

Innovations in **transportation** facilitate travel for work and leisure

- **1830**: First passenger **railway** opens, in Britain
- **1863**: London **underground** railway opens
- **1880s–1890s**: **Bicycles** become popular and liberating mode of transportation, especially for women
- **1880s**: German engineers Carl Benz and Gottlieb Daimler build first **automobile**

Faster **communication** improves access to news, culture

- Cheap printing processes, higher literacy, and liberal press laws make **newspapers** widely accessible

- **1876**: American Alexander Graham Bell invents the **telephone**
- **1890s**: Italian Guglielmo Marconi sends **radio** communication
- **1895**: First silent **films**, in France, depict modern life in motion

MULTIETHNIC STATES

Austria: Agrees to give **Magyar** (Hungarian) minority control over its own interior government; empire renamed **Austria-Hungary**

- **Slavic** minorities (Czechs, Serbs, Croats, Slovenes) within Austria-Hungary also demand their own control

Ottoman Empire: Splits apart despite efforts for reform

- Independence/autonomy of Greece (1830), Serbia (1830), Romania (1862), Bulgaria (1878), Montenegro (1878), Albania (1913)
- **1839–1876**: **Tanzimat (reorganization)**: Economic liberalization, equality for Muslims, Jews, Christians; difficult to put in practice
- **1908**: **Young Turks**, a group of reformist officers attempt modernization, become radically nationalist
- **1915**: Turkish genocide of **Armenians** during World War I

Russia: Helps Balkan states win independence in 1878, gains more territory for itself south and east in **Russo-Turkish War**

- **1878**: **Berlin Congress**: Germany tries to limit Russian land gains
- **Russification**: Policy attempt to make non-Russians speak Russian, adopt Russian culture, religion

Balkan states: Fight each other for more territory; majority of population is rural, poor, illiterate

- **1908**: Austria-Hungary annexes **Bosnia-Herzegovina**, formerly part of the Ottoman Empire, causing tensions with Serbia
- **1912**: **First Balkan War**: Balkan states (Bulgaria, Serbia, Greece, Montenegro) ally successfully against Ottoman Empire
- **1913**: **Second Balkan War**: Serbia, Greece, others defeat Bulgaria, angered by its acquisitions during First Balkan War
- Serbs living in Austria-Hungary want to join Serbia

19TH-CENTURY CHRISTIANITY

States more tolerant of **minority Christian faiths** during 1800s

States and churches become **separate**

- **1870s**: Cultural struggle against Catholic Church in Germany
- **1905**: French state no longer governs religion

Scholars begin to study the Bible as **historical text**, not literal truth

Education secularized as fewer students taught by Church

Pope loses temporal power in Italian unification but gains spiritual authority with 1870 decree of **papal infallibility** on faith, morals

Women more likely than men to practice their religion

IMPERIALISM 1800–1914

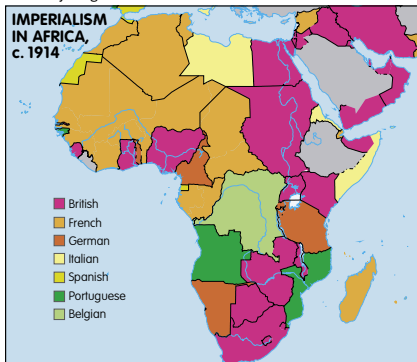
European nations gain territory or domination in **Asia** and **Africa** through piece-by-piece conquest

- **1700s–1800s**: Britain slowly acquires **India**
- **1830**: France conquers **Algeria**
- **1857**: **Sepoy mutiny**: Indian soldiers revolt against British
- **1869**: **Suez Canal** connects Mediterranean Sea, Indian Ocean
- **1870s–1880s**: Britain controls much of Africa
- **1898**: British, French armies meet in a standoff at **Fashoda**, Sudan; war averted when French back down
- **1899–1902**: **Boer War**: British defeat **Boers** (farmers of Dutch descent) in South Africa
- **1900**: **Boxer Rebellion**: Chinese revolt against European presence; China remains independent, but European powers carve it into different **spheres of influence**

Reasons for imperialism:

- **Economic**: Colonies provide new markets, raw materials; colonies are rarely profitable, however
- **Religious**: Christian missionaries convert indigenous peoples
- **Nationalistic**: New territories bring glory to the nation; empire becomes part of national identity
- **Racial**: European powers view indigenous peoples as inferior, in need of civilization

