

## Population Loss

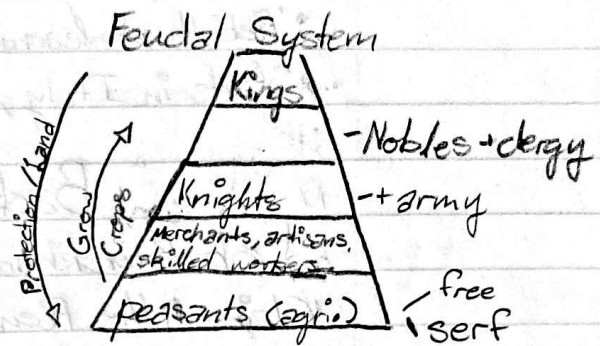
Jordan ← me

Caper

Aug. 22, 2023

- $\frac{2}{3}$  of Europe's population is lost
- Serfs move to the cities

- Lower agricultural demand simultaneously kept prices low (landlords lose income)



- Landlords got less rent
- Landlords want to hold to power/wealth → which leads to peasant revolt
- Landlords raise taxes

## arts

- Allied with powerful families through marriage

## Venice

- Great naval + trading power (14<sup>th</sup> - 15<sup>th</sup> c.)

## Rome, Papal States

- Popes - religious leaders & wealth
- Central Italy • High Renaissance

## Naples

- Controlled by France 1266 - 1435, then Spain

# The Renaissance 1300s-1600s

- "Rebirth of learning & culture" - translation
- Starts in Italy, moves North around 1450

## Background

Jacob Burckhardt 19th century historian

• Claimed the Renaissance <sup>was</sup> distinct from the Middle Ages

- Italy is central Mediterranean → more interaction with more cultures, more trade
- Peninsula, more trade ports → close to North Africa, Middle East

## Causes - Why Italy?

- Influences of the Crusades → experience cultural diffusion
  - ↳ learn about optics, algebra, spices
- All learned/found through trade
- Early revival from the plague
- Banking/Wealth hub → Art
- Urban centers (rise of city states)
- Revival of classical texts
- Classical heritage (Rome)
- Wealth to increase art increases leader's prestige
- The printing press (made in Germany, first groups/concentrations in Netherlands, HRE, Northern Italy)
  - Rapid spread of classical texts
  - Texts printed in vernacular
  - Increase in literacy
  - Challenged the Church authority (theology in politics, society, education)

## Republic of Florence

- Dominated by Medici family (from: Banking, trade, patrons of

## • Humanism

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Shift to world view

- Greek & Roman classical texts influence new scholarship
- New values: indiv., secular, observa., + experiment.
- Decrease of church power
- Arts promote personal, politic., and religious power
- Humanism - belief in human potential & achievement, agency + individualism
- Revival of antiquity (Greece & Rome) → philosophy, art, literature, science/math
  - ↳ Study of ancient languages (Greek + Latin) and texts
- Education
- Celebrating individual talent & achievement
- Secular ↔ non-religious
  - ↳ Most humanists were still very Christian

- \* Civic Humanism
  - Italian Renaissance
  - Education should prepare leaders active in civic affairs
- \* Christian Humanism
  - Northern Renaissance
  - Religious education would help reform society

## • Women

- Middle + upper-class lost status; became "ornaments"; chastity was important. Double-standard for men
  - ↳ should women be educated to teach children
  - ↳ some increased access to edu. (only wealth)
- Lower class/peasant women's status remains the same
- Infanticide + Abandonment
  - ↳ Increase of founding hospitals
  - ↳ 2/3 of abandonment were girls



- Marriage & Family
  - nuclear family among poor
  - extended family among wealthy
  - based on economics, not love; Dowries were important
  - Average age of women to marriage was 20
  - Divorce very limited
  - Rape was not considered a serious crime
  - More prostitution than in Middle Ages

## Renaissance Art

Aug. 29. 2023

- Classical influence
- New values: Humanism, individualism

## Medieval Art:

- Religious
- No individualism (ex: faces)
- Lack of depth

## Renaissance Art:

New artistic techniques:

- Perspective
  - ↳ 3-D effect on 2-D surface
- Realism
  - ↳ used shading & light + detail to create a realistic look
  - ↳ Chiaroscuro: using light + dark colors to create depth
- More characteristics of Baroque Era
  - ↳ Dramatic & ornate, often Chiaroscuro

Artemisia Gentileschi → first prominent female artist.

