The AGE OF EXPLORATION

Spanish and Portuguese explore coast of Africa and the Atlantic in the late 1400s and 1500s

1492: Spanish monarchs fund Christopher Columbus's voyage; arms find Spain and Portugal, but actually lands in the Caribbean.
1498: Portuguese explorer Vasco da Gama reaches India by going around Africa; space trade to the east by sea begins

Spain claims much of South America and Portugal coerces Brazil, African coast; conquer via small armies, advanced weapons
1499: Pope divides New World between Spain, Portugal
1511: Hernán Cortés (Spain) conquers Aztec in Mexico
1513–1514: Francisco Pizarro (Spain) conquers Inca in Peru
1519–1522: Ferdinand Magellan (Portugal) circumnavigates world

Indigenous people face disease, enslavement, loss of land, culture
Africans sent to New World as slaves in mines, on plantations

Catholic priests, notably Bartholomé de Las Casas (1474–1566), protest against Spanish treatment of Native Americans

The REFORMATIONS 1500–1600

Calls for Church reform to end abuses and give lay authorities more power set the stage for Reformation
Sale of indulgences, by which anxious individuals pay Church money in hopes of spending less time in purgatory after death; comes under attack
Corrupt, immoral bishops, priests, bishops tarry Church image

Great Schism (1378–1417): Period of several rival popes; endures until the 1400s
Calls for reform by John Wycliffe (English, c. 1324–1384) and Jan Hus (Czech, c. 1374–1415)
General distrust of Church's wealth and power, try to end Church's financial privileges and abuses

Protestant Reformation: German priest Martin Luther challenges Church doctrine, myth of Indian church
Arguments against monastic life; believes that faith alone leads to salvation (not good works, not indulgences)
Declares the Pope's role below that of emperor (or seven Promotions personal religion, individual Bible study, Bible and Mass in vernacular language
1517: Luther posts his Ninety-Five Theses (complaints about Church's sale of indulgences) on door of church at Wittenberg
1519: Pope excommunicates Luther; H.R.E. Charles V signs Edict of Worms condemning Luther's ideas; Church reform becomes political issue that divides German princes
1530: Augsburg Confession makes Luther's break with Church permanent, funds Lutheran Church

Protestant movement spreads piecemeal through Holy Roman Empire's individual states and cities
Urban reformers, preachers, preachers spread Luther's ideas
Crowds attack churches; wars distract Charles V from resisting Reformation actively
Radical reformers in the Holy Roman Empire splinter into Anabaptists, Hutterites, pietistic Brethren, Tentrists

1522: Ulrich Zwingli leads Reformation in Switzerland based on literal reading of scripture
John Calvin (French, 1509–1664) believes salvation comes only through predestination: with this is a strictly pious act; is a sign of being chosen to be saved
1549: Calvin's increase resistance to reform in Geneva, Switzerland; haven for persecuted Protestants

Catholicism spreads to Netherlands, France

1555: Peace of Augsburg: Holy Roman princes decide on religion of their states; Holy Roman Empire thus divides between Lutherans, Calvinists, Anabaptists not recognized
1559: England's Henry VIII (r. 1509–1547) founds Anglican Church in order to divorce his wife, breaks from Catholicism; daughter Mary returns to Catholicism

Other daughter, Elizabeth F. 1558–1603, enforces Protestantism through Acts of Uniformity and Supremacy (1559) but tolerates Catholicism; seeks pragmatic solution to end violence
Puritans in England prefer reformed Anglican church; advocate simplified, fervent Protestantism

Catholic Reformation (Counter-Reformation): Defends against Protestantism, makes reforms within Catholicism
1540: Ignatius of Loyola founded Society of Jesus (Jesuits), who preach and teach worldwide to promote Catholicism
1545–1563: Council of Trent reforms bishop and priest conduct; reaffirms Catholic doctrine: papal authority, seven sacraments, Christ's presence in the Eucharist sacramentum, power of indulgences (but not sale), power of good works, clemency of clergy
1555: Pope Pius V orders Jews to live in ghettos
1556: Pope Sixtus V issues Index of forbidden books

