

The Renaissance

approx. 1300 - 1525

POLITICAL

City States: No national government

- Florence, Genoa, Venice
- Some were rule by despots (Milan)
- Others were controlled by condottieri, or military men who were independent war lords
- Florence was a republic

In the later years of the Renaissance, these states warred with each other and left them prone to outside attack. This happened when Charles V's troops attacked in 1527, thereby ending the Renaissance in Italy.

The Hapsburgs (Holy Roman Empire) face many enemies during this time. They fight with the Valois dynasty in France, and must contend with the Muslims. In 1453, the Muslims finally captured Constantinople.

ECONOMIC

The Medici were the merchant family based in Florence.

The Medici family, and their northern counterparts, the Fuggers, loaned money to various kings in other parts of Europe.

The basic institutions of Europe, banking, law, government and economic production were established in the Middle Ages.

However, much was refined during the Renaissance.

Florence's golden florin becomes standard European currency. Florentine merchants traded and loaned money. Venice and Genoa were the major merchant cities. Merchant capitalism began to weaken the power of the nobility. Merchant families begin to climb the social ladder. Two Medici women eventually married and became queens of France.

The Northern Renaissance was more technically inventive. Printing (1450), mining, mathematics, cartography (maps), lenses, telescopes.

RELIGIOUS

Religion and the Northern Renaissance

- **Mysticism:** The belief that the individual could commune with God – not openly rebellious against Catholicism, but the roots of the Reformation can be found in northern Mysticism.

Christian humanists also studied Hebrew besides Latin and Greek.

The North was more religious, a blend of old and new.

Many mystics who believed that the individual could commune with God without priests or sacraments.

Mystics offered a deeper religion

Many laymen (not part of the hierarchy) show interest in religious life.

There was more concentration on the conscientious devotion to duty.

In Germany and Northern Europe the seeds are planted for the Reformation.

SOCIAL

- The outlook on life changes dramatically.
- Religion remains a force, but the view is no longer the hereafter, but rather the powers of man to affect his world.
- The Popes use art to reinforce their power and majesty during the High Renaissance (1450-1527)
- Humans are no longer frail creatures, but possess a vast range of human powers.
- Involve vs. Monasticism
- Proper enjoyment of wealth vs. poverty
- Civic humanism: Build hospitals, fountains, squares, sculpture, parks, instead of cathedrals.

Renaissance Man emphasizes the individual and his achievements, capable of war, poetry, knowledge of Latin and Greek, music, architecture, etc.

Castiglione's book *The Courtier* (a best seller) described manners and decorum for the Renaissance man.

Manners also establish a clear class division between the nobility and the rising middle class. The Renaissance launched the idea of putting students together by classes.

Gender divisions remain. Some *Women* are educated and learn to rule while their husbands are away. Others were sent to convents when they also studied. In Florence, marriages were arranged between the wealthy merchant families.

INTELLECTUAL

Humanists believed they were reviving the glory of the classical age. Italian humanists believed especially that Italy had a special culture inherited from the Romans.

Ancient manuscripts, copied by monks hundreds of years earlier, are first discovered to help solve legal problems – more manuscripts are hunted down, copied, and read. Printing aids the spread of knowledge. Dante and later Petrarch also write in the *vernacular*, the language of the people.

ARTISTIC

Petrarch (1304-1374) was called the first man of letters. His letters, poems and writings make him the chief Renaissance writer.

Architecture and Sculpture were influenced by ancient Greece and Rome. Sculpture is no longer attached to the cathedrals but becomes independent and free-standing. Portrait busts, nudes, equestrian (on horseback) reflect the Greco-Roman tradition.

Painting also undergoes changes. Oil painting use spreads from Northern Europe, though fresco survives because of Italy's dryer climate. Perspective, *chiaroscuro* and other techniques are invented and developed.

Figures are presented in a realistic way, with dimension and depth.

Know the main artists –

Michelangelo (1475-1564) the Sistine Chapel, the David

Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519) Mona Lisa, Last Supper

High Renaissance (1450-1527): Popes and church authorities are patrons in order to reflect their power and prestige.

POLITICAL

- 1529 German Lutheran princes “protest” =Protestants against the Emperor Charles V policies
- 1531 Lutheran princes form Schmalkaldic league against Charles V
- 1530’s Charles V fighting turks & French
- 1545, Luther dies. War breaks out in 1545. divisions among Catholics weaken support for Charles V
- 1555 Peace of Augsburg: *cuius region eius religio* (whose the region, his the religion) This is a great victory for Protestants

FRANCE

Francois I supports Turks against Charles

His successor Henry II manages to keep France stable despite the fact that the Huguenot (Calvinist) population is growing

ENGLAND

Henry VIII divorces Catherine of Aragon. Splits the English (Anglican) Church from Rome.

Act of Supremacy in 1529. Thomas More does not sign and is executed. Marries Anne Boleyn. Henry initially did not want to change doctrines of Catholic church. However, over time Protestant influence grows.

He is succeeded by: Edward VI (Protestant)
 Mary (bloody Mary—Catholic)
 Elizabeth (Protestant—but not a fanatic) ascends throne in 1558.

ECONOMIC

Protestant England and Holland soon undergo rapid Capitalist development.

Lands are confiscated from Catholics in England and form the great estates that will dominate Parliament in future. The competition between the faiths on both a religious and economic level lead to unprecedented growth and ingenuity.

RELIGIOUS

Martin Luther issues 95 Theses October 31, 1517

- Luther believes that Salvation is by faith alone
- Bible is the ultimate source of authority
- Criticizes indulgences sold by church
- Two sacraments only: baptism and communion

Confronts the young Emperor, Charles V at Diet of Worms.

Emperor issues Edict of Worms: Luther is forbidden to preach.

OTHER RELIGIOUS GROUPS

Anabaptists: take over city of Munster. John of Leyden later killed. Persecuted and drowned, they are the forerunners to Baptists.

Calvinists: John Calvin writes Institute of Christian Relgioi flees to Geneva.

- Calvin emphasizes pre-destination. Also, Calvinism does not recognize subordination of church to state. Calvin favors remaking all of society into a religious community.
- Calvinism will encourage a strong work ethic and self-improvement.
- Calvinist churches will be very plain. Calvinism will influence the Netherlands, France (Huguenot), Scotland (Presbyterian), and England (Puritan).

Catholic Counter-Reformation: Council of Trent met from 1545-1563.

- Salvation is by Faith and Works combined.
- Uphold's seven sacraments.
- Papal/clerical authority is supreme.
- Tried to define proper use of relics, saints, and indulgences.
- Print an Index of Prohibited Books.

JESUITS formed in 1540. Led by Ignatius Loyola, he used a military model to recruit and train missionaries who would be told to re-gain Protestants, or travel throughout the globe so that the Catholic church would make converts. Jesuit priests serve kings, form schools and educate much of Europe's Catholic elite. They will be powerful for over 200 years until they, too, are disbanded. Many lapsed Catholics re-convert. The Northern part of Europe will remain Protestant while the South is Catholic.

INTELLECTUAL

Christian humanists combine love of classical learning with emphasis on Christian piety: They are very influential during reformation.

SIR THOMAS MORE: Writes *Utopia*, about an imaginary land where economic and social structure end poverty and greed.

Erasmus (1466-1536) from Rotterdam (Netherlands) was a Northern Renaissance Humanist. Erasmus criticizes church corruption but not doctrine. His two important works were *In Praise of Folly* and *Handbook of a Christian Knight*. Later, he is blamed for inspiring Luther to criticize the church. Erasmus belongs to both the Renaissance and Reformation.

SOCIAL

Religion reform prompts social reform. Peasants' revolt (1524-25) is brutally suppressed by princes of Germany. Luther supports state authority over peasants.

Protestants establish State schools to indoctrinate youth.

Protestants strongly support marriage and family as ideal state.

Women are now placed firmly in the home, whereas in the Catholic church, many women had positions of power in the abbeys.

Literacy will now advance less slowly in Southern (Catholic) Europe.

Bible now read in vernacular.

The State will start to support public charity. Work ethic rises, but disdain for poor develops.

ARTISTIC

Hymns sung by congregation. Luther himself writes many hymns.

Printing developed in 1450: diffusion of printing produces more literacy.

Mannerism, then Baroque: Flamboyant facades of churches, ornate decoration with ceiling paintings. St. Peter's in Rome is Baroque. Titian's paintings capture Charles V's power.

There is some overlap between Renaissance and Baroque.