Empires inspire European **cult of masculinity** celebrating ruggedness, bravery, the outdoors; **Boy Scouts** founded in Britain to train young men to fulfill this ideal



ALLIANCES 1873–1914

- **1873**: Germany, Austria, Russia form **Three Emperor's League**
- **1878**: **Berlin Congress** puts Russia at odds with Germany, Austria
- **1879**: Germany and Austria form **Dual Alliance**
- **1882**: Italy joins Germany and Austria in **Triple Alliance**
- **1890**: German King William II dismisses Bismarck, architect of peace and alliances
- **1894**: France and Russia agree to defend each other, facing Germany with possibility of two-front war
- **1890s–1900s**: German and British naval arms race
- **1904**: Britain and France sign agreements
- **1907**: Britain and Russia sign agreements

SCIENTIFIC REASON & IRRATIONALITY 1815–1914

Scientists make great discoveries in the 1800s, but these are often applied to serve irrational, hostile purposes

Positivism: Belief that world is improving through science; most associated with French philosopher **Auguste Comte** (1798–1857)

1859: **Charles Darwin's** (English, 1809–1882) *On the Origin of Species* argues that organisms fittest for a given environment survive

Social Darwinism: Modification of Darwin's theory to belief that individuals, societies, nations become dominant through struggle to be the fittest; argument against helping poor or weak

Scientific racism: Belief that races have biological, intellectual, moral characteristics that make white races superior to others; race also defined by nationality (e.g., French race vs. German race)

- **1899**: Englishman **H. S. Chamberlain's** *Foundations of the 19th Century* advocates racial purity

Anti-Semitism: Belief that Jewish people are inferior due to race, not just religion (change from previous prejudice)

- **1894–1899**: **Dreyfus Affair**: French Jewish officer Alfred Dreyfus wrongly jailed for treason; legal battle for retrial divides society
- **1896**: Austro-Hungarian **Theodor Herzl** publishes *The Jewish State*, launching **Zionist** movement for separate Jewish nation
- **1905**: **Pogroms** (violent attacks on Russian Jews) intensify

German philosopher **Friedrich Nietzsche** (1844–1900) praises irrationality, criticizes morality and scientists, awaits heroic Overman

Austrian theorist **Sigmund Freud** (1856–1939) probes dreams, childhood, unconscious through **psychoanalysis**

Many male scientists believe that new ideas about evolution and psychology confirm that **women** are inferior, irrational, domestic

Women often still excluded from scientific discussion

1890s–1900s: Scientists **Pierre Curie** (French) and **Marie Curie** (Polish-French) discover **radioactivity** and **x-rays**

1900s: German physicist **Max Planck** describes **quantum theory**

1905: German physicist **Albert Einstein** publishes **special theory of relativity**



THE GREAT WAR 1914–1918

Assassination of Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand by Serbian nationalists in 1914 triggers war between Serbia and Austria-Hungary; escalates to the **Great War (World War I)**

War spreads rapidly due to aggressive **nationalism**, complicated **alliance system**, German desire to avoid strategic encirclement:

- Austria-Hungary, Germany, Ottoman Empire against
- Russia (Serbian supporter), France, Britain

Western Front: French and British soldiers face Germans in unmovable line across northern France

- **1914**: Germany invades France through Belgium, following **Schlieffen Plan**; German attempt at quick victory fails
- Fighting settles into muddy, demoralizing trench warfare
- **1916**: Battles at **Verdun** and **the Somme** but no decisive victories

Eastern Front: Germans and Austro-Hungarians fight Russians in moving war, devastating countryside

Balkans: British invasion of Ottoman Empire repelled at **Gallipoli**

War technology: Gas, machine guns, barbed wire, artillery, submarines, airplanes; both sides use **propaganda**, industry, workers (including women) to bolster war effort, mobilize **home front**

1917: **Russia** withdraws from war after losing ground and undergoing Russian Revolution; **United States** joins side of France and Britain, angered by Germany's unrestricted **submarine warfare**

1918: **Germany admits defeat** due to domestic upheaval, dwindling supplies; war leaves Europe economically ruined, disillusioned

Treaty of Versailles fails to resolve nationalist and ethnic problems in much of Europe, causes widespread discontentment; **War Guilt Clause** forces Germany to accept blame and payment for war

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION & USSR

1904–1905: Japan defeats Russia in **Russo-Japanese War**

- First modern victory of Asian country over European power
- Major Japanese naval victory at Tsushima Straits