1600: Pattern of Christianity in Europe set, but minorities exist

Catholic majority: Ireland, Spain, France, Italy, states Austria

France claims most: England, Switzerland, Netherlands, Scandinavia

Orthodox majority: Russia, Balkans, parts of Poland Lithuania

EUROPEAN HISTORY

FAMILIES & CHILDREN 1450–1600

European population in 1400s still recovering from Black Death (bubonic plague) of 1300s
Life expectancy short, 40 considered old age
Couples marry late
High infant mortality; poor few surviving children
Women legally subject to husbands but contribution to household economy

Changes in marriage and families in the 1500s:
Marriages occur at later ages; women considered partners in marriage; divorce still difficult but more acceptable under Protestantism
Some use of birth control; high infant mortality continues; many children placed in foundling homes; spreading practice of bastardizing

Until late 17th century, plague sweeps through Europe every 10–15 years, spread by armies

ECOMOMIES 1450–1600

1500s–1600s: Europe more unified economically than ever before
Italian cities Genoa and Venice trade European wool and metal for silk, cotton, and spices from China, India, and Persia
Textile production and surplus agriculture provide goods for urban centers, fueling the Italian Renaissance
Banking and lending, growing capital through money monopolies fuels expanding economies
Italian city Florence's gold florin becomes the standard currency for many European economies

1500s: Population and wealth of Europe increase, benefiting wealthy landowners but leading to inflation, less food, fewer job opportunities, widening gap between rich and poor

Age of Exploration leads to new maritime space, slave trade; seas powers Spain and Portugal grow rich selling silver and gold from the New World; Italian states decline from competition
New wealth allows Western Europe to buy grain from eastern Europe; land values in Poland rise, rents increase, leading small holders to renter serfdom (losing freedom, gaining security)
1524–1525: Peasants' War in Holy Roman Empire calls for end to serfdom, unfair taxations; based partly on Luther's Reformation teachings but condemned by Luther; revolt is suppressed

Town people in Western Europe gain freedoms from lords; generally could not be serfs

Largest European cities in 1500: Constantinople, Naples, Milan, Paris, Venice

Only about 15% of population lives in towns
Small number of merchants, nobles, manufacturers dominate urban society; next are artisans; most in cities are laborers

Gulags rule artisan training, production, goods distribution

WARS OF RELIGION 1560–1650

France: Dynastic conflict intensifies wars of religion between Huguenots (French Protestants) and Catholics (1562–1598)
Three successive weak kings and Catherine de Medici, try to maintain their independence between Catholic and Protestant conflicting factions
1572: St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre; thousands of Huguenots killed in Paris and throughout France; Protestants driven from power
1598: Bourbon king Henry IV declares Edict of Nantes, a religious truce; official religion is Catholicism, but Protestants are granted freedoms

Netherlands: Dutch Protestants begin revolt against Catholic Spanish Habsburgs (1572)
1581: Calvinist United Provinces (northern Netherlands) declare independence; southern Netherlands remain Catholic, loyal to Spain (Belgium and Luxembourg today)
1648: Truce declared

Thirty Years' War (1618–1648): Most destructive war of religion
Despite Peace of Augsburg, tensions rise in Holy Roman Empire between Catholics and Protestants, Calvinists and Lutherans
1648: War begins in Bohemia (Czech region in Holy Roman Empire); dynamic conflicts draw in nearly all European countries (Denmark, Sweden, France, Spain, Netherlands)
Arms grow large, cruel, undecided, live off the land; destructive war becomes the norm

1648: Treaty of Westphalia: signs带来的 peace, ends wars of religion; establishes many of today's European borders