POLITICS

FRANCE: Wars of Religion, including St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre in 1572 leaves France devastated. Three sons of Catherine de Medici rule until 1589. Peace comes when Henry IV becomes King of France by converting to Catholicism: "Paris is Worth a Mass." During his reign (1589-1610) he

- Issues Edict of Nantes in 1598 that ensures religion toleration for Huguenots
- Creates new class of nobles: Nobility of the Robe vs. old Nobility of the Sword
- Sold noble titles to fund the rebuilding after religious wars
- Roots out corruption, wants "Chicken in every pot."

SPAIN: Philip II uses New World silver to fund the Catholic Counter-reformation.

- He defeats Turks at Sea, Lepanto 1571.
- Moriscos (converted Muslims) forced out in the coming years
- Defeated by Armada in 1588

NETHERLANDS: Revolt against Philip's rule in 1566.

- Catholic churches destroyed.
- Northern Provinces declare themselves in 1580.
- Southern Provinces stick with Spain
- Spain does not regain control of the Northern Provinces.

ENGLAND: Elizabeth a prudent ruler. Imprisons Mary Queen of Scots in 1568. Supports Dutch Revolt. Defeats Armada 1588. Leaves throne to James I (Son of Mary Queen of Scots) in 1603. James believes he rules by "Divine Right"

GERMAN STATES/HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE

Last religious-based war occurs from 1618-1648 (30 Years' War)

Four phases: Bohemian, Danish, Swedish, Swedish French

Leaders: Wallenstein (Warlord) and Gustavus Adolphus great Swedish commander who creates a highly trained army. Much of the fighting, however, is done by mercenaries from all over Europe, including Spain, who destroy property and civilian life. Germany is left weak and divided by the war, and deeply resentful of foreign interference in German lands.

PEACE OF WESTPHALIA: A diplomatic peace with all parties at the table. Establishes Calvinism, Catholicism, and Lutheranism as official religions.

RUSSIA: Ivan the Terrible (1533-1584) increases Muscovy. After his death there is the TIME of TROUBLES—this only ends 27 years later with Michael Romanov being placed on Russian throne.

POLAND: Limits the power of King (directly opposite of other countries). Though this seems advanced for the time, it will actually weaken Poland to withstand onslaught from its neighbors.

ECONOMICS

The Dutch republic increases their trade. Dutch forms become the reliable currency of Europe. Great economic growth in Northern Provinces starts to compete with English trade. Economic devastation of Germany during Thirty Years War. Economic power shifts from the South to the North. Atlantic trade grows over Mediterranean trade.

New World wealth creates more inflation—prices rise and wages become stagnant: wages do not keep up with cost of living. Tax inefficiencies in England and France.

War debilitates economic production of Germany. Population declines and agricultural prices drop.

"Little Ice Age" may also have affected disastrous crop yields.

Settlements in the New World provide sugar, tobacco. Spain, England and France compete for colonies.

RELIGIOUS

French Wars of Religion 1562-1598 end with Edict of Nantes.. Puritans increase: strict Calvinists who opposed all Catholic vestiges in the English Anglican church. Puritans undercut the crown, are independent and cause Elizabeth I and James I headaches.

SOCIAL

Overwhelming demand for charity during this devastating time. Epidemics and disease. State taxes and church taxes tithes force peasants deeper into debt.

Serfdom (peasants who are tied to the land) disappears in Western Europe—but remains in Eastern Europe.

Landlords demand rent and dues from peasants as times grow tough.

Women: travel is restricted in some areas. Marriages are postponed during this economic crisis and families start to limit family size. Childbirth remains a killer.

Witchcraft: persecutions from 1450 to 1700—and represent official persecution by government authorities. Poor, elderly females are the main victims (many senile); also young, unprotected women are targeted. Midwives are especially vulnerable. They only cease when elites begin to question the contrived evidence.

INTELLECTUAL

Montaigne—Writes essays filled with skepticism. Famous work: *The Essays*.

Bodin: Identifies three forms of government. Helped support absolutism ideas.

Grotius: Dutch legal scholar who argues for international systems to keep peace, and also speaks for natural law that prohibits torture.

INTELLECTUAL—SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION

1543 Nicolaus Copernicus publishes *On the Revolution of Heavenly Orbs*. He states that the sun (heliocentric) is the center of the universe. Brahe (1546-1601) and Kepler (1571-1630) further clarify motion of planets. Galileo (1564-1642) develops better telescope from Dutch model.

Identifies satellites of Jupiter, Venus craters of moon. Catholic Church begins to keep secret file in 1616. Galileo faces Roman inquisition for heresy and forced to publicly recant in 1633.

Francis Bacon (1561-1626)—supports Deductive reasoning or the scientific method. Rene

Descartes (1596-1650) “I think, therefore I am.” Supports logical principles and human reason.

INTELLECTUAL—MEDICINE

Vesalius practices dissections, while Paracelsus experiments with new drugs. Harvey discovers circulation of blood.

ARTISTIC

James I authorizes new translation of Bible: King James Version, a landmark of Elizabethan English.

Shakespeare writes his plays—men play women on stage.

Painting has two styles that reflect the troubled times:

Mannerism: theatrical style that distorts perspective. El Greco is prominent mannerist painter.

Baroque: Extravagant, closely tied to the Catholic faith, glorifying church and monarchy.

Hapsburg family is the great patrons of Baroque architecture and painting.

Rubens: Catholic painter from Flanders

Rembrandt: Protestant painter from Holland

Operas begin to be performed, and Opera comes out of the Baroque tradition of flamboyant theatricality.

POLITICAL

FRANCE: Louis XIV (1613-1715) Civil War in his youth, the Fronde (slingshot) caused by power struggle between Mazarin, representing the monarchy, and the nobles aligned with Paris Parliament.

Louis XIV takes throne in 1661:

- Replaces violence with court ritual—great nobles compete for his favor.
- Versailles an extension of King's glory “the great trap.”

War is now a matter of state, with state control over finances and men. Louis XIV supports four wars—the last will be in next column:

- (1667-1668) Louis claimed Spanish Netherlands—but only gained a few towns
- 1672-1678 Dutch war—more land in Burgundy gained
- 1688-97 Louis's armies lay waste German border states, but is forced to return all lands except for Strasbourg.

ENGLAND: Religious tensions contribute to war. Puritans and King Charles come to war between 1642-1646. Oliver Cromwell leads the New Model Army to victory, and Charles is tried and beheaded. Cromwell's armies brutally suppress rebellions by Catholics in Ireland. He also wages war on Dutch (this is also an economic trade war) Cromwell dies in 1658, Charles II returns to England (restoration).

PRUSSIA: Great Elector Frederick William cuts deals with powerful Junkers who are the great landowners of Prussia. Develops military (Spartan) state. His son, Frederick I is proclaimed King after agreeing to fight against Louis XIV in War of Spanish Succession.

SWEDEN: Prussia's great rival in Baltic dominates.

AUSTRIA/HUNGARY: Turks are finally cleared out of Hungary after Siege of Vienna in 1683. Austrians and Hungarians have power struggle, but will unite against the lesser groups in this polyglot empire. Leopold I destroys Turkish buildings and restores Catholicism to the formally Turkish occupied regions. Hapsburgs must bear the cost of defending Europe against the Turks much to Louis XIV's delight. (Hapsburgs vs. Bourbons).

RUSSIA: Old Believers reject changes in Russian worship services. They rebel, are persecuted, and go “underground.” Modernization of Russia slowly begins with European/French influence.

POLAND: Weak constitutionalism results in revolts and sporadic, destructive fighting. Jews and Protestants caught in the middle—many Protestants flee. Nobles insist on *Liberum Veto* (free Veto) which allowed them to dissolve parliament.

ECONOMIC

Louis rules France with Intendants (governors) who supervise tax collection and public work projects. Colbert is the finance minister who oversees the bureaucracy and the new economic doctrine of MERCANTILISM: Governments intervene to increase nation wealth. Mercantilism means hoarding of gold and silver, heavy subsidies, tariffs on incoming goods and protectionism. Colonies are milked for raw materials. Overtime, this policy is flawed: short term wealth for long term economic stagnation. Mercantilism's profits often went for Louis XIV's military endeavors—a double blow to the French economy. Huguenots flee France after 1685—the loss of their skills and industry weakens French economy.

RELIGIOUS

In France, Jansenists (a religious group that is Catholic with Protestant overtones) finds followers in the French Parlements. Louis sees this as a threat to his power. Eventually he revokes the Edict of Nantes in 1685. He closes Huguenot churches schools. Thousands flee to England, Prussia, even North America.