## Sculptures

- Often free-standing
- Glorification of the body (nude figures: copying Roman/Greek)



## Architecture

- ↳ Greek: temples & columns
- ↳ Roman: arches & domes
- ↳ Simplicity, symmetry, and balance
- ↳ Contrast to ornate Gothic style of Mid. Ages.
  - Brunelleschi's dome
    - ↳ Largest free-standing dome of the era

## Individualism

- ↳ Individual characteristics in faces
- ↳ Artists sign their work + make self-portraits

## New Monarchs 15-16 cen. C.1460-1520

- Consolidated power
- Process began in the Middle Ages
- Created foundation for Europe's first modern nation states:
  - ↳ France, England, & Spain
- Never achieved absolute power

### Characteristics

- > 1. Taxation → made monarchs independent from nobility  
Supports armies, bureaucracies, courts of law, art, ect.
  - ↳ Could result in revolt
- > 2. Military revolution
  - Gunpowder
    - ↳ Musket, cannons (originated in China)
  - Disciplined infantry and artillery
    - ↳ standing armies controlled by kings
  - Complex fortifications (castles)
  - Broke-down social structure
    - ↳ knights, nobles, lost status
- > 3. Dispensing Justice
  - Justice orchestrated by monarch ~~stan~~
  - ↳ Ex. Justices of peace, Court of ~~stat~~
- > 4. Religious Uniformity
  - Rulers increasingly determined religion of subjects
  - Clergy's status declined
    - ↳ Ex: Spanish inquisition with Catholicism
- > 5. Reduced Power of Nobility
  - Kings hiring mercenary ~~of~~ <sup>have</sup> standing armies
  - Confiscation of lands

- restrictions on fortifications (castles)

- Western Europe

> 6. Marriage

- Ex: Ferdinand of Aragon and Isabella of Castile

## Centralizing Fails in Eastern and Central Europe

- Holy Roman Empire → ~350 states remain & retain control

- ↳ Some independent principalities consolidate power

- ↳ • Germany • Austria

↑ Ottoman Empire has same struggles

- Eastern Europe

- ↳ dominated by nobles

- ↳ serfdom continues



# European Exploration

Sep. 7, 2023

## Motives:

1. Crusades / Ren. → by-pass intermediaries to get to Asia
  - Spices, luxury goods, trade wealth
  - ↳ porcelain, silk, tea

→ Spice islands

South-east Asia

↓  
Muslim Traders

↓  
Italy

↓  
Everyone Else

1%

5%

10%

2. Renaissance curiosity about other lands and peoples

3. Reformation → refugees & missionaries

- Protestant

- Catholic Reformation

- Jesuits → justified subjugation of natives

4. Monarchs seeking power

- Trading empires, colonies

- Mercantilism encouraged expansion (raw materials → marketable goods)

5. Fame & Fortune

6. Tech advances

- Mariner's Compass

- Hartman Astrolabe

- Sternpost Rudder

- Better maps

↳ Weapons:

- Caravel → small, fast ship, with guns

- Gunpowder → guns, cannons, pistols, muskets

## Portugal Leads the Way

- Prince Henry the Navigator

- ↳ School of navigation

- Exploration of West Coast of Africa

- Bartholomeo Dias, 1487
  - ↳ Rounded Cape of Good Hope
- Vasco da Gama, 1498
  - ↳ Calicut (India), estab. link to East over sea
- Portuguese trading empire
  - ↳ late 15<sup>th</sup>, early 16<sup>th</sup> centuries
  - ↳ conquered trading ports across Africa + Asia
  - ↳ Dutch later overtook them
  - ↳ Trade of spices, slaves, opium

## Christopher Columbus

- Spain (Ferdinand + Isabella)
- Spain wants trade link (going west)

## Spanish Exploration

### Ferdinand Magellan

- First circumnavigation of the world 1519-1522

### Treaty of Tordesillas 1494

World divided by pope, Portugal got eastern end of South America

# Maritime Empires

Sep. 12. '23

## Portugal

Arrival in Japan, 1543:

↳ Japan's state:

- Feudal Japan → Civil War (trying to consolidate power)
- Divided & weak when the Portuguese arrive

