**Period 3: 1815 – 1914** **Concept Outline**

**Key Concept 3.1** – *The Industrial Revolution spread from Great Britain to the continent, where the state played a greater role in promoting industry*

1. Great Britain established its industrial dominance through the mechanization of textile production, iron and steel production, and new transportation systems
   1. Britain’s ready supplies of coal, iron ore, and other essential raw materials promoted industrial growth
   2. Economic institutions and human capital such as engineers, inventors, and capitalists helped Britain lead the process of industrialization, largely through private initiative

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| **Sec. 1B** | **Britain’s Leadership** | * The Crystal Palace at the Great Exhibition of 1851 * Banks * Government financial awards to inventors |

* 1. Britain’s parliamentary government promoted commercial and industrial interests because those interests were represented in Parliament

1. Following the British example, industrialization took root in continental Europe, sometimes with state sponsorship
   1. France moved toward industrialization at a more gradual pace than Great Britain, with government support and with less dislocation of traditional methods of production

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| **Sec. 2A** | **Government support of industrialization** | * Canals * Railroads * Trade agreements |

* 1. Industrialization in Prussia allowed that state to become the leader of a unified Germany, which subsequently underwent rapid industrialization under government sponsorship

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| **Sec. 2B** | **Industrialization in Prussia** | * Zollverein * Investment in transportation network * Adoption of improved methods of manufacturing * Friedrich List’s National System |

* 1. A combination of factors including geography, lack of resources, the dominance of traditional landed elites, the persistence of serfdom in some areas, and inadequate government sponsorship accounted for eastern and southern Europe’s lag in industrial development

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| **Sec. 2C** | **Geographic factors in eastern and southern Europe** | * Lack of resources * Lack of adequate transportation |

1. During the second industrial revolution (c. 1870 – 1914), more areas of Europe experience industrial activity, and industrial processes increased in scale and complexity
   1. Mechanization and the factory system became the predominant modes of production by 1914
   2. New technologies and means of communication and transportation – including railroads – resulted in more fully integrated national economies, a higher level of urbanization, and a truly global economic network

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| **Sec. 3B** | **New Technologies** | * Bessemer Process * Mass Production * Electricity * Chemicals | |
| **Developments in communication and transportation** | * Telegraph * Steamship * Streetcars or Trolley cars * Telephones | * Internal combustion engine * Airplane * Radio |

* 1. Volatile business cycles in the last quarter of the 19th century led corporations and governments to try to manage the market through monopolies, banking practices, and tariffs

**Key Concept 3.2** – *the experiences of everyday life were shaped by industrialization, depending on the level of industrial development in a particular location*

1. Industrialization promoted the development of new classes in the industrial regions of Europe
   1. In industrialized areas of Europe (i.e., western and northern Europe), socioeconomic changes created divisions of labor that led to the development of self-conscious classes, such as the proletariat and the bourgeoisie
   2. In some of the less industrialized areas of Europe, the dominance of agricultural elites persisted into the 20th century
   3. Class identity developed and was reinforced through participation in philanthropic, political, and social associations among the middle classes, ad in mutual aid societies and trade unions among the working classes
2. Europe experienced rapid population growth and urbanization, leading to social dislocations
   1. Along with better harvests caused in part by the commercialization of agriculture, industrialization promoted population growth, longer life expectancy, and lowered infant mortality
   2. With migration from rural to urban areas in industrialized regions, cities experienced overcrowding, while affected rural areas suffered declines in available labor as well as weakened communities
3. Over time, the Industrial Revolution altered the family structure and relations from bourgeois and working-class families
   1. Bourgeois families became focused on the nuclear family and the cult of domesticity, with distinct gender roles for men and women
   2. By the end of the century, wages and the quality of life for the working class improved because of laws restricting the labor of children and women, social welfare programs, improved diet, and the use fo birth control

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| **Sec. 3B** | **Laws restricting the labor of children and women** | * Factory Act of 1833 * Mines Act of 1842 * Ten Hours Act of 1847 |

* 1. Economic motivations for marriage, while still important for all classes, diminished as the middle-class notion of companionate marriage began to be adopted by the working classes
  2. Leisure time centered increasingly on the family or small groups, concurrent with the development of activities and spaces to use that time

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| **Sec. 3D** | **Leisure time activities and spaces** | * Parks * Sports clubs and arenas * Beaches * Department stores | * Museums * Theaters * Opera Houses |