In England, the Civil War and Commonwealth of 1642-1660 inspires many fringe groups, many religious or socialist in overtones. They include *Levelers*, *Diggers*, *Quakers*, *Seekers*, and *Ranters*. Cromwell has headaches trying to suppress these groups who now want their freedoms. During the restoration, English laws seek to prevent Catholic participation with Test Act of 1673 and Exclusion Act of 1678.

Dutch Republic practices religious toleration. Dutch Jew, Spinoza, writes in freedom.

SOCIAL

Women—Women begin to hold salons. Aristocratic women write and observe. Women writers begin to publish, though they are often ridiculed by others. Some women study science on their own. Aristocratic women support refined manners that separate themselves from the lower classes. Middle class tries to catch up by also assimilating upper crust ways. Popular Culture (read: lower classes) knows little of new developments in science or literature. They continue to live lives focused on trade, festivals, and religion. Elite and popular culture gap widens (with middle class trying to adopt elite ways). Superstitious practices are attacked by churches.

INTELLECTUAL

Thomas Hobbes 1558-1679 (Horrible Hobbes) argues that man (whose life is nasty, brutish, and short) should give up personal liberty for a monarch and collective security. He tutored Charles II of England.

John Locke 1632-1704 (Locke & Load) argues that the social contract is a basis for constitutionalism. He also writes that mankind is not inherently bad, but rather a tabula rasa—or blank slate – whose actions are tied to how well they are treated. Government should protect life, liberty and property.

INTELLECTUAL—SCIENTIFIC

Isaac Newton 1642-1727 published Principia Mathematica in 1687.

Laws of motion and physics laid down.

Gottfried Leibniz and Newton discover calculus at same time.

Royal academies, Science-based societies are founded.

ARTISTIC

FRANCE: Arts are used for political purposes. Louis XIV depicts himself as Roman Gods—Apollo or Mars. Arts are treated as a branch of the government and subsidized, including theater, music, opera, and of course, Versailles. Versailles becomes the model for the rest of Europe with mini-Versailles created by other monarchs. French taste is supreme. French classicism develops as opposed to Catholic baroque.

ENGLAND: Great Fire (1666) creates opportunity for rebuilding London (St. Paul's—architect Christopher Wren). Theaters re-opened—women will now portray women.

DUTCH REPUBLIC: Jan Vermeer paints *Girl with Pearl Earring* and other masterpieces depicting order, maps (trade), and subdued luxury. The Dutch are orderly, wealthy, great readers, and traders.

Enlightened Absolutism

POLITICS

ENGLAND: Charles II dies (1685) and leaves throne to brother, James II, a Catholic. Throne is offered in 1688 to Mary, his daughter, and William of Holland, with conditions:

- Accept the English Bill of Rights (1689)
- Share power with parliament (Constitutional monarchy)

THIS IS THE GLORIOUS REVOLUTION!

Mary dies in 1692. After Queen Anne (sister of Queen Mary) dies without heir, House of Hanover (German cousins of English Royal family) provides ruler George I in 1714. Parliament evolves:

- Whigs are the dominant group. They advocated parliamentary supremacy and were anti-Catholic.
- Tories favored traditional Stuart Succession and the King (more conservative and traditional). Robert Walpole is the first designated minister (Prime minister). He guides legislation and maintains a steady hand with the economic crisis of the Bubbles (see Economics). However, he also supports a system of patronage in order to enlist support. This causes problems in the future during the 1800's as corruption in Parliament enrages the middle and lower classes.

FRANCE and other countries: Last war of Louis XIV, The War of Spanish Succession. "The Pyrenees are no more!" Grand Alliance is formed with Prussia, England, and Dutch Republic to maintain the Balance of Power. Ends with Treaty of Utrecht 1714:

- Spanish territories pass to Britain (Gibraltar) and Austria (Spanish Netherlands now become Austrian Netherlands)
- Britain gains Newfoundland and Nova Scotia in Canada
- Scotland and England formally unifies
- Britain also gains right (asiento) to provide African slaves to Spanish America—this will end with abolition, but British merchants get rich in the interim.

RUSSIA: Peter the Great (1689-1725) Transforms Russia. Great Northern War between Sweden and Russia ends in 1721, but most significant defeat of Sweden is in 1709 at Poltava. Peter expands into Baltic. Incredible modernization and area expansion!

- Establishes Table of Ranks which confers nobility upon State Service. Tries to advance able men.
- Travels to Europe twice and to learn shipbuilding, skills, encourages technical schools and Academy of Sciences.
- Builds city of St. Petersburg at mouth of Baltic
- Serfdom (Slavery) enforced by statute in 1754.
- Establishes 10 territorial areas, which is meant to closely copy Colbert's reforms in France.

POLAND: Problems with succession weakens Poland and sets it up for its eventual partitions in 1772, 1793, and 1795.

ECONOMICS—ATLANTIC SYSTEM

A triangular pattern of trade that bound Europe, Africa and Americas. Dependent upon slavery. Plantations export sugar, coffee and tobacco. Spanish dominate South America.

AGRICULTURAL REVOLUTION Farmers cultivate more land by draining wetlands.

Enclosure movement begins. Scientific knowledge applied to crops/livestock. In Eastern Europe the large estates with serfs remain.

BANKING The Bubbles:

South Seas (English) and Mississippi Company (France) sell stocks beyond capacity to earn. Both collapse with disastrous results. John Law, Scottish Financier, was involved with the French Company. In France, the debt becomes the responsibility of the crown, while in England, Parliament planned to absorb debt. The Bank of England survives the bubbles. It increases its borrowing capacity. Financial center shifts from Amsterdam to London.

RELIGION

New Skepticism toward Religion. Pierre Bayle writes *Historical and Critical Dictionary*, which cites errors and delusions of all past and present writers of all religions. Stresses religious tolerance: No opinion worth burning your neighbor for. For the first time, Atheists identify their non-beliefs, while deists, who acknowledge a supreme being, attack Catholic intolerance. Voltaire leads the criticism of the church with his famous saying “*Ecrasez l’infame*”—Crush the infamous (religious) bigotry.

SOCIAL

Cities grow. Pressure on nobility as upper class merchants intermarry. English peers continue to run large estates. Social classes try to reinforce distinctions in all aspects of everyday life. Nobility reasserts privileges when pressed for money. Peasants resent tithes and taxes. The term *Bourgeois* now refers to the emerging middle class. Literacy increases—especially in Protestant countries. Britain and Holland lead in print output. Newspapers are widely read. More travel literature about different countries. Voltaire and Montesquieu begin their writings. Satire is used to observe other countries and contrast them with injustices at home.

Women—Mary Astel 1666-1731 questions women’s traditional roles. The debate over the role of women begins. Middle class or aristocratic women host Salons, weekly gatherings of philosophes where public opinion, political events, culture and ideas discussed.

INTELLECTUAL—ENLIGHTENMENT

Immerges in 1740. Philosophes dedicated to solving problems of the real world. The philosophes were men, women, even monarchs who wrote and published. Many works are banned as they become more critical of state. Voltaire & Rousseau publish.

Diderot—publishes *Encyclopedia* from 1751-1772

Montesquieu: Publishes *The Spirit of Laws* (influences U.S. Constitution on Separation of Powers) and *Persian Letters*.

Rousseau (1712-1778) Writes the *Social Contract* which introduces ideas of the “General Will” (influential in French Revolution). His ideas of education are found in *Emile*, “back to nature.” Voltaire (1694-1778) Attacks organized religion, bigotry, despotic governments. Exonerates Calas, who was wrongly executed. Writes *Candide* as a critic of corrupt society.

MEDICINE Statistics are used to study disease. Some public sanitation and hospitals. Inoculation for Smallpox begins and will continue after Jenner develops serum from cowpox.

ARTISTIC

ROCCO painting reflects new taste. More feminine, shell work, decorative qualities are found in furniture and smaller objects.

Music: Court and church patrons support Bach, Handel (*Messiah*).

Mozart a Classical composer. Opera develops with lighter themes. *Marriage of Figaro* mocks the social order of the Old Regime.

Novels: Closely tied to expansion of reading public. Golden age of political newspapers read in coffee shops.

POLITICAL: Before the Revolution

FRANCE: Louis XV rules France with mistress Madame de Pompadour. Diplomatic Revolution of 1756 unites Austria and France together against Prussia and Great Britain.

Seven Years War (1756-1763) occurs in both New World (where it is termed the French & Indian War) and even extends into India. France loses Canada and its former claims in India. War ends with *Treaty of Paris* 1763.

ENGLAND: British gain Canada, and expand into India. France will support the Colonists against the British in 1776 in partial revenge for their great losses in this global war.

