

Unit #12 Study Guide

Nationalism

- Mass Politics (1871-1914)
 - Increased national loyalty due to:
 - Universal suffrage
 - Welfare reforms
 - Education

Second Industrial Revolution - products, power

- Bessemer process converted iron into steel
- Electricity powered the Second Industrial Rev
 - 1876 - Bell's telephone
 - 1879 - Edison & Swan's lightbulb invented
 - 1879 - 1st electric railway (Berlin)
 - 1901 - Marconi's 1st radio waves across the Atlantic
 - Transformed factories - conveyor belts, cranes, machines, tools
 - Countries short on coal could now catch up with electricity
- Internal Combustion Engine (1878)
 - Liquid fuels (petroleum) - switch from coal
 - 1897 - oil-fired engine
 - Automobile
 - 1886 - Daimler light engine
 - 1908 - Ford's Model T (mass production)
 - Airplane
 - 1900 - Zeppelin
 - 1903 - Wright brothers

Industrialized nations after 1870

- 1900 - Europe divided into two economic zones
 - Advanced industry, high standard of living, transportation, health, education: GB, Belgium, France, Netherlands, Germany, W. Austria-Hungary, N. Italy
 - Backward, little industry, largely agricultural: Spain, Portugal, Balkan kingdoms, S. Italy, Russia, majority of Austria-Hungary

Cartels

- A combination of independent commercial enterprises that work together to control prices and limit competition

Socialism

- Germany
 - Wilhelm Liebknecht (1826-1900) & August Bebel (1840-1913), Marxists
 - German Social Democratic Party (SDP)
 - Seats in Reichstag (parliament)
 - 1912 - largest single party in Germany

- ○ Other countries as well
- ○ Second International (1889)
- Pure Marxism = end of capitalism, socialist ownership of means of production*
- Eduard Bernstein (1850-1932), GSDP
 - Evolutionary Socialism (1899)
 - Capitalism has not broken down
 - Proletariat's position was improving
 - No class struggle, no revolution
 - Achieve through democratic process
- Condemned as heresy!

Trade Unions

- Strikes (1870s)
- Collective bargaining
- Forgo revolution for gradual improvements
- Socialist parties became less radical

Anarchism

- Less industrialized, less democratic countries
 - Spain, Portugal, Italy, Russian
- Not violent at first
- True freedom = abolish state & social institutions
- Michael Bakunin (1814-1876)
 - Russian
 - Well-trained, fanatical revolutionaries could do so much violence that the state & institutions would disintegrate
 - Assassination - instrument of terror
 - Alexander II (1881), President McKinley (1901), president of French Rep.(1900), King of Italy (1900)

Reasons for increase in European pop.

- Initially increase in births, then later decline in deaths
 - Mandatory vaccinations
 - Water, sewer improvements
 - Transportation
 - Food hygiene

Urban reforms

- By 1914, urban dwellers = majority of pop.
- Creation of health & building inspectors
- Clean water
 - Dams, reservoirs, aqueducts
 - Private baths, showers with heated water (1860s, 1880s)
- Proper sewage systems
 - New, massive underground pipes carried waste out of the city

- Tax funds for public housing
- Wealthy philanthropists
- Old residential districts & defensive walls in city centers torn down replaced with govt. & office buildings, stores, cafés, museums, theaters
- Suburbs made possible w/ cheap, modern transportation (commuter trains, streetcars) to cities

Upper class

- Wealthy elite - 5% controlled 30-40% of wealth
- Aristocrats and industrialists, bankers, merchants (plutocrats)
- Intermarried
- Town & country houses
- Sent sons to elite schools (Oxford, etc.)
 - Leadership in govt., military

Middle class

- Professionals: law, medicine, civil service
- Industrialists, merchants
- Business managers
- New professionals: engineers, architects, accountants, chemists
 - Lower middle class
 - Shopkeepers, traders, manufacturers
 - B/w LMC & LC = White collar workers
 - Sales reps, bookkeepers, bank tellers, telephone operators, dept. storeclerks, secretaries
- Victorian middle class = model of society
 - Valued hard work, propriety, Christian morality
 - Glorified ideal of domesticity
 - Husband - income
 - Wife - childcare, household
 - Domestic servants + fewer children = more leisure time
 - Family Christmas (tree, songs, gifts)
 - Children
 - Games, toys, dolls