1. A heightened consumerism developed as a result of the second industrial revolution
   1. Industrialization and mass marketing increased both the production and demand for anew range of consumer goods – including clothing, processed foods, and labor-saving device – and created more leisure opportunities

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| **Sec. 4A** | **Mass Marketing** | * Advertising * Department stores * Catalogs |

* 1. New efficient methods of transportation and other innovations created new industries, improved the distribution of goods, increased consumerism, and enhanced the quality of life

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| **Sec. 4B** | **New efficient methods of transportation and other innovations** | * Steamships * Railroads * Refrigerated rail cars | * Ice boxes * Streetcars * Bicycles |

1. Because of the persistence of primitive agricultural practices and land-owning patterns, some areas of Europe lagged in the industrialization while facing famine, debt, and land shortages

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| **Sec. 5** | **Primitive agricultural practices and famines** | * The “Hungry ‘40s” * Irish Potato Famine * Russian Serfdom |

**Key Concept 3.3** – *The problems of industrialization provoked a range of ideological, governmental, and collective responses*

1. Ideologies developed and took root throughout society as a response to industrial and political revolutions
   1. Liberals emphasized popular sovereignty, individual rights, and enlightened self-interest but debated the extent to which all groups in society should actively participate in its governance

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| **Sec. 1A** | **Liberals** | * Jeremy Bentham * Anti-Corn Law Leagues * John Stuart Mill |

* 1. Radicals in Britain and republicans on the continent demanded universal male suffrage and full citizenship without regard to wealth and property ownership; some argued that such rights should be extended to women

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| **Sec. 1B** | **Advocates of suffrage** | * Chartists * Flora Tristan |

* 1. Conservatives developed a new ideology in support of traditional political and religious authorities, which was based on the idea that human nature was not perfectible

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| **Sec. 1C** | **Conservatives** | * Edmund Burke * Joseph de Maistre * Klemens von Metternich |

* 1. Socialists called for a fair distribution of society’s resources and wealth and evolved from a utopian to a Marxist scientific critique of capitalism

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| **Sec. 1D** | **Utopian socialists** | * Henri de Saint-Simon * Charles Fourier * Robert Owen |
| **Marxists** | * Friedrich Engels * August Bebel * Clara Zetkin * Rosa Luxemburg |

* 1. Anarchists asserted that all forms of governmental authority were unnecessary and should be overthrown and replaced with a society based on voluntary cooperation

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| **Sec. 1E** | **Anarchists** | * Mikhail Bakunin * Georges Sorel |

* 1. Nationalists encouraged loyalty to the nation in a variety of ways, including romantic idealism, liberal reform, political unification, racialism with a concomitant anti-Semitism, and chauvinism justifying national aggrandizement

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| **Sec. 1F** | **Nationalists** | * J.G. Fichte * Grimm Brothers * Giuseppe Mazzini * Pan-Slavists |
| **Anti-Semitism** | * Dreyfus Affair * Christian Social Party in Germany * Karl Lueger, mayor of Vienna |

* 1. A form of Jewish nationalism, Zionism, developed in the late 19th century as a response to growing anti-Semitism in both western and eastern Europe

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| **Sec. 1G** | **Zionists** | * Theodor Herzl |

1. Governments responded to the problems created or exacerbated by industrialization by expanding their functions and creating modern bureaucratic states
   1. Liberalism shifted from laissez-faire to interventionist economic and social policies on behalf of the less privileged; the policies were based on a rational approach to reform that addressed the impact of the Industrial Revolution on the individual
   2. Government reforms transformed unhealthy and overcrowded cities by modernizing infrastructure, regulating public health, reforming prisons, and establishing modern police forces

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| **Sec. 2B** | **Modernizing infrastructure** | * Sewage and water systems * Public lighting * Public housing | * Urban redesign * Parks * Public transportation |

* 1. Governments promoted compulsory public education to advance the goals of public order, nationalism, and economic growth

1. Political movements and social organizations responded to the problems of industrialization
   1. Mass-based political parties emerged as sophisticated vehicles for social, economic, and political reform

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| **Sec. 3A** | **Mass-based political parties** | * Conservatives and Liberals in Great Britain * Conservatives and Socialists in France * Social Democratic Party in Germany |

* 1. Workers established labor unions and movements promoting social and economic reforms that also developed into political parties

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| **Sec. 3B** | **Political parties representing workers** | * German Social Democratic Party * British Labour Party * Russian Social Democratic Party |

* 1. Feminists pressed for legal, economic, and political rights for women as well as improved working conditions