Calvinists gain legal recognition; German rulers still allowed to determine religion of their own territories
Independence of Swiss Confederation and United Provinces (Netherlands) recognized
Holy Roman Empire weakened; German states greatly damaged by war but maintain relative independence within Empire; German states Austria and Brandenburg-Prussia gain power over Spain and control of Spanish states
In 1650, 20% of Europeans are Protestant (decline from 1600)
Mid-1700s rococo style features flowing curves like baroque, but smaller-scale, less ornate
- Jean-Antoine Watteau (1684, French, 1684–1721) paints elegant, smaller, secular themes

LITERATURE: Plays and novels examine human nature and morality
- 1665: Miguel de Cervantes (Spanish, 1547–1616) publishes first part of Don Quixote, a satirical sympathetic satire of chivalry
- William Shakespeare (1564–1616): dramatizes human nature, English history in plays including Hamlet and Macbeth
- 1667: English Puritan John Milton’s Paradise Lost explores the sin of pride

1665: English philosopher Thomas Hobbes’s Leviathan sees humanity as naturally materialistic and selfish, argues that absolutism is necessary to prevent conflict

1690: English philosopher John Locke’s Two Treatises of Government argue that humanity is naturally peaceful, call for moderate rule, rights, liberty, and protection of property

Continued superstition despite new philosophies and scientific ideas; most Europeans of the period believe in demons; thousands accused of witchcraft are sentenced to death from 1400–1700

Women targeted as witches due to misogyny, dependency of older single women, women’s disproportionate crimes to have magic powers, accusations against rivals
- Witch hunts end due to spread of scientific ideas, increasing fear of ancestry, decreasing fear of devil, increasing belief in human responsibility

1700s: Republics in Europe, new ideas and values, maintain strong parliametary structure

France: Gregoire de Lamoignon, a lawyer and statesman, becomes a symbol of the new order

England: Despite King’s attempts at Catholicism and absolutism, England remains Protestant and maintains strong parliamentary monarchy led by landed gentry
- Elizabeth II (1926–2022) establishes tolerant religious settlement, increased trade, and efficiency and economy

1758: English fleet defeats the Spanish Armada

1773: James I (1630–1685): Scottish Protestant, a key figure in the Glorious Revolution of 1689, restores the rule of Scotland and England, believes in divine right of kings, alienates Puritans

1763: Charles III (1725–1766): a weak monarch, dictator, loses North America to the United States

1774: Britain establishes a powerful navy, expected to be the world’s greatest

1783: Benjamin Franklin’s peace treaty with Great Britain

1789: French Revolution starts, a major event in European history

1791: Constitution of the United States is adopted

1804: French Empire established, a major event in European history

1815: Congress of Vienna, a major event in European history

1830: July Revolution in France, a major event in European history

1848: Revolutions in Europe, a major event in European history

1870: France defeats Prussia in the Franco-Prussian War, a major event in European history

1914: World War I breaks out, a major event in European history

1945: World War II ends, a major event in European history

1960s: Counterculture movement begins, a major event in European history

1989: Fall of the Berlin Wall, a major event in European history

2007: Financial crisis begins, a major event in European history

The Global Economy: 1800–1880
Global trade brings spices, tea, sugar, cotton from Asia and America to Europe. Europe becomes more powerful, especially Britain, while other European countries decline

Dutch and English shipping, large middle class, urban population contribute to economy based on trade

Commercial innovations: Banks, credit, NIKE, exchange, joint-stock companies (long-term investments by many) popular trade

Dutch East India Company trades spices, tulips from Indonesian colonies; though they lose most of the government, it represents the government’s interests

British East India Company establishes trade in India, operates 67 years after Indian independence

Slaves from central west Africa provide labor in American economies from North America to Brazil

Millions of Africans sold across the ocean, bringing languages, culture to American colonies

Prosperity of colonial traders, merchants, and manufacturers
- Consumers of consumer goods comes to depend on slavery

Mercantile system: Belief that there is a limited amount of wealth in the world, that each nation must seek a favorable trade balance: maximization through comparison

Dutch economic decline in late 1600s due to series of wars with England and France, lack of strong leadership

Port cities and capitals expand; medieval trade and ecclesiastic control ceases

Largest European cities in 1800: London, Paris, Naples, Constantinople, Moscow

1850–1870
Absolutism throughout Europe establish absolute rule based on claims of divine right, personal loyalty, increased control over taxation, growing armies, religion