↳ Portuguese brought Chinese goods & European guns

↳ Tokugawa Japan

- Banned Portuguese & restricted entry of foreign ships, 1639
- Killed Jesuit priests, Christianity outlawed
- All but Dutch prohibited (in terms of Westerners)
- ↳ Only one ship allowed per year, meeting with Emperor

## Jesuits in China

- Welcomed for scientific and technical knowledge
- ↳ Later expelled, never spread Catholicism successfully

## Slave Trade from Africa to Brazil

- From 1526 to 1867, Portuguese shipped 6 million Africans to Brazil

## Colombian Exchange

- Transfer of organic species between Europe & Asia & Africa and the Americas

### Impact

- Pop. growth (Europe) (Potatoes!) →
- Pop. growth (new food) & High nutrients + calories
- Lowered natives in America (disease 50-90%) Ex. Smallpox, flu
- Pack animals in Americas from Europe. Ex. Cattle, horses
- Mixed populations (Especially Latin America)



## Spain

- Mexico 1519

- ↳ Hernan Cortez → Conquistador, lust for gold

- ↳ Montezuma II → Aztec emperor, welcomed Cortez at first

- ↳ Tribute states unhappy with Aztecs → side with Spanish

- ↳ No immunity among natives against diseases brought by Spanish

- Native Mexico surrenders to Cortez

- Peru, 1532

- ↳ Francisco Pizarro → Conquistador

- ↳ Atahualpa → Incan emperor

- Incan Empire to decline due to dynastic struggle + civil war

- ↳ With it came weapons, disease, and disparities

## Administration of the Empire

- Viceroys (royal governors)

- New Spain ◦ Peru

→ 1 cause of Spanish conquest:  
Pursuit of riches (gold + silver mines)

## Soc. + Econom./Labor Systems in the Americas

16<sup>th</sup> - 19<sup>th</sup> Centuries

- Silver + Gold

- ↳ From Meso-America + Western South America to Europe

- ↳ Due to Spain's claim to the land

## Colonial Class System

1. Peninsulares (from Spain) → can be in gov. or church roles

2. Creoles (from Spanish descent, born there) → second highest

3. Mestizo (mixed Native) + Mulatto (mixed Africans)

4. Native Americans + African slaves

## Labor Systems in the Americas

- New systems developed because it became more ideal for slaves to work the way they did on plantations

## Atlantic Slave Trade, Passage

- ↳ Native American populations decimated by disease
- ↳ Relied on slave labor for plantations
- ↳ Between 16<sup>th</sup> c. + 19<sup>th</sup> c. ~10 mil. Africans shipped to Americas

## Slaves working sugar mills

- ↳ Intensive labor
- ↳ Sugar plantation slaves lived ~3 years after import
  - Sugarcane must be processed within 24 hrs of harvest

## Admin. of Empire, Contd.

### • Encomienda

- ↳ Haciendas → large estates
  - Natives had smaller plots, but work on large estate
- ↳ Non-Christian subjects to conquer

### • Mit'a system

- ↳ Mandatory public service
- Mining, road building
- ↳ Trade tax used for European wars

↑ Tribute for protection

## Bartolome de las Casas

- ↳ Dominican Friar → spoke out against mistreatment of Natives
- New Laws For the Good Treatment & Preservation of the Indians
  - ↳ 1542, written in response

## Econ. + Colonial Power Changes <sup>late 15<sup>th</sup> century -</sup> early 18<sup>th</sup> century

- ★ • Mercantilism [16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup>]
  - Accumulation of bullion (gold + silver)
  - State adopted roles promoting commercial activity
  - ! ◦ Self-sufficient economy
  - Colonies support "mother country", tariffs
    - ↳ Raw materials to Europe
    - ↳ Colonies are markets for manufactured goods
    - ↳ Colonies could only trade with mother-country (thus creating smuggling)
- ★ • Commercial Revolution
  - European economy based on trade
  - Price revolution
    - ↳ Began in Spain (influx of bullion)
    - ↳ Inflation
  - London, England
    - ↳ British East India Company
      - ▣ Joint stock    ▣ Trade monopoly
  - Amsterdam, Netherlands
    - ↳ Bank of Amsterdam    ↳ Dutch East India Company
- ★ • Continuity
  - Most bullion still ended up in China for good
  - Lasted until British control of the opium trade after took control of Bengal, India, 1757
- ★ • New Colonial Rivals
  - Portuguese trading empire → Taken by Dutch
    - ↳ Tried to keep up with Spain
    - ↳ Banned from parts of Asia (due to Jesuits)
  - Netherlands, England, France emerge in Atlantic to counter Spain + Portugal in 17<sup>th</sup>
- ★ • Peace of Utrecht - War of Spanish Succession (1701-1714)
  - Succession struggle after death of Charles II (Spain)
  - English gains
    - ↳ Gibraltar (entry to Mediterranean); Spanish loss