PRUSSIA: *Frederick the Great* had snatched Silesia from Maria Theresa in 1740. In the *Seven Years' War*, he fights alone while Britain is preoccupied in North America. Elizabeth of Russia dies and her heir makes peace with Prussia in a great fluke of history. Frederick returns to rule Prussia as an Enlightened Despot. He reforms legal codes, social programs and state schools. He supports the Junkers, (landlords) against the Serfs.

AUSTRIA: Maria Theresa's father tried to secure the *Pragmatic Sanction*, so she could inherit her lands intact. Her son *Joseph I* rules with her, then alone. His reforms include abolishment of serfdom, few taxes, and religious freedom. He is thwarted every step of the way and thus becomes autocratic and less enlightened. He dies bitter and sad over failed reforms.

RUSSIA: *Catherine the Great* rules (1762-1791) after taking power in a coup which kills her husband. She begins with enlightened ideals, but revolt of peasant Pugachev forces her to limit her enlightened reforms at the cost of maintaining power. She does gain more territory and ports on Black Sea.

POLITICAL—THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

Pre-revolutionary outbreaks in the Dutch Republic and Poland.

Fiscal Crisis leads Louis XVI to call for meeting of Estates General in 1789. Estates vote as a block, only one vote each.

At Versailles in June 17, Third Estate declares itself National Assembly with some members of clergy and aristocrats joining in.

Bastille falls on July 14, 1789. Women march on Versailles and retrieve King and Queen.

1790—*Civil Constitution of Clergy*—Church brought under state control. Assignats (paper money) issued from confiscated Catholic lands.

1791—King and Queen attempt to escape and are recaptured.

1792---France declares preemptive war on Austria. War hysteria and mistrust lead to September Massacres.

1792-France at war, Valmy first great victory in September.

1792-1793—Power struggle between Girondins and the Mountain. Jacobins succeed in taking power.

1793 ---Execution of Louis XVI, ensuing revolt in the Vendee. By July, Robespierre heads *Committee of Public Safety*. The Terror begins. Marie Antoinette executed in October. 1794—Slavery abolished in colonies. Fall of Robespierre in July 1795. Directory government (5 directors) Napoleon has success in Italy. 1799—Napoleon takes reigns of government in coup.

ITALY, BELGIUM, SAVOY All are affected by French Revolutionary armies who cross borders to liberate people

SWEDEN: Gustavus is killed by sympathetic revolutionary.

HAITI: Toussaint L'Ouverture leads slave revolt. Haiti will eventually establish republic. Failure in Haiti will lead Napoleon to sell the "Louisiana Purchase" to United States in 1803.

In the surrounding states of France, there is hope and panic revolutionary armies topple rulers. The French army moves into Italy under the leadership of the brilliant Napoleon Bonaparte.

ECONOMIC:

Adam Smith publishes *Wealth of Nations* in 1776. A book ahead of its time, the ideas of *invisible hand*, free market and *laissez-faire* stress free trade without government controls.

FRANCE: Limited reforms hampered by crop failures and recalcitrant nobles. *Jacques Turgot* tries to reform and is dismissed. French middle class is deeply frustrated at Old Regime. REVOLUTIONARY

FRANCE: Assignats issued as money backed by confiscated church lands. Robespierre calls for general conscription. Old Regime possessions are sold to raise money for war effort, price limits go into effect: all efforts go into war economy to ensure France's survival.

ENGLAND: Industrialization in textile trade continues. The domestic system (or putting out) of production will be replaced by factories. Clothing begins to be more plentiful for 3rd estate.

RELIGIOUS

Civil Constitution of the Clergy. Conflicts created when church is brought under state control. Lands are confiscated. Clergy forced to swear oaths to state. Many supporters are disenchanted by Revolution's handling of Catholic Church. De-Christianization begins under Robespierre with Cult of Reason, Goddess of Liberty, and Cult of Supreme being. The Revolution will take on a decidedly Atheist tone with intent to overthrow old order.

SOCIAL

Feudal duties abolished on August 4, 1789—land distribution begins. Aristocrats (called 'Emigrés) flee abroad.

Dress changes to Roman/Grecian style. Sans-culottes adopt pants.

Songs (*La Marseilles*) show revolutionary spirit. Calendar is renamed, Sundays eliminated. Metric system, however, is instituted. Divorce laws are loosened. Equal inheritances established among children (including girls).

National Convention votes to make primary school free.

Women participate in March on Versailles. Olympe de Gouge writes *Declaration of the Rights of Women*. Women's clubs are formed supporting revolution. Over time, many women resist the revolution because of pagan ideals and high food prices.

INTELLECTUAL

Abbe Seiyes (sympathetic nobleman) publishes pamphlet *What is the Third Estate?* American Revolution inspires ideas of Liberty, Equality, Justice, Brotherhood (Fraternity).

Declaration of Rights of Man copies *Declaration of Independence*. Though greeted with enthusiasm, many wrote against the revolution depending on their view. Newspapers sympathized with French ideas, but viewed the ensuing Terror with disgust. Royal governments opposed "revolutionary ideas" spreading. Edmund Burke, English writer, criticizes revolution and extols change brought about by time and tradition with emphasis on continuity. Burke's writings support the newly emerging conservatism.

Thomas Paine, however, wrote in favor of American and French Revolutions. Both men influential.

ARTISTIC

Very little private art patronage because of the upheaval. Marat, ally of Robespierre was assassinated by Charlotte Corday, a royalist, in 1793. Jacques Louis-David portrays him as a

revolutionary martyr in painting, *Death of Marat*. Other subjects are classical heroes from Greece and Rome. Aristocratic estates and Catholic Churches are vandalized as symbols of Old Regime. Tri-color is the new flag, and cockades are worn on hats. New buildings are based on classical designs of ancient Rome/Greece.

POLITICAL

NAPOLEONIC FRANCE—Napoleon promises order and a continuation of French Revolution ideals. He places many of his relatives on thrones of Europe. Establishes other European states as French dependants through force or war with his *Grande Armée*. He defeats Austria (1805), Prussia (1806), and Russia (1807). He overreaches in Spain (who is supported by Great Britain) and Russia (1812). He is exiled to Elba in 1814, returns to France in 1815 and fights at Waterloo, Belgium in June 1815. Defeated and sent into exile at St. Helena, a remote Atlantic island. Napoleon's son will die at 19, but his nephew will rule France as Napoleon III in 1851.

POLAND: Napoleon establishes *Grand Duchy of Warsaw*, a separate Polish State, after his defeat of Prussia. After the Congress of Vienna, Poland will eventually fall into Russia domination.

RESTORATION of EUROPE

Congress of Vienna (1814-1815) Its goals are:

- **LEGITIMACY**: Restore thrones prior to 1789 revolution.
- **POST WAR STABILITY**: Return France to pre 1789 territory.
- **PREVENT REVOLUTION**: Conservative domination.

Future “congresses” are to be held to keep the lid on revolution. The *Metternich system* of suppression (intervention), censorship, and spying will continue until 1848. Radical/Republican/Student groups are the target.

RUSSIA: Death of Alexander I results in Decembrist Revolt in 1825. Soldiers rally around Constantine instead of conservative Nicolas I. They are imprisoned and executed. Nicolas I adopts Metternich system of spying and suppression.

GREECE: Combined force of British, French, and Russia destroy Turkish Fleet in 1827. In 1830, Greece is declared independent.

LATIN AMERICA: Simon Bolivar leads rebellion against Spain. Former colonies become independent. (1821-1823)

POLITICAL--REVOLUTIONS of 1830:

France—Charles X is kicked off throne, replaced by Louis Philippe. Revolts want to re-establish republic of 1789.

Belgium: Becomes independent from Dutch. Belgium neutrality upheld in 1834 (which will lead to World War 1).

Poland—inspired by French revolt, but Poland cannot overcome might of Russia. Nicolas I retaliates by executing or exiling Poles (many flee to Paris, including Frederick Chopin).

Britain: On the verge of a revolt, but the Reform Bill of 1832 passes after massive demonstrations. Voting power increases and representation of the Industrial North occurs.

POLITICAL—REVOLUTIONS of 1848

France—February 1848—Massive demonstrations and barricades lead Louis Philippe to abdicate and flee England. France declares itself a republic. Liberals and conservatives united to restore stability while communists march in the street. April 1848— National Assembly of conservatives and liberals. During the June days the republic's army crushes workers. Napoleon Bonaparte (Nephew of Napoleon I), who had tried to gain power in Strasbourg (1836) and Boulogne (1840), returns and is voted in by national plebiscite. By 1852, he declares himself the Emperor Napoleon III.

Germany: Delegates meet in Frankfurt to establish unification. They prepared a liberal constitution, leaving out Austria and other groups. Prussia King refuses crown with constitutional limitations.