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| **Sec. 3C** | **Feminists and feminist movements** | * Flora Tristan * British Women’s Social and Political Union * Pankhurst Family * Barbara Smith Bodichon |

* 1. Various private, nongovernmental reform movements sought to lift up the deserving poor and end serfdom and slavery

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| **Sec. 3D** | **Reform movements and social reformers** | * The Sunday School Movement * The Temperance Movement | * British Abolitionist Movement * Josephine Butler |
| **The deserving poor** | * Young prostitutes * Children | * Women * Elderly |

**Key Concept 3.4** – *European states struggled to maintain international stability in an age of nationalism and revolutions*

1. The Concert of Europe (or Congress System) sought to maintain the status quo through collective action and adherence to conservatism
   1. Metternich, architect of the Concert of Europe, used it to suppress nationalist and liberal revolutions
   2. Conservatives re-established control in many European states and attempted to suppress movements for change and, in some areas, to strengthen adherence to religious authorities
   3. In the first half of the 19th century, revolutionaries attempted to destroy the status quo

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| **Sec. 1C** | **Early 19th-century political revolts** | * Greek War of Independence * Decembrist Revolt in Russia * Polish Rebellion * July Revolution in France |

* 1. The revolutions of 1848 challenged the conservative order and led to the breakdown of the Concert of Europe

1. The breakdown of the Concert of Europe opened the door for movements of national unification in Italy and Germany as well as liber reforms elsewhere
   1. The Crimean War demonstrated the weakness of the Ottoman Empire and contributed to the breakdown of the Concert of Europe, thereby creating the conditions in which Italy and Germany could be unified after centuries of fragmentation
   2. A new breed of conservative leaders, including Napoleon III, Cavour, and Bismarck, co-opted the agenda of nationalists for the purposes of creating or strengthening the state
   3. The creation of the dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary, which recognized the political power of the largest ethnic minority, was an attempt to stabilize the state by reconfiguring national unity
   4. In Russia, autocratic leaders pushed through a program of reform and modernization, which gave rise to revolutionary movements and eventually the Revolution of 1905

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| **Sec. 2D** | **Reformers in Russia** | * Alexander II * Sergei Witte * Peter Stolypin |

1. The unification of Italy and Germany transformed the European balance of power and led to efforts to construct a new diplomatic order
   1. Cavour’s *Realpolitik* strategies, combined with the popular Garibaldi’s military campaigns, led to the unification of Italy
   2. Bismarck employed diplomacy and industrialized warfare and weaponry and the manipulation of democratic mechanisms to unify Germany
   3. After 1871, Bismarck attempted to maintain the balance of power through a complex system of alliances directed at isolating France

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| **Sec. 3C** | **Bismarck’s alliances** | * Three Emperors’ League * Triple Alliance * Reinsurance Treaty |

* 1. Bismarck’s dismissal in 1890 eventually led to a system of mutually antagonistic alliances and heightened international tensions
  2. Nationalist tensions in the Balkans drew the Great Powers into a series of crises, leading up to World War I

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| **Sec. 3E** | **Nationalist tensions in the Balkans** | * Congress of Berlin in 1878 * Growing influence of Serbia * Bosnia-Herzegovina Annexation Crisis, 1908 * First Balkan War * Second Balkan War |

**Key Concept 3.5** – *A variety of motives and methods led to the intensification of European global control and increased tensions among the Great Powers*

1. European nations were driven by economic, political, and cultural motivations in their new imperial ventures in Asia and Africa
   1. European national rivalries and strategic concerns fostered imperial expansion and competition for colonies
   2. The search for raw materials and markets for manufactured goods, as well as strategic and nationalistic considerations, drove Europeans to colonize Africa and Asia, even as European colonies in the Americas broke free politically, if not economically
   3. Europeans justified imperialism through an ideology of cultural and racial superiority
2. Industrial and technological developments (i.e., the second industrial revolution) facilitated European control of global empires
   1. The development of advanced weaponry invariably ensured the military superiority of Europeans over colonized areas

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| **Sec. 2A** | **Advanced weaponry** | * Minie ball (bullet) * Breech-loading rifle * Machine gun (Maxim gun) |

* 1. Communication and transportation technologies allowed for the creation of European empires
  2. Advances in medicine supported European control of Africa and Asia by preserving European lives

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| **Sec. 2C** | **Advances in medicine** | * Louis Pasteur’s germ theory of disease * Anesthesia and antiseptics | * Public health projects * Quinine |