1905 Revolution: Promises to reform absolutist government but makes no lasting changes

- Russians upset at loss to Japan
- Workers and peasants hungry, paid low wages
- **Bloody Sunday**: Soldiers shoot peaceful demonstrators
- Strikes, protests threaten revolution
- Tsar **Nicholas II** agrees to reforms in **October Manifesto**, but new legislative assembly (**Duma**) proves powerless
- Attempts at agricultural reform are slow

February Revolution (1917): Overthrows tsar, installs moderate provisional government under **Aleksandr Kerensky**

- World War I going poorly for Russia; food shortages rampant
- Nicholas II seen as inept, swayed by fraud **Grigory Rasputin**
- Provisional government stays in war

October Revolution (1917): Sees Communist **Bolsheviks** overthrow provisional government

- Bolsheviks ("majority") actually minority party
- Bolsheviks promote **Marxist** revolution led by a small vanguard party; **state control of property**; peasants, not workers, key to success
- Germany sends exiled Bolshevik leader **V. I. Lenin** to Russia
- Russian workers form organizations called **soviets** (councils), who initiate October Revolution
- **1918**: **Treaty of Brest-Litovsk**: Bolshevik peace with Germany

Civil War (1918–1920): Pits Reds (Bolshevik Communists) against Whites (tsar's supporters)

- U.S., Britain, France, Canada send soldiers against Reds
- Bolshevik **Leon Trotsky** organizes Red victory

1921: New Economic Policy (**NEP**) allows some private property

1922: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (**USSR**) founded

1924: **Lenin dies** with no clear successor

1927: **Joseph Stalin** emerges as brutal new Bolshevik leader

- End of **NEP**; **Five-Year Plans** focus on building heavy industry
- Forced **farm collectivization** creates famine, targets **kulaks** (wealthy peasants)
- Stalin's rivals exiled, put through rigged **show trials**, imprisoned, killed; millions suspected of opposition killed or sent to Siberia
- Women allowed to become political, economic leaders, but bear family responsibilities

INTERWAR POLITICS

Post-World War I treaties leave problems unsettled

- **Four empires collapse**: German, Austro-Hungarian, Russian, Ottoman; **new countries** established from old empires: Hungary, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland
- Creation of Yugoslavia combines Serbia with former Austro-Hungarian territories of Croatia, Slovenia, and others
- **Border wars** continue in eastern Europe
- New countries supposedly created along ethnic lines, but many contain discontented ethnic minorities
- Eastern European countries try to modernize, educate, collect taxes, but are hampered by political division
- **1920s–1930s**: Poland, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Romania become **dictatorships**; Czechoslovakia remains democratic

Economic problems make capitalism appear weak

- Industry, productivity, and consumption down due to war
- **1923**: France occupies Ruhr region of Germany demanding reparations payments; causes rampant **inflation**
- **1929**: **Great Depression** begins

League of Nations: International organization meant to arbitrate between nations to prevent future war

- Given no military power to enforce decisions
- Germany initially not allowed to participate
- **1922**: Germany and USSR meet at **Rapallo**, make economic and strategic agreements
- **1925**: **Locarno Agreements**: Spirit of reconciliation among Germany, Britain, France; all want fresh start
- **1928**: **Kellogg-Briand Pact**: European powers, Japan, and U.S. renounce war

France: Conservatism in 1920s, political instability in 1930s

- **1934**: Right-wing anti-parliamentary riots
- **1936**: Leftist **Popular Front** government under **Léon Blum** gives first paid vacations

Britain: Class tension and troubled victory

- **1916**: Irish nationalist uprising
- **1921**: Creation of **Irish Free State** leads to two-year civil war
- **1924**: First **Labour Party** government forms
- **1926**: Two-week general strike fails
- **1931**: **National Government**, a coalition of parties, tries to deal with economic depression

FASCISM

Fascism encompasses anti-democratic, anti-communist, anti-parliamentary, nationalistic political movements

- Use **propaganda**, rallies, intimidation, beatings, paramilitary groups to gain power and popular support
- **Cult of personality** around charismatic leader
- Promise better times, **national glory**
- Blame outsider groups for problems
- Encourage traditional roles for women, family led by father
- **Nazism** (National Socialism): German variant of fascism; violently anti-Semitic and racist; blamed Jews, liberals for WWI loss