Smaller princes and noble aristocracies agree to absolutism to minimize warfare and gain land and local authority

Absolutist rule limited by custom and law, not arbitrary

Holy Roman Empire: Austria-based Habsburg family rules through out Europe through marriages and primogeniture; also rules non-Germanic Croatia, Hungary, Bohemia

Habsburg family challenges Habsburgs for dominance over Central Europe

Prussia: Ambitious Hohenzollern family turns small, disconnected German territories of Brandenburg-Prussia into strong centralized power with agreement of loyal landowning nobles ( Junkers) during 17th and 18th centuries

Hohenzollern family challenges Habsburgs for dominance over Central Europe

Rusks: Develops into powerful, Orthodox, multilingual empire
- Peter I, “the Great” (1672–1725), exercises authority

Serfdom increases due to economic crisis, labor shortage; no representative institutions and few towns to resist

Peter 1 “the Great” (1672–1725) expands, struggles against nobles (boyars); controls Orthodox Church; encourages power to state with Table of Ranks; builds new capital, St. Petersburg; introduces Western ideas, dress, culture

Sweden: Protestant monarchy plays important role in Thirty Years’ War, fights Great Northern War against Russia (1700–1721) under leadership of Charles XII (1697–1718)

Ottoman Empire: Spans North Africa, Middle East, Balkans; ethnically, religiously diverse territories become difficult to rule

Governed through three millets (social religious communities)
- Land belongs to sultan, so no hereditary forms

Sultan holds Islamic theocracy but tolerates other religions

Wealthy, powerful Suleyman the Magnificent (1494–1566) defeats Ottoman Turks at sea battle of Lepanto

1683: King John III Sobieski of Poland prevents Ottoman Empire from capturing Hungarian capital

Ottoman Empire suffers long decline due to military defeats, negotiations of rule with local elites, less vigorous industry and trade compared to Western Europe, isolation from European military and scientific advances

Early Modern Thought & Culture
Reformation leads to fewer monasteries, fewer religious holidays; encourages spread of humanism and education and rejection, including literacy for women

Baroque style of art and architecture emerged in Catholic countries; highly ornamented, monumental, emotional religious art

Baroque music: Flourishes c. 1600–1700, distingugished by bass continuo (sustained note) and ornamentation heard in compositions of Johann Sebastian Bach (German, 1685–1750), Antonio Vivaldi (Italian, 1645–1723)

1600s Dutch artists paint secular scenes of daily life, still lifes, families eating, drinking, enjoying wealth; emerging middle classes can afford to buy and commission paintings

Rembrandt van Rijn (Dutch, 1606–1669) paints townpeople in rich color, shadow
18th-century nations seek balance of power: if one grows too strong, others may form coalitions to limit it

- 1748–1749: War of Austrian Succession: Austria, Russia, Britain and the Dutch opposed France (supported by France, Prussia and the Ottoman Empire)
- 1756–1763: Seven Years’ War: First global war pits Austria and Prussia against Britain and France (in America)
- 1762: Spain and Portugal allied against France

Social and economic factors:

- Nobles: Dominate political life, but increasingly wealth of non-nobles can cause anxiety
- Peasants: May make up majority of European population

- Russian peasantry

- Italian peasants

- Smallholders in Western Europe: includes married couples, children, servants

- Unemployed children are increasingly left at founding homes, where many die young

Jews: Required to live in separate communities called ghettos

- They have few rights, and a special law based on their religion, living mostly in poverty

Gender difference continues to determine social lives of men and women, reinforcing class, from time to land and income opportunities, expectations, economic and cultural roles generally more limited for women

- Families, not individuals, are the economic unit
- Family members work together in agriculture, artisanal crafts, small industries to provide for each other

- Populations in Western Europe increased

- Household in Eastern Europe includes several generations

Agriculture, consumption, and industry

- Population explosion across Europe in 1700s: less devastating warfare, more children, better nutrition, fewer epidemics

- Agrarian revolution in Western Europe in 1700s: new crops, enclosure of open fields, commercialisation of agriculture increase food production and distribution

- British industrialists first (late 1700s) due to free trade, consumer demand, social mobility.