- ↳ asiento (slave trade); Spanish loss
- ↳ French colonies (Nova Scotia + Newfoundland)
- Austria gains Spanish Netherlands (Belgium)
- French gain
  - ↳ Louis XIV's grandson allowed to remain king of Spain
- but French and Spanish thrones could never be united again
- \* • Participants in 7 Years' War:
 

Great Britain	Prussia	France	Spain	Austria	Russia
Portugal + allies		↳ Sweden + allies			
- 7 Years' War
 

- Treaty of Paris, 1763
    - ↳ France lost N. American holdings
    - ↳ England at colonial advantage
    - ↳ North America + India

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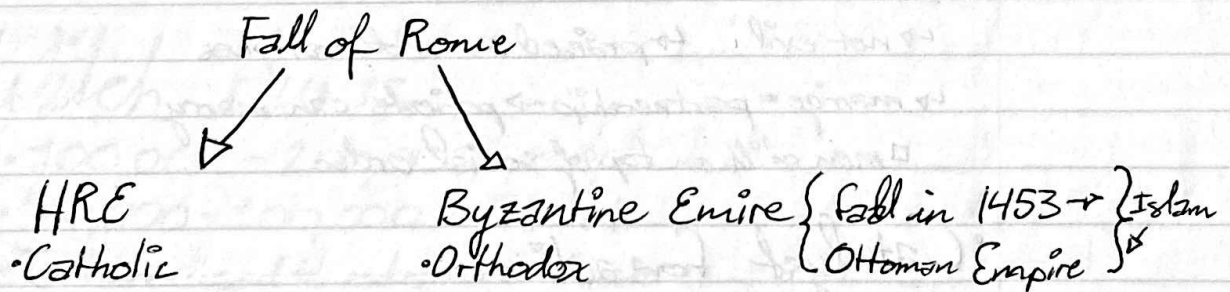
Prussia expands into Europe (1740-1748)

↳ France + Poland

Expands beyond HRE

## Holy Roman Empire

- About 500 semi-autonomous states
- Austria is the center of Habsburg power



- No real control (centralized) } Emperors
- Could not levy taxes

Charles V 1519-1556

- ↳ Most powerful ruler in 16<sup>th</sup> century
- ↳ Controlled colonies in America

## Conditions of the Church

- Signs of Disorder
  - Corruption + Abuses (simony (selling offices), pluralism, absenteeism, indulgences, nepotism (offices to family members))
    - ↳ pay to have sins forgiven + go to heaven
  - Uneducated + illiterate clergy
  - Clerical immorality (sex, gambling, drinking)
  - Church taxes sent to Rome
- Reform Issues
  - "Justification of Faith Alone"
    - ↳ They faith leads to salvation
    - ↳ Works vs. Faith
  - Indulgences are illegitimate
  - Personal relationship with God
  - Spiritual equality
- Social Beliefs
  - literate + edu.
  - women's status
    - ↳ not evil    ↳ praised as mothers/wives
    - ↳ marriage = partnership → priests can marry
    - ◻ men still on top of social order
- Catalyst for action
  - John Tetzel selling indulgences
- October 31, 1517 → Martin posts The 95 Theses
  - ↳ Gutenberg press from 1440 brings the spread of religious content
  - ↳ Feb 1518 Luther ordered by pope Leo X to stop writing, Luther protected by German Nobility → ?
  - ↳ Jun 1519 Luther admits papal fallibility

↳ Jun 15 1520 Pope Leo X excommunicates Luther

↳ Apr. 1521 Diet of Worms

◦ Edict of Worms

- Luther is a heretic

◻ Translation of Bible German

## Social Effects: Peasant Revolt of 1525-1526

↳ Revolt against taxes and oppression of serfdom

↳ They thought spiritual equality = political equality

↳ Luther rejects peasants

◦ Book "Against the Murdering, Thieving Hordes of Peasants"

↳ Between 50,000-100,000 dead

## Why does Lutheranism spread in the Germanies?

↳ Increase individual prince's power

↳ They can stop giving money to Rome

↳ Printing press prevalent in Germany

8ep 29  
2023

## Witch Hunts

• 100,000 - 200,000 people tried

• 50,000 - 100,000 executed

• Torture used to extract confessions

What was a witch?