Italy: Revolts break out in Sicily against Bourbon king. Class divisions prevent Mazzini's vision of a united Italy. Piedmont Sardinia takes a leading role. Hopes for unity in near future.

Austrian Empire: Magyar (Hungarian) nationalists' revolt (led by Kossuth) and demand home- rule. Divisions are quelled when the Austrian government abolishes peasant obligations (seigniorial duties) much as France did in 1789. Franz Joseph, nephew of old king, now takes throne. Nicolas of Russia lends support.

ECONOMICS—INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

Britain: Textile industry continues to grow with Cotton imported from India and American South. As workers congregate in factories, they organize to support reforms, and later labor unions. When workers attend meeting, they are killed by military in the *Peterloo Massacre* (1819). The government passes Six Acts to limit rights of assembly and institute censorship. Railroads change the landscape as no other invention. Coal and iron ore fuel the Industrial age—Steam used more than water power.

RELIGION

Concordant of 1801 ends decades of church/state conflict, Government agrees to pay salaries of clergy who swear loyalty to state. After the French Revolution and Napoleonic upheaval, the Catholic church revives, including the Jesuit order. Religion comes up against the forces of nationalism, and sides with governments who seek to repress revolution. Revivalist movements continue with the Methodists (established in 1792) gaining members in England.

SOCIAL—NAPOLEON

Napoleon's Civil Code guarantees religious liberty and equality, Criminal Codes are also reformed. Inheritances must go to all children. Napoleon uses censorship to limit criticism. Critics of his despotic reign, such as Germaine de Stael, move to Switzerland. *Women's* rights are curtailed to reinforce women's traditional roles. Little interest in women's education.

INTELLECTUAL—THE IDEOLOGIES, or -ISMS

Conservatism—supported by church and aristocrats. Favor tradition, slow change, the old regime, and against revolution.

Liberals include the middle class, merchants, and professionals. They are for liberty and against slave trade; change, but no violence. Liberalism includes Utilitarianism which Jeremy Bentham defined as “the greatest good for the greatest number.” Classical liberalism is economic free trade (laissez-faire) with no restraints on competition.

Socialism—the belief that people should cooperate instead of compete. Robert Owen establishes a workers community in New Lannarck, Scotland (1800-1840). Saint-Simon and Charles Fourier are French socialists who favored small communities based on utopian ideals. There are many different communal experiments.

Nationalism—extended across the continent, with special force in polyglot Austria. In Germany, student groups such as the *Burschenschaften* rally against Napoleonic influence.

INTELLECTUAL—SCIENCE

Napoleon, trained in mathematics and artillery, embraces scientific and technological progress.

Expedition to Egypt discovers *Rosetta stone*, which will unlock key to hieroglyphs by 1822. France used state funds to award inventiveness. Medical advances in surgery occur as the Napoleonic Wars provide plenty of practice.

ARTISTIC

Napoleonic Arts—Napoleon has himself depicted as emperor by Jacques Louis David and Ingres. Motifs from Egypt are used in furniture and architecture. Goya (Spanish painter) depicts the horrors of Napoleon's Spanish invasion in *The Third of May*.

Romantic themes continue in painting after Napoleon. Paintings with Oriental themes (especially Egypt). Caspar David Friedrich is the iconic Romantic painter whose moody landscapes and forest scenes depict the individual among an awesome nature. Romantic

Nationalism includes the brothers Grimm collecting folk takes and Sir Walter Scott's writings of the Scottish highlands. In music, Beethoven establishes musical romanticism.

Novels are suited to addressing social problems: Dickens (1812- 1870), Charlotte Bronte, George Sand, all show the distressing social conditions of industrialization and urbanization and rotting social structures. Culture explodes as ordinary citizens crowd theaters.

The Late 1800s

POLITICS: THE CRIMEAN WAR 1853-1856

Russia moves to expand into Ottoman Empire (The Sick Man of Europe). Russia invades satellite states of Austria. France, with Great Britain, declares war on Russia: savage attacks and loss of life. Tsar Nicolas I dies in 1855, and Alexander II asks for peace. Crimean War ends the Concert of Europe. Weakens Austria and Russia so that Italy and Germany can unite without interference.

Italy	• Renaissance: city states, republics, military states • Pre-unification: Venetia under Austrian rule, Papal states in the middle, and Bourbon king in the South. • Mazzini (1805-1872) founder of Young Italy, dedicated to liberation and unification, <i>Risorgimento</i>. • Cavour along with Piedmont king, Victor Emmanuel, enters Crimean War, to secure France's support against Austria. Piedmont Sardinia takes lead in unification. • Garibaldi: a committed republican and guerrilla fighter sails to Sicily with Redshirts: Bourbon kingdom collapses.
Unification	
Germany	• Reformation 1517 and beyond: States choose religion 1618-1648 Germany devastated in 30 years war. • Napoleon establishes Confederation of Rhine in 1806 <i>Zollverein</i> (customs union) established in 1834 • Frankfurt Conference fails in 1848 when Prussian king refuses throne with constitutional limits. • Bismarck Practices <i>Realpolitik</i> (opportunist and realist) and fights Denmark, Austria, and France. Germany declares itself an Empire at Versailles in 1871.

FRANCE: After Napoleon III's defeat by Prussia, there was a rogue government in Paris which declared itself as the Commune. In March-May 1871, fighting decimated Paris.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—Franz Joseph (1848-1916) improves efficiency and modernization of Austrian Empire. Hungary emerges as a strong partner after the empire's defeat by Bismarck in 1855. Dual Monarchy (or *Ausgleich*) after 1866. Czechs, Poles, Slovaks unite under Pan-Slavism: friction leads to World War I.

RUSSIA—Defeat in the Crimean War leads Alexander II to accept reforms. Russia has little Industrialization. Emancipation of 50 million serfs - 1861. Communities of freed serfs were called *mir*s. Serfs were forced to redeem land through long term loans. *Zemstovs* (regional councils) were run by the nobles. Reforms continue but aristocrats cling to way of life. Some young people become nihilists which contributes to the spirit of defiance and revolution.

POLAND: January uprising (1863-1865) Inspired by defeat of Russia in Crimea, and unification of Italy, Poles, Lithuanians and Belarusians fight against Russia's rule. Upheaval and massacres.

ECONOMICS

Napoleon is a modernizer. Supports free trade and public works programs that will lure working class away from radical politics. Innovative investment banks finance projects, (Suez Canal), but cause severe economic fluctuations. Electricity and internal combustion engine. Inner circle (Britain, Germany, Belgium) with outer circle Austria, Spain, Italy. The limited liability corporation protects investors and lessens the risks. Trade deficits, rapid technology, trusts and monopolies create economic instability. White collar sector. Department stores provide a conduit of goods imported from Imperial colonies.

RELIGION

Catholicism comes under attack for thwarting Italian unification. Bismarck targets influence of Catholic church with his *Kulturkampf*. Jesuits are expelled from Germany in 1872. Competition between church and state continues in this age of *Realpolitik*. Church remains entrenched in Southern Europe.

SOCIAL

Cities address crowding/sanitation issues by new construction.

Positivism: A school of thought that believes social problems can be solved with science and progress—pre-progressive movement. Industrial heiresses wed into aristocratic circles. Upper classes keep servants, while middle class employ one or two. Reform organizations and charities continue to address problems of poverty. Health clinics, scholarships, government supervision of health and dress aim to make Europeans fit for competition.

Sports: Sports become national pastimes, and another source of competition among nations. Team sports promote social order for both men and women. Bicycle liberates working class.

Women: Childbirth deaths decrease with knowledge of infection and bacteria due to findings of Pasteur and Lister. In Britain, women's colleges are formed. John Stuart Mill writes *The Subjection of Women* (1869) inspires a commitment to obtaining basic rights for women, including the vote (the main goal during the 19th century). Lawmakers begin to limit hours of working women. Education and professions begin to open to women. Use of birth control begins to filter into slums.

SOCIAL—MASS POLITICS

Universal male suffrage expands. Unions and strikes occur. Second International (1889) a socialist workers organization meets to adopt a Marxist program to lure workers for support.

From 1880's collective action for better pay, lower prices, and better working conditions increases.

Unions remain male oriented. Classical Liberalism wanes as workers gain more rights.

MIGRATION: Famine and abolishment of serfdom leads to the mass migration from Europe to the Americas. Jews located in the Russian Border States flee pogroms (attacks by Tsarist police) to settle in Austrian Empire—seeds of Hitler's anti-Semitism.

