

## Turning Points

### General Turning Points and Important Treaties

- Printing Press (1450)
  - Dissemination of ideas and beliefs
- Peace of Augsburg (1555)
  - Ended conflict between Lutherans and Catholics
  - Each state of the Holy Roman Empire could choose Catholicism or Lutheranism as determined by the prince of that state or region
  - Did not allow Calvinism in
- Council of Trent (1545-1563)
  - Reaffirmed beliefs
  - Reformed abuses
- Defeat of the Spanish Armada (1588)
  - English defeated the Spanish Armada in 1588
  - After the defeat, England's naval power increased while the Spanish power decreased
- Edict of Nantes (1598)
  - Ended the French Wars of religion
  - Huguenots get some rights (limited toleration of the minority Calvinists within a Catholic kingdom)
  - Jews still remained marginalized (true of everywhere in Europe at this point)
  - Henry IV of Navarre solidifies power
- Treaty of Westphalia (1648)
  - Ended the Thirty Years' War
  - Established a new balance of power with a weakened Holy Roman Empire
  - Added Calvinism to Peace of Augsburg
  - Ensured permanence of religious pluralism
    - This did NOT mean religious freedom
      - The prince or ruler still controlled the religion of the state and few were tolerant of dissent
  - Religion no longer a major issue with wars
    - Balance of power system used instead
    - Diplomacy became a major feature and states dealt with trying to ensure the balance of power was kept
  - New countries and borders
- Treaty of Utrecht (1713)
  - Ended the War of Spanish Succession
  - Ensured that the Bourbon monarchies of Spain and France would never be united (to be separate entities)
  - Gave British control over the Asiento (slave trade)
  - British gained Gibraltar
  - British have access to trade in the Caribbean more from Spain
  - Spanish empire partitioned out
    - Spanish Netherlands given to Austria (became the Austrian Netherlands)
    - Dutch Republic gained land
    - Austria got areas of Italy

- France keeps Alsace
- Prussia emerged as a great power with their king being recognized
- King of Sardinia recognized (will be important for Italian Unification)
- Kept balance of power in tact
- Treaty of Paris (1763)
  - Ended the Seven Years' War
  - English emerged as victorious and gained territories from the French (Canada, India, etc.) (France completely removed from North America)
  - Britain became world's dominant colonial power
  - Led to increased debt for France that carried over into the French Revolution
  - British raised taxes on the 13 colonies which led to American Revolution
  - Prussia retained area of Silesia (remember, they had attempted to gain this during the War of Austrian Succession)
- French Revolution (1789)
  - Challenged traditional politics and diplomacy
  - Enlightenment ideas being used
  - Introduced mass politics
  - Led to new political and social ideologies
  - Radical reform in France and complete abolition of feudal type system
  - Nationalism being used
  - Influenced revolutions elsewhere
  - Ideas spread through Napoleon
  - Upset the balance of power in Europe with Napoleon's spread
- Congress of Vienna (1815)
  - Goals:
    - Redraw territorial lines
    - Restore social and political order of the old system and regimes
    - Ensure France could no longer go on wars of aggression (balance of power)
    - Conservatism to be the major power
  - Big Four:
    - Austria represented by Klemens von Metternich
      - Advocated intervention to put down liberals and revolts
    - England
      - Balance of power wanted
    - Prussia
      - Recover lost Prussian territory
    - Russia
      - More power over Poland
      - Peace for Europe
  - Results
    - Monarchies restored (Bourbons in France and Spain, Papal States back to Pope)
    - Territory given out (Austria received Venetia and Lombardy in Italy, England got naval bases like Malta, Russia got Finland, Prussia received the Rhineland, Sweden received Norway, Piedmont-Sardinia given territory, Switzerland strengthened, Austrian Netherlands united with the Dutch Republic, Russia received Poland)

- Balance of power
      - France encircled (Kingdom of the United Netherlands to the north, Prussia got Rhineland, Switzerland always neutral)
      - Habsburg Holy Roman Empire gone
        - Created the German Confederation with Austria at the head
      - Reparations placed on France
    - Concert of Europe/Congress system set up to maintain conservative ideas
- Industrial Revolutions (1750-1900)
  - Complete transformation of the economy from agriculturally based to machine based
  - New social classes made (Bourgeoisie and Proletariat)
    - Classes self-conscious now and began to argue for more rights
  - Economic production heavily increased
  - Trade unions and economic unions increased
  - Class based cultures emerged based on dress and values
  - Migration and urbanization began to increase
    - Overcrowding occurred which led to social and urban problems as well as emigration overseas
  - Family life impacted in terms of rights for women, birth control, and the raising of children
  - Cult of domesticity established with gender roles
  - Work and leisure began to be differentiated from each other
  - Social welfare began to be advocated for families
  - Groups fought for better working conditions and life
  - More consumer products were available
  - Medical care began to improve as well as life expectancy
  - A need for new markets and raw materials drove Europeans overseas to establish new colonies
- Revolutions of 1830
  - Inspired by the new isms of the 19<sup>th</sup> century:
    - Liberalism
    - Nationalism
    - Romanticism
  - Conservative forces put down most, although France created the July Monarchy
  - Greece also gained independence from the Ottoman Empire
- Revolutions of 1848
  - Sparked by political, social, and economic changes
  - Most crushed by conservative forces
  - France was successful in 1848
  - Many individuals realized that romantic views and idealism would not help gain independence or more rights
    - Turned to realism and realpolitik
    - Set the basis for unifications of Germany and Italy in the 1860s and 1871
  - Set the stage for the rise of socialism in many locations
  - Conservatives realized they could no longer use complete repression to be victorious, had to appeal to nationalist groups to stay in power
    - Advanced more authoritarian rule using nationalism and in the “name of the people”