→ "A person who hath conference with the Devil to consult with or to do some act" → Chief Justice Coke of England

↳ Someone who could injure people or animals

Primary Targets → Primarily Women! ~80%!

↳ married or widowed women between 50-70 years

↳ people who were crippled, pockmarked

↳ Midwives + folk doctors



↳ lower classes / poor people

• Midwives were licensed through the church because they often had to baptize dying infants

## Causes of Witch Hunt spread

↳ Reformation & Religious Wars

◦ Prove piety + religious commitment

◦ Chance to "crack-down" on delinquents

↳ Changes in population

◦ Increase in # of women who didn't get married, or were only later in life

◦ no male supervision = suspicious

↳ Severe inflation

↳ Poor harvests

↳ Little Ice Age

◦ ~1300-1850

◦ less sunlight → poor harvests

↳ Increase in beggars, homeless people

↳ Fear of accusation

## Women + Witchcraft

↳ Misogyny = hatred of women

↳ Long-held belief that women are more easily tempted by the devil, sexually insatiable

↳ Renaissance standard of beauty

## Decline of Witch Hunts

↳ 18<sup>th</sup> cen. Enlightenment

◦ Era of logic, reason, observation + science

↳ Use of torture is realized to be inefficient / inhumane

↳ Religious wars → pointless, tolerance instated

↳ Educated ruling class began to doubt witches' existence

## Wars of Religion

- Catholic reformation → response to protestant reformation
- Council of Trent 1543-1563
- Reforms: moral, disciplined, educated clergy
- Confirmed: Papal authority, salvation = faith + good works
  - ↳ Indulgences, purgatory

## Jesuits

- Founded by Ignatius Loyola
- Education & study heavy
- Missionary work → success in Latin America
  - ↳ banned in China + Japan
- Mission to reconvert protestants

## Inquisition

- Combats heresy
- Interviews, torture, trials, conversions

## Baroque Art

- Awe-inspiring
- Intensely emotional
- Artistic movement the Catholics imploy, but others also use it

## Henry of Navarre, IV

- Defeated the Catholic league
- Converted to Catholicism → "France is worth the Mass"
  - ↳ Politique → put political goals over personal beliefs
- Edict of Nantes 1598
  - ↳ Granted religious rights to Huguenots (Cath. is still state religion)
  - ↳ No toleration for Jews or Muslims

### • Effects:

- ↳ Destruction
- ↳ France ceased to be major player for 20 years
- ↳ Religiously divided

## Netherlands' Revolt 1568-1648

- Phillip II increases taxes to fund the Spanish Empire
- 1566 Dutch Calvinists attacked Catholic Churches
- Phillip sent the inquisition and army
  - ↳ ~1000 Dutch Calvinists executed
  - Behind the scenes

Spain vs. England  
Phillip II of Spain

Phillip sends navy to  
England in 1588  
↳ Most ships sink

vs. Elizabeth I of England

Eliz. asked to send financial  
+ naval support to Netherlands  
by William "the Silent" of Orange

## Overall Effects

- ↳ Span. Gov. goes bankrupt
- ↳ 1609 - Spanish truce
  - Became Protestant Dutch Republic
  - ↳ (Official with Peace of Westphalia 1648)
- ↳ No shift in religion
- ↳ Netherlands + Ottoman Empire is the only place for Jewish + Muslim refugees



# Thirty Years War <sup>1618</sup> 1648

- Peace of Augsburg
  - ↳ Princes can choose Cath. or Lutherism
  - Calvinism not allowed
- ↳ Effects
  - Charles V abdicated the throne
  - HRE divided religiously + politically