INTELLECTUAL

Darwin: *Origin of Species* 1859 a pivotal book in history. "Survival of the fittest," Social Darwinism is now applied to the weaker imperial nations as a justification for exploitation. Education expands from primary education to professional schools

Marx: Using the word from Cabet called Communism (1840); Marx and Engels publish the Communist Manifesto in 1848, discussing the downfall of the Bourgeoisie (capitalists) and the rise of the proletariat (working class). Marx's *Das Kapital* (1867) views society and economics through the lens of class conflict and historical forces

Anarchism is another theory that abhors the centralized state. Anarchists inspire assassination of many European leaders.

ARTISTIC

Realism replaces Romanticism. Novels use anti heroes to discuss dark themes of poverty and drudgery and disappointment. The Arts now favor realism and help provide a vehicle for shared public discussion. In the 1870's and 1880's writers such as Ibsen, Zola, and Hardy attack deteriorating societal conditions. Reaction against the crisp lines of photography by impressionist painters with distinctive blurred lines, vibrant color. Monet and Van Gogh.

IMPERIALISM—Crosses over all topics, including political, social, and economic. OLD

IMPERIALISM—the trader based domination of earlier centuries found in South America (Spain) and India (France and Portugal). **NEW IMPERIALISM** means direct control and subjugation of local peoples. It aims to advance Western religion and culture, while shipping raw materials to Europe. The European nations become dependent on goods from the colonies India, China, Indonesia all fall under imperial control. Japan modernizes at a rapid rate to avoid domination.

POLITICAL

BOER WAR begins with conflict between Dutch and British settlers in South Africa. British finally defeat Boers in 1902 after putting their women and children into concentration camps.

Spanish lose their colonies to the United States. Italy conquers Libya in 1911-1912 after it failed to take Ethiopia.

Germany also claims part of Africa-- *its place in the sun*— BATTLE of TSUSHIMA STRAITS:

Important battle in World History. Japan invades Taiwan in 1874, expands into Korea.

Russia finishes Trans-Siberian Railroad through Manchuria (northern China). Japan attacks Russian controlled Port Arthur in 1904. Russia sends its fleet to Japan. Complete Japanese victory at Tsushima Straits. The effects are immediate:

- Defeat at home leads to Russian Revolution of 1905. Tsar is weakened and responds with half-hearted reforms.
- Japan sets example for revolt against imperial powers
- Russia hurries to war in 1914 to save face from earlier defeat.

BOXER REBELLION – In China, peasants organize in secret. *Society of the Righteous and Harmonious Fists* (Boxers) against all things Western. Encouraged by the Chinese Empress Tz'uhsi, they massacre missionaries and revolt. Qing dynasty is overthrown in 1911. A new leader, Sun Yat-Sen, inspires a form of socialism and desire to throw off imperial domination.

INDIA/BRITAIN: After the defeat of Russia, India pursues a more radical course and organizes under the Indian National Congress. British attempt to divide Muslim and Hindu factions. Britain grants the vote, but still maintains power in India.

TURKEY: Turkish Nationalism threatens Ottoman Empire. Turks re-claim their history, and also, inspired by 1905 Russian defeat, the Young Turks take control of Constantinople (renamed *Istanbul*). Other groups revolt in Middle East and Balkans.

POLITICAL--ROAD TO WORLD WAR I

The Alliance System: Triple Alliance (or Central Powers) include Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy.

Triple Entente include Britain and France who form an Entente Cordiale (1904) and then invite Russia to join in. Germany+Austria/Hung. wants a *Mittel Europa*. Imperial Tensions: William II of Germany provokes France in *First Moroccan Crisis* of 1905. French and British grow closer.

Second Moroccan Crisis of 1911 humiliates Germany. French and British make plans to ally in case of war with Germany.

Balkan Crises: Always a hot spot due to Austria Hungary vs. Russian tensions, the Germans inspire Austria to expand into the Balkans—which they term *Mittel Europa*. Russia sees itself as a protector of *Pan-Slavic* interests. First Balkan War, the Balkan states gain Macedonia and Albania from Ottomans. Second Balkan War, is over the Bulgarian gains in first Balkan War. Serbians are angry and look to Russia for help.

Arms race: Alfred Thayer Mahan's book *The Influence of Seapower Upon History* inspires Naval race: both sides building *Dreadnoughts*, huge armies, dynamite, shells, and munitions create gigantic stockpiles of weapons all tied to national pride.

The Spark: Assassination of Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand on June 28, 1914 prompts Austria to declare war on Serbia. Serbia looks to Russia for protection. Germany supports Austria with "blank check," while Russia mobilizes. A pro-war press and naïve popular support embraces war which erupts in August 1914.

ECONOMICS

MARXISM grows in Germany and Russia. Lenin exiled to Europe and advances ideas of Communist elite. Party splits between Lenin (Bolsheviks) and Mensheviks. Socialist revolutionaries work to overthrow government from abroad.

ANARCHY: Springs out of economic unrest and class/national conflicts. Advocated assassination and violence, killing European leaders, or support strikes and sabotage so that change can happen.

RETREAT of CLASSICAL LIBERALISM: Classical Liberalism which is *Laissez Faire* fades. Labor politicians support National Insurance Act and reduce power of House of Lords. Governments move to some form of socialism to appease the masses and subjugate labor demands.

RELIGION—JEWS

- Expelled from England (1292) and Spain (1492)
- *Pole of Settlement* created by Catherine the Great in 1792 segregates Jews in Eastern Russia. Jews live in Shtetls villages.
- Jewish men receive right to vote in French Revolution 1789
- Napoleon extends civil rights to Jews and supports Jewish state
- In *Western* Europe, Jews become financiers and bankers, *Rothschilds*, or even English Prime Minister, *Disraeli*—in Eastern Europe they are impoverished and politically null.
- Unrest in Russia uses Jews as scapegoats. Jews flee under the persecution of pogroms, vicious murdering attacks by soldiers.
- Social Darwinism defines Jews as inferior race, anti-Semitism grows. Thousands immigrate to Americas after 1848.
- Dreyfus affair publicizes the extent of public anti-Semitism.
- German/Austrian nationalism fears Jewish domination.
- Theodor Herzl writes *The Jewish State* that calls for creation of Israel. First international Jewish Congress held in 1897.

SOCIAL

Europe's population soars, due to improvements in satiation and public health. Paris and Berlin pulled down and re-built. Actual birth rate is declining. Birth control increases, as does fear over the rising proportion of poor people in the population. Social Darwinism warns about racial fitness. Eugenics favors sterilization of mentally/physically unfit.

Women— Reformers work to improve women's rights, legalize divorce, support financial independence. Suffragists (mostly middle class) continue to fight for right to vote. Emmeline Pankhurst (English) and Susan B. Anthony (American). During World War I, women work in male occupations. Suffrage granted in 1918-1919 in U.S. and Britain. Divorce laws liberalize.

INTELLECTUAL

Mental complaints lead to the Sciences of the mind.

Pavlov (1849-1936) examined conditioned reflexes and ways to modify behavior. Famous for salivating dog experiment.

Sigmund Freud (1856-1939) writes *Interpretation of Dreams* (1900), ego, id, superego, and creates psychoanalysis. Freud is now seen as a pioneer, but whose theories are flawed or faked.

Nietzsche (1844-1900) Advocated Will to Power. Embrace your inner Superman and rule over the weak. Part of inspiration for Hitler.

SCIENCE: Becquerel discovers radioactivity, Marie Curie isolate uranium. Physicist Albert Einstein relativity (1905) $E=mc^2$.

ARTISTIC

Cezanne and Picasso develop Cubism (Les Demoiselles d 'Avignon) with African motifs. Art NÓveau (using organic nature motifs) flourishes in Paris and spreads through Europe).

POLITICAL: WORLD WAR I

World War I on the seas, Middle East, and Africa. Gas, machine guns, and primitive tanks and planes bring millions of deaths. Political parties put aside differences & unify behind war efforts. America enters late; Russia leaves

WESTERN FRONT: Begins with Schlieffen plan that skirts fortifications through neutral Belgium. Thrust toward Paris fails and Western Front extensive trench system is built. War is a stalemate for four with battles at the Somme (1916), Verdun (1916), indecisive **RUSSIA—EASTERN FRONT** Russians lose the Battle of Tannenberg in 1914, and by 1917, revolution is imminent. Nicholas II abdicates in March 1917. Provisional Government (Kerensky) in control. Lenin returns from exile (through Germany). Struggle ends with the **RED** October Bolshevik Revolution. Russia gains peace from Germany in March 1918 at Treaty of Brest-Litovsk. Civil War between the Reds and Whites erupt will last for four years. Tsar and his family are killed July 19

AMERICANS come over: In April 1917, inspired by Wilson's speech to "*Make the World Safe for Democracy*," the United joins the allies against Germany, ends November 11, 1918.