- Rising demand for home goods (textiles, clothing, housing) increases innovation

- Wealthy willing to risk money, or capital, to start an industry

- Government laws protect and promote industry, trade; money from global economy invested in manufacturing

- New technologies invented in Britain made industrial production feasible in many other countries

Women’s role in agricultural production and in-scale mechanised industry decreases

- Women continue to earn money in cottage industries or as domestics, but they have higher wages, and are not subject to sexual harassment

- Women’s work increasingly associated with the home, trade, viewed as supplemental to a husband’s income

THE EUROPEAN FRENCH

Unrest: stems from population increase, famine, popular Enlightenment ideas that promote democracy and lower prestige of monarchy, monarchy’s financial crisis, and increasing view that the parlements and the public represent the French nation more than the monarch does

- 1788–1789: Government’s attempts at reform fail

- 1779: King Louis XVI (r. 1774–1792) opens meeting of Estates General to resolve financial problems

- 1789: Report of the Committee of Public Safety

- 1791: The Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen

- 1789: Priest Emmanuel-Joseph Sieyès says the Third Estate (non-clergy, non-nobles) is the true French nation and should have political rights

- Estates-General goes further than expected, renames itself National Assembly, takes absolute monarchy into constitutional monarchy

- King abdicates in 1792, abdicates noble privilege

- 1792: France wars against anti-revolutionary European powers

- Wars continue sporadically for 23 years, spreading nationalism, democracy, and suffering across the continent

- 1797–1799: Reign of Terror: Government in hands of a few radical Jacobins

- 1798: Napoleon Bonaparte

- Aristocrats and some peasants start counterrevolution

- French Revolution: decentralisation of power

- Censorship, arrest for those who disagree

Europe in almost constant war during Napoleon’s reign

- Napoleon seeks military victory, mass destruction

- French military victories

- 1805: France defeats Britain and Russia at Austerlitz

- 1806: Napoleon blocks British trade with rest of Europe

- 1806: Holy Roman Empire dissolves

- 1807: Spanish resist French invasion

- 1812: French invade Russia

- 1813: Coalition of Austria, Prussia, British, and Russian forces defeat Napoleon at Waterloo

French army spreads ideas about democracy, stirs nationalism throughout Europe

- 1814: Congress of Vienna establishes a conservative order in Europe

- Austrian Chancellor Clemens von Metternich dominates meeting of major European powers

- Pre-Napoleonic national boundaries restored

- Legitimacy in Bourbon monarchy restored

- England, Austria, Prussia, Russia, France, Congress of Europe

- Agreement to maintain a balance of power under which no one nation can become too strong

- Agreement to squash revolutions, maintain order
Innovations in transportation facilitate travel for work and leisure
• 1830: First passenger railway opens, in Britain
• 1841: London underground railway opens
• 1845–1850s: Bicycles become popular and liberating mode of transport for middle-class women
• 1860s: German engineers Carl Benz and Gottlieb Daimler build first automobile

Fast communication revolutionizes access to news, culture
• Cheap printing processes, higher literacy, and liberal press laws make newspapers widely accessible
• In 1851, American Alexander Graham Bell invents the telephone
• 1909s: Italian Guglielmo Marconi sends radio communication across the Atlantic in a single filament

MULTINATIONAL EMPIRES

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

Slavic minorities (Greeks, Serbs, Croats, Slovaks): within Austria-Hungary also demand their own control

Otoman Empire
- Splits apart despite efforts for reform
  - Independence: Macedonia (1803), Serbia (1807), Romania (1821), Bulgaria (1878), Montenegro (1878), Albania (1913)
- 1895–1897: Tanzimat (reorganization); Eastern liberation, equality for Muslims, Jews, Christians; difficult to put in practice
- 1909: Young Turks, a group of reformist officers attempt modernization, become radically nationalistic
- 1915: Turkish genocide of Armenians during World War I