## Phases of the War

- ↳ Bohemian Phase 1618-1625 (local)
  - HRE Ferdinand II
- ↳ Danish Period 1625-1629
  - HRE Ferdinand II
- ↳ Swedish Period 1630-1635
  - Gustavus Adolphus
- ↳ French Period 1635-1648
  - Fr. (Cath.) join fight against Cath., hurt Hapsburg
  - Poli. motive → ↑ state power

## Causes:

### Long term

- Cont. reli. tension
- Poli./econ. opportunities
  - ↳ Control taxes, church, land + resources
  - ↳ Expand cen. states

### Short term

- HRE took Protestant prin. of Bohemia
- Defenestration of Prauge May 23, 1618
  - ↳ Spain reps. go to Prauge
  - ↳ Civil leaders throw Caths. out window

## Cath.

- Spain
- HRE (Hapsburgs)

## vs.

## Prot.

- Saxony + other N. German states
- Sweden (Gustavus Adolphus)
- Netherlands
- France

## New Military Technology

- Gunpowder, infantry, moveable cannons
- Favored cen. states
  - ↳ taxes

## Effects - Peace of Westphalia 1648

- Whatever the local rulers choose is the state religion
  - ↳ Only Catho, Lutherans + Calvinists
- \* • Rulers may conduct separate military + foreign affairs
  - ↳ Further divides HRE
- Cuius regio, eius religio
- Devastation of Central Eu.
  - ↳ Some lost 1/3 of pop.
  - ↳ Poli. divided
- Discredited religious wars
- Religious pluralism
  - ↳ Challenges Eu. unity (solidifies sects)
- International diplomacy emerges
- Spain weakened + in debt, no longer dominant power
- England keeps out of war
  - ↳ becomes powerful state in 17<sup>th</sup>
- France
  - ↳ Dynastic stability
  - ↳ Becomes powerful state
- Dutch independent Republic
  - ↳ Commercial empire
  - ↳ Religiously tolerant
- HRE in decline (Austria + Prussia in rising)

# Constitutionalism in the Dutch Republic

- Made government limited → Constitutionalism
  - ↳ Ex: Constitutional monarchy, Republic
- Dutch Republic
  - Began with Protestant revolt against Spanish Habsburgs 1568-1648
  - Treaty of Munster (1648) → independent United Provinces
  - 30 years War → gained 30% more territory
- Spanish Habsburgs in Europe (1556)
  - Philip II consolidated Habsburg lands at end of 16<sup>th</sup>
- Spanish Netherlands → Union of Utrecht, 1579
  - U. Provinces recognize Spanish rule → 1581, declare independence
- Dutch Federation
  - Confederation of provinces, high degree of independence from Federal assembly
  - Provincial Level
    - ↳ Led by official ("Stadtholder") ↳ Responsible for defence & order
    - ↳ Held all power ↳ Open to anyone, then followed hereditarily
    - ↳ Advocates for state independence
  - States General
    - ↳ Federal assembly, rep. from each province
    - ↳ Oversaw wars, foreign affairs, & trade (Indian Trading Companies)<sup>East & West</sup>
    - ↳ All issues must be brought to local Estates ↳ East, 1602
    - ↳ West, 1621
- Golden Age of the Dutch Republic (16<sup>th</sup>)
  - Trading Empire
    - ↳ Dutch East India Company
  - Thriving middle class
  - Cosmopolitan
  - Mercantilism
  - Banking Capital (Amsterdam)
  - Religious Tolerance
    - ↳ Allowed more than Protestants to practice
    - ↳ All who took office had to take Reformed religion on
- Decline of D. Republic
  - 1713, Spain & Netherlands are second-rate, in decline
  - England & France were better in trade & economic production



- England & France fought wars for econ. & poli. dominance, Spain fails to maintain holdings
- Holland began to increase poli. influence over other independent states  
→ House of Orange as "stadtholder" v. States General

## { English Civil War & { Glorious Revolution

- Hist. Lim. on King's Authority
- Magna Carta, 1215  
→ Parliament restricts King's authority (taxation)  
★ King under the law
- Religious division in England → Cath. & Puritan
- Parliament used to split Cath. church & reli. laws during the Reformation
- King James I (r. 1603-1625)
  - James VI of Scotland
  - Stuart dynasty (after Tudors)
  - Divine right → right from God
  - Lavish spending, relied on parliament → conflict
  - Catholic → converted to Calvinism (Scotland)
- King Charles I (r. 1625-1649)
  - Divine right, absolutist
  - Raised taxes from obscure, old ways & laws  
wex: feudal dues, port taxes, etc.
  - Forced ~~off~~ to sign Petition of Right, 1628
  - Religious Tensions  
→ Tried to spread Anglicanism - Revolts in Scotland to Anglican prayer book  
→ Raised children Cath.