- States began to build up more professional militaries to enforce control
- Universal male suffrage introduced in France
- Serfdom abolished in Austria and the German states
- Parliaments established in Austria and the German states
- Subsequent Crimean War shattered the concert of Europe and opened the door for unifications
  - Crimean War also led to Russian undertaking internal reforms to industrialize
    - Also led to an active revolutionary movement and led to 1905 Russian Revolution
- Emancipation of Serfs in Russia-1861
  - Serfs freed, but are they really?
  - Led to the basis of industrialization
- Unification of Germany (1871)
  - Huge moment
  - Germany began to challenge and threaten the balance of power
  - Emerged as an industrial giant
  - Began to concern France in terms of expansion and territorial growth
  - Bismarck and Germany set off on the creation of an alliance system that would challenge Europe completely and lead to WWI
  - Germany got involved in colonization, wanting their “place in the sun”
    - Led to rivalries and issues
  - Began to rival Britain industrially and militarily, which concerned the British going forward and led to increased tensions
  - Long fight over Alsace and Lorraine
- Imperialism
  - Europeans entered a new stage of contact with the outside world
    - Was, in some ways, a continuation of three centuries of colonization though
  - Motivated much more by racial theories such as Social Darwinism and nationalism
  - New technologies and inventions allowed for it to happen
  - Colonial empires in the Western Hemisphere diminished, but the region still remained dependent on Europe as a source of capital and market
  - Europeans competing for entire regions now across the world
  - Partially driven by want of resources and raw materials
  - Colonies established would eventually play a role in WWI
  - Colonies established increased tensions amongst European powers
  - Decolonization in the 20<sup>th</sup> century eventually
  - Exposed Europeans to “exotic” influences and foreign societies
  - Europeans carried their culture abroad
- Mass politics
  - Groups advocated for more rights
    - Labor movements and socialism
    - Women’s suffrage movement
    - Lower classes for more political rights
  - Political parties emerged that argued for political change and advancements
  - Various ethnic groups and nationalities began to argue for independence or home rule

- WWI (1914) and Treaty of Versailles (1919)
  - Total war for first time
  - WWI destroyed the balance of power
  - Four empires gone (Russia, Ottomans, Germans, and Austria-Hungary)
  - Treaty of Versailles created very unstable conditions
    - Harsh punishment of Germany
    - Territorial rearrangement
    - League of Nations worthless
    - Allowed for the rise of extremist groups across Italy and Germany
  - Shift in financial power to United States
  - Women's suffrage afterward
- Russian Revolution (1917)
  - First communist country
  - Began to create concerns and fears of communism across Europe
  - Issues will play into the Cold War
- WWII (1939-1945)
  - Holocaust and genocide of Jewish people
  - Massive economic destruction and overall chaos
  - End of the war led to the Cold War between the United States and Soviet Union
  - U.S. became much more involved in European affairs after WWII
  - Global power shifted to the United States
  - European powers began to go through decolonization
    - Immigrants from these regions to Europe created a lot of discrimination, nationalistic issues, and general challenges to old notions of European identity
  - United Nations
- Start of the Cold War (1945)
  - Europe divided between communist and democratic governments
  - Heavy U.S. involvement in Europe (Marshall Plan, etc.)
- Revolutions of 1989
  - Just went over
  - Transition from communist to democratic regimes across Eastern Europe
  - Economic issues after collapse continued
  - Nationalist problems in areas like Yugoslavia
- Fall of the Soviet Union (1991)
- EU formed (1991)
  - Europeans began to move toward more political and economic unity during the Cold War
  - Euro used as a common currency
  - Former communist countries joined
  - Attempted move away from nationalism, but largely unable to do so
    - Nationalist groups still present in Western Europe and all sorts of issues in Eastern Europe as demonstrated by the situation in Yugoslavia

## Eras/Other Turning Points

- Intellectual
  - Renaissance
  - Scientific Revolution
  - Age of Reason/Enlightenment
  - Romanticism and the “isms”
  - Realism
  - Nationalism
  - Social Darwinism
  - Fascism and Communism
  - Age of Anxiety
  - Post-Modernism