Russia
- Helps Balkan states win independence in 1876; gains more territory for itself south and east in Russo-Turkish War
- 1877: Berlin Congress: Germany tries to limit Russian land gains
- 1899: Russo-Japanese War: new Russo-Bolshevik ideology, former part of the Ottoman Empire, causing tensions with Serbia
- 1905: Second Balkan War: Balkan states (Bulgaria, Serbia, Greece, Montenegro) successfully against Ottoman Empire
- 1910: Second Balkan War: Serbia, Greece, others defeat Bulgaria, angered by its acquisitions during First Balkan War
- 1914: Serbia living in Austria-Hungary want to join Serbia

18TH CENTURY CHRISTIANITY

States more tolerant of minority Christian faiths during 1800s
- States and churches become separate
- Cultural struggle against Catholic Church in Germany
- 1806: French state no longer governs religion

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

Education secularized as fewer students taught by Church
- Pope loose temporal power in Italian unification but gains spiritual authority with 1870 decree of papal infallibility on faith, morals

Women more likely than men to practice their religion

IMPERIALISM

European nations gain territory or domination in Asia and Africa through piece-by-piece conquest
- 1700s–1800s: Britain slowly acquires India
- 1830: France conquers Algeria
- 1850: Britain: mutiny:1853; French revolts against British
- 1869: Suez Canal connects Mediterranean Sea, Indian Ocean
- 1876: Lashkar-e-Tayyiba (Hindu army) controls much of Africa
- 1898: British, French armies meet in a standoff at Fashoda, Sudan, neither side gains
- 1900: Boer War: British defeat Boers (farmers of Dutch descent in South Africa
- 1905: Boxer Rebellion: Chinese revolt against European presence; China remains independent, but European powers carve it into different spheres of influence

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

Imperialism improves European men's masculinity: celebrating ruggedness, bravery, the outdoors; Boy Scouts founded in Britain to train young men to fulfill this ideal

ALLIANCES

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

SCIENTIFIC REALISM & IRONICITY 1915–1918

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

Postmillennial: Belief that world is improving through science; most associated with French philosopher Auguste Comte (1791–1857)
- 1837: Charles Darwin's (1809–1882) On the Origin of Species argues that organisms fitted for a given environment survive

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

Scientific racism: Belief that races have biological, intellectual, moral characteristics that make white races superior to others; race also defined by nationality (e.g., French race vs. German race)
- 1899: Englishman H. S. Chamberlain's Foundations of the Nineteenth Century advocates racial purity
- 1895: German physicist Max Planck quantum theory
- 1900: German physicist Albert Einstein publishes special theory of relativity

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION & USSR

1905–1907: Japan defeats Russia in Russo-Japanese War
- First modern victory of Asian country over European power
- More Japanese naval victories
- 1905 Revolution: Promises to reform absolutist government but makes no lasting changes
- Russians at war to Japan
- Workers and peasants hungry, paid low wages
- Bloody Sunday: Soldiers shoot peaceful demonstrators
- Tsar Nicholas II agrees to reforms in October Manifesto, but new legislative assembly (Duma) proves powerless
- Attempts at agricultural reform fail

February Revolution (1917): Overthrows tsar, installs moderate provisional government under Aleksandr Kerensky
- Russia going poorly for food, shortages rampant
- Nicholas is seen as inept, swayed by Grigory Rasputin

October Revolution (1917): Sets Communist Bolsheviks over through provisional government
- Bolsheviks (“majority”) actually minority party
- Bolsheviks promise Marxist revolution led by a small van guard party: state control of property; peasants, not workers
- Russia sends Bolshevik leader V. I. Lenin to Russia
- Russian workers form organizations called soviets (councils) which initiate October Revolution
- Treaty of Brest-Litovsk: Bolshevik peace with Germany