- Feud with Parliament
  - Shut down when king disagreed, called back when the king needed money

- Civil War: Roundheads vs. Cavaliers (1642-1649)
- Parliament vs. King (Cavalier)
- Cavalier (Royalists) supported King Charles I
- Roundheads (Puritan supporters of Parliament)

↳

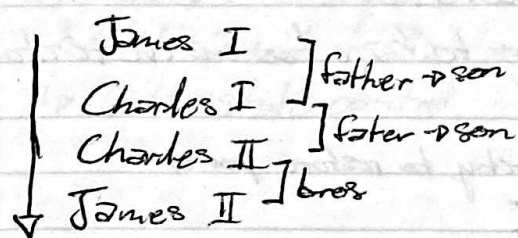
- New Model Army
  - Parliament's professional army
  - Promotion by merit
  - Regular pay
- Trial of King Charles I, 1649
  - Parliament won the war
  - High Treason against the people of England

### • Protectorate

- England becomes a Commonwealth (1649-1653)
- Cromwell becomes "Lord Protector" (1653-1658)
  - ↳ Absolutist; unable to work with Parliament (taxes)
  - ↳ Puritan morality enforced
  - ↳ Military districts

### • The Restoration

- Restored Stuart Monarchy
- Parliament & Church of England invite Charles II to rule



- King Charles II (r. 1660-1685)
  - Cont. conflict between monarch & Parliament
  - Underlying religious tensions
    - ↳ Raised Cath. but practiced Protestantism
- King James II (r. 1685-1688)
  - Openly practiced Cath.
  - 2 daughters, 1 son (was he raised Cath.?)
- Glorious Revolution (1688-1689)
  - Parliament invited James II's Protest. daughter Mary + husband (William III of Orange) to rule
  - Agreed to English Bill of Rights
    - Solidified limited monarchy
  - No bloodshed
  - Parliamentary ~~sovereignty~~ Sovereignty
    - Parliament is supreme
      - ↳ Gov. power/legitimacy rests in Parliament

## Absolutism - France

- Path to such in France:
  - Henry of Navarre (Henry IV)
    - ↳ French Civil War
    - ↳ Stabbed to death by Catholic monk
    - ↳ First of Bourbon dynasty
    - ↳ Louis XIII ascended throne (9 y/o)
  - Louis XIII & Cardinal Richelieu
    - Richelieu → Finance minister
    - Weakened power of the nobles
      - ↳ No fortified castles
      - ↳ Middle class get gov. offices (loyal to king)
    - Richelieu encourages 30 years war
      - ↳ Doesn't want Habsburgs to have too much territory around France
- • The Fronde (1648-1653)
  - Nobles revolt against monarchy to restore power
  - Heavily impacted Louis XIV
- The Sun King, Louis XIV
  - ↳ L'état c'est moi → "I am the state"

Louis XIV  
dad



## Versailles

- Government center
- Nobles live there
- Example of Louis' wealth & power

## Decreased Power of nobles

- continued and expanded intendant system
- Nobility of the sword (old) vs. Nobility of the Robe (new, with bought status)
- Lived with king at Versailles - supervised by king and distracted
  - ↳ Made dependant on king

## Economic Growth

- Jean-Baptiste Colbert → finance minister
  - ↳ selling offices / nobility
- Mercantilism
  - ↳ encouraged colonies in Canada, Haiti (raw materials)
  - ↳ High tariffs on foreign goods
- \* Edict of Fontainebleau (1685)
  - Revoked Edict of Nantes (1598)
  - Calvinism banned, Huguenots left France
    - ↳ Brain drain
  - Religious unity → Louis devout Catholic
- Patron of Arts & sciences
  - glorify the king and France
  - French Academy of Sciences
- Military Power
  - Expanded Military
    - ↳ Modernized military
    - ↳ Under state control