OUTSIDE EUROPE: Turks massacre Armenians (1.2 mil.) while Europe distracted with war. Arabs revolt against Ott. Empire in 1916-18 under inspiration of Lawrence of Arabia. Britain and France claim Germany's lost colonies. Asia, Japan moves to become the dominant industrial power. **1918-1920 Spanish Flu kills upwards of 100 million worldwide.**

POLITICAL: EUROPE in DISSARAY

Shock of defeat and end of war lead to widespread unrest in Berlin, where the *Spartacists*, led by Rosa Luxemburg favor revolution. The *Freikorps*, a German paramilitary band, shoots communists. Threat of communist revolts frighten countries.

Peace Conference in Paris begins in January with Germany signing war guilt clause and reparations: Germans say they were *Stabbed in the Back*. Wilson proposes *League of Nations* compromising on his fourteen points. Stage set for World War II.

TERRITORIAL CHANGES: Austria/Hungary dismembered. Czechoslovakia, Poland, Yugoslavia formed. East Prussia separated by Polish corridor. Middle East to British mandate.

POLITICAL: TOTALITARIANISM

ITALY: Benito Mussolini (1883-1945) comes to power after march on Rome with his followers "Black Shirts." Fascism is new ideology based on old Roman ideas of domination empire:

- Fascist bands use violence to censor and stop opposition
- Mass propaganda promises unity, while arts dedicated to promoting glorified fascist state.
- He promises that "the trains will run on time," supports technology and modernization
- Society is organized into sections called corporations.
- Little personal freedoms, strikes and free speech limit

SOVIET UNION/RUSSIA: Joseph Stalin (1879-1953) takes control. He organizes the Lenin cult to bolster his image. Consolidates power after 1929.

- Transforms Russia with 5 year programs, central econ. planning, technical and agricultural improvements.
- Demands more grain to finance industrialization, and to liquidate Kulaks (prosperous peasants) by starvation
- Rebellious Ukraine is subdued
- Collective Farms: result, the Holimidor - the Ukrainian Famine 1932-33, estimates up to 8 million die of starvation (note—famines are the great killers of communist regimes)

GERMANY: Adolph Hitler (1889-1945) organizes a paramilitary group of brown shirts. Inspired by Mussolini's *March on Rome* he attempts an overthrow of the Government in 1923, is jailed and writes *Mein Kampf*. His ideas include:

- Complete repudiation of Versailles Treaty
- Aryan superiority over Jews and inferior Slavic races
- Lebensraum, or living room, to be found in Poland/Russia

ECONOMIC

Governments oversee war economies. Profiteering and corruption abounds and cost of living surges in major cities leading to revolution in Russia and defeated Germany. After the war Germany has staggering inflation. *Dawes plan* reduces German reparations and restores value of German currency.

SOVIET UNION: Lenin introduces his New Economic Policy which allows for some Capitalism. But after Lenin's death 1924, the Economic Policy focuses on the Five Year Plans.

SOCIAL

World War I sees dedication to war effort across society. Length of war leads to conscription, food shortages, inflation, devastation, and malaise. Victory gardens planted to ease food supply. Black markets exist in all countries to help obtain rationed goods.

The return of millions of veterans results in emotional turmoil and housing shortages. Society responds differently to changing roles and class breakdown. Youth flock to Jazz clubs, while loosening of sexual mores is both welcome and reviled. Modern appliances, health, and grooming aids tempt the consumer as wages rise.

Women take higher paying jobs in factories. Radical changes in dress and hairstyles among urban women (Flappers in the U.S.) while dedicated housewives embraced tradition. Some criticize results, but in America, women suffragists picket White House. Women will gain the vote in 1920 in U.S. and Britain, but not France or Italy. Under the totalitarian regimes of Italy and Germany, traditional roles remain, with motherhood extolled as a way to build the state. Soviet women begin to gain basics Western women expect (more equality, property rights, birth control).

INTELLECTUAL

War poets write of the terrible conditions. War posters provide propaganda, while other forms of media are censored as the death tolls mount. In the post war era, Pacifist writings of Erich Remarque: *All's Quiet on the Western Front*, confront the waste of war. Kafka, T.S. Eliot, and Marcel Proust also write works centered on impersonal present or memories of past. The totalitarian regimes of Russia, Germany and Italy will suppress free intellectual thought during the 30's and into World War II.

ARTISTIC

Disillusionment of war: German artists such as Kathe Kollwitz and Otto Dix depicting tragedy and corruption of war with dark, modern images. DADA, an art movement between 1916-22 depicts strange paintings and sculpture that embrace chaos and uncertainty. Bauhaus, a group of German artists, seeks order out of World War I chaos and creates streamlined buildings. Culture reaches the masses with movies and emerging radio. Hollywood and the Jazz Age inspires Europe. Post war Berlin and Paris a tin of cabarets, sexual freedom, and decadence. Russian artists experiment with high art and mass culture to support Communism.

POLITICAL: Steps to War

During Hitler's rise to power, the Western Nations practice a policy of **Appeasement** to placate Hitler and avoid war.

- 1933 Fall -Germany withdraws from League of Nations; supports draft and rearming
- 1936—Hitler sends troops into the demilitarized zone of Rhineland (even says later that he was surprised he wasn't stopped)
- 1937 German planes bomb *Guernica* in Spanish Civil War; Hitler and Mussolini draw together and Mussolini allows the 1938 Austrian *Anschluss*
- 1938-October—Hitler demands autonomy for Germans living in the Sudetenland, Czechoslovakia.
- By 1939 March, Germany invades all Czechoslovakia.
- 1939 August, German signs *non-aggression pact* with Soviet Union and secretly agree to divide Poland and Baltic States. War begins with Poland Sept. 1939.

POLITICAL: World War II EUROPE

Blitzkrieg begins war with airplanes, tanks, and motorized infantry. Pause for the winter, then in April 1940, Denmark, Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands fall. France falls by June. Troops are rescued from Dunkirk, but France is split between a Northern occupied zone, and a southern zone with President Pétain. France lost 200,000 men in these two months.

Europe is now virtually under Axis domination (*Festung Europa*, or Fortress Europe). Winston Churchill resists Nazis in the *Battle of Britain*: 1940-41. Germany occupies Hungary, Romania, and Bulgaria. By June 1941, the Germans invade the Soviet Union. Numerous strategic errors bog down the Germans by fall of 1941. Germany expands into North Africa, but by late 1942 and early 1943, German defeat at *El Alamein* Egypt, and *Stalingrad*, USSR, put Germany in retreat. Landings in Sicily in July 1943, and Italian peninsula in April 1945, D-Day landings in June 1944, push Germans back to Germany. Tenacious fighting in last year lead to high German death tolls. Germany prostrate by May 1945. Hitler commits suicide in his bunker, May 1945.

POLITICAL: War and Post War Settlements

1941: Roosevelt Churchill Atlantic Charter, Collective security

1943: Casablanca: Roosevelt, Churchill plan for D-Day

1945: Yalta, Soviet Union: Roosevelt, Churchill, Stalin make postwar Europe plans, set conditions for Russia's entry in war against Japan

1945: Potsdam, German: Truman, Stalin, Churchill: Plan for defeat of Japan, post-war Europe
East-West friction develops with Soviet Union occupying Poland and East Germany.

POLITICAL: Cold War Begins

Soviet Union presses for a buffer zone of Soviet dominated Eastern European states: with communist rule as an "iron curtain" (Churchill's words) of separation. Germany is divided in half, and while the West remains occupied by Britain, France and the United States, Berlin remains in East, but as a free city. The *Berlin Blockade* of 1948-49 results in an airlift that thwarts Stalin's effort to starve the city into submission. The *Truman Doctrine* of Containment sends money to Greece and Turkey to block Communist encroachment. Communist figureheads are placed as heads of government in Czechoslovakia. Tito of Yugoslavia, however, remains independent from Russia and subjugates nationalism in the Balkan States. NATO, a military organization of mutual defense is matched by the Warsaw Pact.

ECONOMIC

Great Depression: Reckless Investment, agricultural over-production and failure of market regulation leads to the crash. Budget cuts and high tariffs compound the problem. John Maynard Keynes (1883-1946) advocates for interventionist economics, which has since proved to be at least somewhat correct. *New Deal* style programs and *pump priming* adopted by U.S., Sweden, Britain. In France, Leon Blum extends family subsidies and welfare under the *Popular Front*. Many of these programs are currently causing massive deficits among western economies 2010+. The economic legacy of World War I leaves many of the democracies weak and unable to lend economic support to growing Totalitarian threats. Germany-- Suspension of U.S. loans to Germany leads to resurgence in Nazi party. Hitler stimulates economy by social programs, reduction of labor strife, and rearmament.