1. Imperial endeavors significantly affected society, diplomacy, and culture in Europe and created resistance to foreign control abroad
   1. Imperialism created diplomatic tensions among European states that strained alliance systems

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| **Sec. 3A** | **Diplomatic tensions** | * Berlin Conference in (1884 – 85) * Fashoda crisis (1898) * Moroccan crises (1905, 1911) |

* 1. Imperial encounters with non-European peoples influenced the styles and subject matter of artists and writers and provoked debate over the acquisition of colonies

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| **Sec. 3B** | **Artists and writers and works** | * Jules Verne’s literature of exploration * Paul Gauguin and Pablo Picasso’s Primitivism | * Vincent Van Gogh and Japanese prints * Joseph Conrad’s *Heart of Darkness* |
| **Participants in the imperialism debate** | * Pan-German League * J.A. Hobson’s and Vladimir Lenin’s anti-imperialism | |

* 1. As non-Europeans became educated in Western values, they challenged European imperialism through nationalist movements and/or by modernizing their own economies and societies

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| **Sec. 3C** | **Responses to European imperialism** | * Indian Congress Party * Zulu Resistance * India’s Sepoy Mutiny | * China’s Boxer Rebellion * Japan’s Meiji Restoration |

**Key Concept 3.6** - *European ideas and culture expressed a tension between objectivity and scientific realism on one hand, and subjectivity and individual expression on the other*

1. Romanticism broke with neoclassical forms of artistic representation and with rationalism, placing more emphasis on intuition and emotion
   1. Romantic artists and composers broke from classical artistic forms to emphasize emotion, nature, individuality, intuition, the supernatural, and national histories in their works

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| **Sec. 1A** | **Romantic artists** | * Francisco Goya * Caspar David Friedrich * J.M.W. Turner | * John Constable * Eugen Delacroix |
| **Romantic composers** | * Ludwig van Beethoven * Frederic Chopin | * Richard Wagner * Pyotr Illyich Tchaikovsky |

* 1. Romantic writers expressed similar themes while responding to the Industrial Revolution and to various political revolutions

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| **Sec. 3B** | **Romantic Writers** | * Johann Wolfgang von Goethe * William Wordsworth * Lord Byron * Percy Shelley | * John Keats * Mary Shelley * Victor Hugo |

1. Following the revolutions of 1848 Europe turned toward a realist and materialist worldview
   1. Positivism, or the philosophy that science alone provides knowledge, emphasized the rational and scientific analysis of nature and human affairs
   2. Charles Darwin provided a rational and material account of biological change and the development of human beings as a species, and inadvertently a justification for racialist theories known as Social Darwinism
   3. Marx’s scientific socialism provided a systematic critique of capitalism and a deterministic analysis of society and historical evolution
   4. Realist and materialist themes and attitudes influenced art and literature as painters and writers depicted the lives of ordinary people and drew attention to social problems

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| **Sec. 2D** | **Realist artists and authors** | * Honore de Balzac * Honore Daumier * Charles Dickens * George Eliot * Gustave Courbet | * Fyodor Dostoevsky * Jean-Francois Millet * Leo Tolstoy * Emile Zola * Thomas Hardy |

1. A new relativism in values and the loss of confidence in the objectivity of knowledge led to modernism in intellectual and cultural life
   1. Philosophy largely moved from rational interpretations of nature and human society to an emphasis on irrationality and impulse, a view that contributed to the belief that conflict and struggle led to progress

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| **Sec. 3A** | **Philosophers who emphasized the irrational** | * Friedrich Nietzsche * Georges Sorel * Henri Bergson |

* 1. Freudian psychology provided a new account of human nature that emphasized the role of the irrational and the struggle between the conscious and subconscious
  2. Developments in the natural sciences such as quantum mechanics and Einstein’s theory of relativity undermined the primacy of Newtonian physics as an objective description of nature

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| **Sec. 3C** | **Scientists who undermined the notion that Newtonian physics provided an objective knowledge of nature** | * Max Planck * Marie and Pierre Curie |

* 1. Modern art, including Impressionism, Post-Impressionism, and Cubism, moved beyond the representational to the subjective, abstract, and expressive and often provoked audiences that believed that art should reflect shared and idealized values such as beauty and patriotism

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| **Sec. 3D** | **Modern Artists** | * Claude Monet * Paul Cezanne * Henri Matisse * Edgar Degas * Pablo Picasso * Vincent Van Gogh |