Civil War (1918–1920): Pits Reds (Bolsheviks Communist against White Army)
- U.S.: Britain, France, Canada sends soldiers against Reds
- Bolshevik Leon Trotsky organizes Red Army

1924: Lenin dies with no clear successor
- 1929: Joseph Stalin emerges as brutal new Bolshevik leader
- End of NEP: Five-Year Plans focus on building heavy industry
- Collectivization of agriculture, targets kulaks (wealthy peasants)
- Stalin's Holodomor; puts through rigid show trials, imprisonment; millions of opposition killed or sent to Siberia
- Women allowed to become political, economic leaders, but not a true communist society,

INTERWAR POLITICS

Post-World War I: two issues never unsettled
- Four empires collapse: German, Austro-Hungarian, Russian, Ottoman; new countries established from old peoples
- Europe: democracy in crisis

Border wars continue in eastern Europe
- New countries supposedly created along ethnic lines, but many contain discontented ethnic minorities
- Eastern European countries try to modernize, educate, collect taxes, but are hampered by political division
- 1920s–1930s: Poland, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Romania become dictatorships; Czechoslovakia remains democratic

Economic problems make capitalism appear weak
- Post-1914 productivity, and consumer lack of war
- 1923: France occupies Ruhr region of Germany demanding reparations payments; causes rampant inflation
- 1929: Great Depression begins

League of Nations: International organization meant to arbitrate between nations to prevent future war
- Given no military power to enforce decisions
- Germany initially not allowed to participate
- 1932: Germany and USSR meet at Rapallo, make economic and strategic agreements
- 1950-1955: Poland, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Romania become dictatorships; Czechoslovakia remains democratic

FASSCISM

Fascism encompasses anti-democratic, anti-communist, anti-parliamentary, nationalism, nationalism: governments
- Use propaganda, rallies, intimidation, beatings, paramilitary groups to gain power and popular support
- Cult of personality around dictatorial leader
- Promise better times, national glory
- Blame outsiders groups for problems
- Encourage traditional roles for women, family led by father
- Nazism (National Socialism): German variant of fascism; violent anti-Semitic and racist, shared Jews, liberals, for WWII loss

THE GREAT WAR 1914–1918

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

1914
- War spreads rapidly due to aggressive nationalism, complicated alliance system. German desire to avoid strategic encirclement
- Germany, Austria-Hungary, Ottoman Empire against
- Russia (Serbian supporter), France, Britain

Western Front: French and British soldiers face Germans in unmoving line across northern France
- 1916: Germans launch first great offensives
- Fighting settles into mud, demoralizing trench warfare
- 1917: Battles at Verdun and the Somme but no decisive victories

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

Balkans: British invasion of Ottoman Empire repelled at Gallipoli

War technology: Gas, machine guns, barbed wire, artillery, submarines, airplanes, submarines, propaganda, industrial workers (including women) to bolster war effort, mobilize home front

1918: Russia withdraws from war after losing ground and underlying Russian Revolution. Exiled Soviet junta's attempt to return to power in Russia fail

1919: Peace at Versailles fails to address national and ethnic problems in much of Europe, causes widespread discontentment
- War Guilt Clause forces Germany to accept blame and payment for war

This downloadable PDF copyright © 2005 by SparkNotes LLC.
ITALY: Fascist Benito Mussolini takes control
• 1922: Mussolini takes power after fascist march on Rome
• 1929: Vatican and Italy make peace in Lateran Accord
• 1935: Italy invades Ethiopia, France boycotts in protest
• 1936: German Adolf Hitler leads Nazi Party into power
• 1939: Weimar Republic is liberal but weak
• 1943: General Charles de Gaulle forms Free French resistance
• 1944: German troops retreat as Allies invade France

GERMANY: Adolf Hitler leads Nazi Party into power
• 1923: Hitler leads Beer Hall Putsch in Munich
• 1933: Hitler becomes chancellor
• 1939-1945: Germany invades Poland, annexes Austria
• 1945: Germany surrenders to Allied forces

