- Hitler became Chancellor in 1933
 - Used the Reichstag Fire to gain more power and take away civil liberties
 - Blood Purge/Night of the Long Knives (purged SA and made SS more powerful)
 - Hitler Youth established
 - Hitler had absolute control by 1934
- Hitler enacted anti-Semitic policies, like the Nuremberg Laws (1935)
- Violence against Jews escalated with Kristallnacht in 1938
- Hitler formed a police state with the Gestapo