Lower class

- 80% of pop.
 - Landholding peasants, ag. laborers, sharecroppers (esp. eastern Europe)
- Military conscriptions, state-run elementary schools = equalizing factors
- Urban working class
 - Artisans, semi-skilled, unskilled labors (majority)
- Better living conditions after 1871
 - Urban improvements, increased wages, shorter workdays

Methods to limit family size

- Parents deliberately limited number of children
- Natural birth control, abortion, abandonment, contraception

Educational system

- Secondary schools
 - Classical education
- University
 - Elites
- Universal elementary (primary) education
 - After 1870:
 - State-run (free)
 - Most compulsory
 - Boys & girls, 6-12
 - Sexes often separated
 - Motives:
 - Personal, social improvement, secular values (France)
 - Demand for skilled labor
 - Political - indoctrination of nat'l values
- Female teachers
 - Compulsory education = demand for teachers
 - "Natural role" - women as nurturers
 - Paid less
 - 1st real colleges for women were teacher-training schools
- Increase in literacy
- Mass-circulation newspapers
 - Sensational, like tabloids
 - Crimes, gossip, sports, jingoism (extreme patriotism, esp. in the form of aggressive or warlike)
- Family & women's magazines
- Pulp fiction (westerns, penny dreadfuls)

Women

- Legally inferior, economically dependent, largely defined by family & household roles
- Elizabeth Poole Sanford
 - Woman in Her Social and Domestic Character (1842)
 - Women should avoid being self-sufficient
- Marriages increased
 - Viewed as only honorable & available career
 - Often due to economic necessity

Prostitution

- Migration of rural women to cities (naive, vulnerable)

- Desperate for work
- Worked from late teens to early twenties
- Britain, Contagious Diseases Acts (1870s, 1880s)
 - Prostitutes examined, confined in “lock hospitals”
 - Josephine Butler (1828-1906)
 - Laws punish women, not men, w/ STDs
 - Followers called “shrieking sisters”
 - Acts repealed 1886

Professional sports

- Now organized w/rules & officials and then professionalized
- Male-dominated

British politics

- Gladstone, P.M. (1868-74, 1880--85, 1886, 1892-1894)
 - Gradual reform through Parliament
 - Reform Act of 1884
 - Vote to all men who paid taxes (including ag. workers)
 - Parliament Act of 1911
 - HOC members paid salaries
 - HOC = powerful
- The “Irish Question”
 - Act of Union (1801)
 - English & Irish Parliaments united
 - Absentee British landlords, expensive rents
 - 1879 Irish Land League
 - Wanted independence
 - Irish rep. Leader
 - Home rule - separate Parliament, but not independence
 - Irish responded w/terrorism
 - Britain replied w/ more force
 - Irish Catholics demanded independence

Louis Napoleon, Second Empire

- In 1870, Napoleon III’s Second Empire collapsed after its defeat in the Franco-Prussian War

Paris Commune

- A new National Assembly (1871-75), mostly monarchists (conservatives), was formed
- Radical communists formed the Paris Commune, an independent govt.
- The Commune refused to recognize the authority of the National Assembly
- March to May 1871, the Paris Commune fought a bloody civil war against troops of the National Assembly
- Thousands died and 20,000 Communards were subsequently executed

Bismarck’s reforms

- Modern social security laws (1st state to do so)
- Sickness, accident, & disability insurance
- Old-age pensions & retirement benefits

Austria-Hungary

- Nationalities problem
 - Ethnic Germans - 1/3 of pop governed Austria
 - Dissatisfied non-Germans demanded concessions
 - Ruling Austrian Germans resisted change
- Unifying factors
 - Loyalty to Catholic Church
 - Imperial bureaucracy
- Hungary
 - Parliament controlled by Magyar landowners

Alexander III and Nicholas II

- Alexander III (1881-1894)
 - Most reactionary czar of the 19th century
 - “Autocracy, Orthodoxy, and Russification (nationalism)”
 - “Exceptional measures”
 - Powers of secret police expanded
 - Opponents were persecuted
 - Zemstvos curtailed
- Nicholas II (1894-1917)
 - Absolute powers of tsar