SPAIN: Francisco Franco becomes Spain’s leader
• 1936-1939: Spanish Civil War between fascists and republicans
• 1945: Spain becomes a parliamentary democracy

FRANCE: Charles de Gaulle becomes France’s leader
• 1944: French Forces of the Interior form the Free French movement
• 1945: General Charles de Gaulle becomes President of France

WAR II 1939-1945
Germany acquires territory, claims rights to Germanic ethnic lands
• 1939: German invasion of Poland, Russia invades Poland afterward
• 1940: France and Britain declare war on Germany but fail to fight immediately; so-called Phony War
• 1941: Germany invades Russia, invades Finland
• 1942: Germany invades Norway, Denmark, US invades Finland
• 1944: Germany invades Russia through Low Countries
• 1945: Germany surrenders; France, Britain do not occupy zone

Batlic of Britain: Germany bombs UK; but does not invade

ART, IDEAS, & CULTURE 1914-PRESENT
Modernism: Writers challenge expectations, explore stream consciousness
• 1914-1917: In Search of Lost Time by Marcel Proust (French, 1871-1922)
• 1922: Odyssey by James Joyce (Irish, 1882-1941)

End of World War II
• 1945: US drops atomic bombs on Japan
• 1945: Germany surrenders

COLD WAR IN EUROPE
Cold War between U.S. and USSR creates “iron curtain” between Eastern, Western Europe, heightens fear of nuclear attack
• 1947: Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan
• 1948-1949: US blocks roads through East Germany; US sends aid to West Berlin in airlift

SOVIET UNION
1943: Tehran Conference: Leaders of Britain, US, and USSR meet to plan for war

1944: North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) formed: U.S., Canada, U.K., France, Italy, Portugal, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Germany, Norway, Iceland

1949: Germany split into Communist German Democratic Republic (East), capitalist German Federal Republic (West); Berlin (located in East Germany) also split into eastern, western zones

1950-1953: Communist China invades Korean Peninsula

1953: Stalin dies; new leader Nikita Khrushchev denounces Stalin’s crimes three years later

1955: Warsaw Pact (Communist East’s counter to NATO) US, Poland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Communist Yugoslavia and Albania stay independent

1956: Hungarian uprising against communism

1957: Peaceful demonstrations led by Mehdi Ben Barka lead to independence of India and Pakistan from U.K.

1972: France invades in vain to prevent independence of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia

1975: Jews who had left Europe for British-controlled Palestine create Israel as Jewish homeland, excluding Arab Palestinians

1979: Dutch leave East Indies, now independent Indonesia

1929-1974: Countries in sub-Saharan Africa independent

1988-1990: Mass protests in South Africa against apartheid

1990: End of apartheid

1992: South Africa becomes multi-ethnic, multi-racial democracy

1992: South Africa: Nelson Mandela elected first black president

1994: South African elections; first non-White president

1999: Portuguese elections; first non-White president

2000: Portugal joins EU

2002: Portugal joins Eurozone

2004: Portugal joins Eurozone

NEW POLITICAL MOVEMENTS
Christian Democratic parties promote social reform, democracy, anti-communism

1960: New Right rises in West Germany

1968: Students worldwide protest against Vietnam War, over-crowded schools, so-called authoritarianism of older generation

1969: Chilean people vote to end Pinochet regime

1970: Indonesia enacts anti-communist laws

1970s-presents: Separatists use terrorism in Northern Ireland (U.K.), Basque country (Spain), Chechnya (Russia)

1979: End of Cold War

END OF THE COLD WAR
1979-1989: Invasion of Afghanistan denounces Soviet army

1980: Polish trade union Solidarity, led by Lech Walesa, becomes first non-communist union

1989: Berlin Wall falls, German reunification

1990: Germany reunifies

1990: Lithuania declares independence from USSR

1991: Russian Federation and Ukraine declared independent

1992-1995: Bosnia-Herzegovina declares independence, civil war follows; NATO intervention ends conflict

1996: Kosovo: Serbia majorities force ethnic Albanians from Kosovo province

2004: End of Cold War