ECONOMIC: War and Post War rebirth

During World War II, industry pulls the U.S. out of the Depression with the U.S. providing the material to wage war against Hitler. *The Marshall Plan* (1947) gives money to struggling nations to prevent communist ideologies taking root among the unemployed and hopeless. Stalin sees this as a threat to his influence, and clamps down on the communist satellite states. The West rebuilds at a spectacular rate.

RELIGIOUS

Nazi Race policy of *Aryanism* leads to greatest catastrophe in World History. Nuremberg laws of 1935 take away civil liberties from Jews and begin widespread confiscation of property (also a source of wealth for Nazis). Gypsies, handicapped, Christian groups, homosexuals also targeted for destruction. *Kristallnacht* November 1938, begins the Holocaust. Six million Jews are murdered by Germans and their accomplices. Some Jews flee to Palestine before the war, but after the Holocaust the situation becomes critical with hundreds of thousands returning to the Jewish Ancestral homeland. JEWISH STATE of 1948. Hundreds of thousands of Holocaust survivors flee to Palestine after war. Jews prevail and Jewish state declared in 1948. Continued friction over Suez Canal, Palestinian refugees occurs to this day. Each time attacked, Israel wins (1967, 1972) which fuels Arab resentment against US for their material support of Israel.

SOCIAL

Effects of Great Depression vary, but leave many scraping for existence. Unemployed young men, families migrate looking for work. Germany is primed for a Nazi takeover as Jews are blamed for another economic downturn. Britain and France, along with other countries, move to expand Social programs.

SOCIAL—WORLD WAR II: Allied countries generate wide-spread civilian participation. Propaganda used by all powers to restrict information about war news. Just as with World War I, rationing, scrap drives and war bonds support war on the home front. *Women* provide vital work force in all sectors. Government controls rationing, provides propaganda for war effort. The Soviet Union endures brutal hardship and loses upwards to 25 million citizens. Industrialization and factories grow overnight in the United States. In occupied countries, resistance efforts are punished.

ARTISTIC

Totalitarian regimes constrict and warp cultural freedom. Hitler's disdain of modern art backfires with the display of "Degenerate Art," confiscated from Jews.

POLITICAL

Western States strengthen post-war democracies against the bisection of Europe. In the East, the satellite states struggle under Soviet domination. Spies, mistrust, *brinkmanship* define Cold War. HUNGARY: 1956: Hungarian Uprising under Imre Nagy's inspiration. Soviet troops move in; thousands killed or flee to West. GERMANY/EAST GERMANY: In the East the Stasi, or State Police enlist tens of thousands of people as "citizen spies." Berlin Wall build in 1963, but relations start to thaw in 1966 with idea of *Ostpolitik*. East German state supports "super athletes."

1968: Global turmoil and unrest prompts political revolt in numerous countries for different causes:

- United States: Killing of Martin Luther King leads to race riots while involvement in Vietnam leads to widespread protests.
- Czechoslovakia: Revolt by reformers is put down by Soviet tanks that move into Prague (called the Prague Spring).
- France: Students angry about education limitations, form the *New Left*. They are joined by angry workers. Charles de Gaulle sends tanks into Paris damaging his reputation.

BRITAIN: 1979 election of Margaret Thatcher causes Britain to change course with privatization, anti-welfare state, and free markets (reverse labor policy since late 1800's).

POLITICAL: Middle East

Israel defeats Arab allies in 1967 and 1973 resulting in Oil prices soaring as punishment of U.S. support for Israel. Iraq, ruled by pro-US Shah collapses in 1979 and faces a religious takeover. Economic and political malaise result in heat up of the Cold War.

POLITICAL: Collapse of Communist/End of Cold War

1985: Mikhail Gorbachev comes to power. He supports economic reforms (*Perestroika*) and allows for criticism of broken Soviet system to improve productivity. He also supports *glasnost*, which allows greater openness and criticism of Soviet Government.

1986: The Nuclear disaster at *Chernobyl*, with radiation spreading to Western Europe, further weakens credibility of Soviet Union.

1985-1989 President Reagan, speaks of a 'Star Wars' defense system, yet continues to meet with Soviet Leaders. Margaret Thatcher also fosters warm relationship with Gorbachev.

1980-1989 Poland forms *Solidarity*, a labor union under Lech Walesa formed. Free elections for Poland in 1989.

1989 Summer: Austria opens border with communist Hungary

1980-1989: Weekly prayer groups in Leipzig and other German cities keep dream of freedom alive. Demonstrations increase.

1989 November: Gorbachev visits East Germany and cryptically says that Germany must seize the opportunity. By mid November Berlin Wall is breached, celebrations ensue. 1990 Germany unites

1989 Nov-Dec Czechoslovakia dismantles Communism; playwright Vaclav Havel becoming President

1989 Romania rids itself of Nicolae Ceausescu in the only violent overthrow of the 1989 revolutions against Communism.

POLITICAL: Decolonization

The United Nations is established in San Francisco in 1945. It will play a vital part in welcoming the newly freed former colonial states. In 1947 under the leadership of Gandhi and Nehru, India gains independence from British after Pakistan splits off and becomes a Muslim state. The great partition is violent. In China, Mao Zedong leads to Communist takeover. France loses colonies of Indochina (Vietnam), only to set up conditions for 1963-73 Vietnam War. In Northern Africa, Algeria nationalists rebel against French rule, and is independent by 1962. In Africa other states gain their independence, but are left with vacuum of leadership, tribal divisions, and minimal financial support.

ECONOMIC

In USSR: Eastern European satellite states gutted for materials to rebuild Russia after World War II. In the Soviet Union, workers lag behind in all areas with Communist style system of quotas and limited material goods. Knowledge of Western wealth spreads.

In Western Europe: Formation today's *European Union* begins with economic consolidation similar to Zollverein of 1834.

1951: *European Coal and Steel Community* formed to reduce friction over resources under leadership of Robert Schuman.

1957: Treaty of Rome creates the *EEC, European Economic Community*, known as the Common Market and the Euroatom for *European Atomic Energy Community*.

1993: *Treat of Maastricht* creates EU (and Euro zone) with goal of common currency (Euro) within ten years. Euro in place 2001.

Multinational Corporations contribute to major innovations. A rise in technical workers, white collar managers, and service employees leads to less union membership.

Stagflation and 1970s: Because of their defeat by Israel, OPEC quadruples the price of oil which severely cripples Western economies. As wealth pours into the middle east, inflation soars. Margaret Thatcher leads Britain from 1979 to 1990, privatizes state owned industry.

RELIGIOUS

Roman Catholic church is crushed under the power of the Soviet State, especially in Poland. However, in 1962 the *Second Vatican Council* (Vatican II) convenes. It modernizes the liturgy, changes some procedures, and renounces old religious beliefs of anti-Semitism. Pope John-Paul's visit to Poland in 1979 supports *Solidarity*, Polish labor union, which will have significant impact on collapse of Communism.

SOCIAL

To ameliorate social conditions, welfare state becomes synonymous with Western European nations. Socialized health care supports child care and maternity leaves. State initiatives support building of postwar housing blocks in Soviet Union of negligible standards. Simone de Beauvoir (1908-1986) writes *The Second Sex* that criticizes traditional role of *women*. The pill, or oral contraception, lowers birthrates, while abortion continues to be a pseudo form of birth control in Soviet Union. In the 1960's writings of Betty Friedan inspire Women's Liberation movement.

INTELLECTUAL

A new school of philosophy called *existentialism* is identified with Albert Camus (1913-1960) and Jean Paul Sartre (1905-1980). Since they believe in a God-less world, they believe the individual is responsible for giving his/her own life meaning. Existentialism reflects the breakdown of morality after WWII. Books such as Orwell's *1984* and Fleming's *James Bond* reflect conflicting ideologies and Cold War spies.

Soviet Union—Dissidents such as Pasternak are forced to refuse the Nobel Prize in 1957. But other works are published. The Gulag camps of Stalin are emptied and de-Stalinization takes place under Khrushchev.

ARTISTIC

Culture reflects the new Cold War. Abstract expressionism includes Jackson Pollack (drip canvasses). Italian directors make neorealist films against backdrop of ruined cities. Television and radio exposes Eastern States to Western ideas and consumer materialism. In music, the Beatles, then Woodstock/hippies define the '60s. Pop art spreads from New York to adorn public squares of Europe.