Oct. 26, 2023

## Russian Absolutism

- Russia is very large
- Siberia is very cold, they have no warm water ports

### \* Russia

↳ Orthodox Christianity

• Lots of ornate decoration

### \* Russian Royalty

- Russia nobility → long robes, beards → shows status

Mongols invade Russia

↳ Establish trade routes through Russia

Romanov Dynasty (1613-1917)

↳ Peter the Great (1682-1725)

↳ Westernization & modernization

↳ Naval power → shipbuilding, Baltic Sea access

Saint Petersburg

↳ Slave labor for construction → many died

# Eastern Absolutism - Europe

## • Based on:

- ↳ powerful nobility
- ↳ Weak middle class

↳ Oppression of peasantry (serfs)

## • Threat of war from European & Asian invaders (ex: Ottomans)

### ↳ Motive to consolidate power

- ↳ Taxes w/o consent
- ↳ Permanent stand. armies
- ↳ Relations with foreign states as pleased

## • Serfdom

- ↳ Revived after 1300 to deal with econ.
  - Black death → labor shortages
- ↳ Lords demanded kings issue laws restricting peasants' rights to move freely
- ↳ Lords confiscated peasant lands, increased labor obligations
  - Non-serf person. required to work 3-4x a week, no pay (Robot)
- ↳ Western Europe saw decline of serfdom

} Only in Eastern Europe

## • Serfdom consolidated 1500-1650

- ↳ Hereditary serfdom re-established in Poland, Russia, Prussia
- ↳ Nobles in Poland had complete control on peasants
  - Could legally impose death penalty
- ↳ Russia - rescinded 9yr recovery of runaway serfs
- ↳ Growth of estate agriculture
  - Food prices increased (influx of Bullion)

## • Why only in East?

- ↳ Supremacy of noble landholders
  - Monarchs needed nobles
  - Ex: Junkers in Prussia



↳ Peasants are weaker

◦ Uprisings did not succeed ◦ Solidarity weaker

↳ Not so affected by Commercial + Banking Rev.

◦ Gentry / middle class did not develop

◦ Nobles have no competition

◦ Serfs have less opportunity

## Scientific Revolution 15c - 17c

◦ Medieval world view:

• Religion is the center of life & Cath church

• Politics → Divine right

• Social → society gov. by church beliefs & practices

• Sciences → branch of theology, geocentric world view

↳ based on classical → Ptolemy, anatomy + physiology  
From Greeks

◦ New ideas

• Observation • Experimentation • Empirics, data

• Mathematics • Natural laws (gravity, inertia, drag)

• Ordered & predictable universe (Newtonian physics)

• Logic & reason • Skepticism (questioning things)

◦ Associations

• Royal Society of London

• French Academy of Sciences

◦ Astronomy, Mathematics

• Nicolaus Copernicus (1473-1543)

↳ Heliocentric view

• Tycho, Brahe (1546 - 1601)

↳ Astronomical observations

• Johannes Kepler (1571 - 1630)

↳ Astronomical observations, applies mathematics

↳ 3 laws of planetary motion

↳ Astronomer for Holy Roman Emperor

• Galileo Galilei (1564 - 1642)

↳ Telescope, optics, motion

↳ Put under house arrest by Cath. church for supporting heliocentrism

• Isaac Newton (1643 - 1727)

↳ Mathematically proved heliocentrism

↳ Physics (laws of motion, gravity)

↳ Calculus

↳ Principia Mathematica (Most popular work of time)

↳ Practiced alchemy

◦ Medical knowledge

• Andreas Vesalius (1514 - 1564)

↳ Human anatomy

• William Harvey (1578 - 1657)

↳ Blood circulation    ↳ Challenged Galen (4 humors)

• Francis Bacon (1561 - 1626)

↳ Formalized empirical method (collecting data, observations)

↳ Inductive method: use data to form hypothesis

↳ Scientific Method

• Rene Descartes (1596 - 1650)

↳ Deductive reasoning: start with facts (truth); find specific examples & logic to support the facts

↳ Ex: 1. All men are mortal, 2. Descartes is a man,

3. Descartes can die

## Age of Reason & Enlightenment 18c

### Sci. Rev. - Impact:

#### • Intellectual contributions:

↳ Mathematics    ↳ Physics    ↳ Astronomy

↳ Medical knowledge

#### • Agri. Revolution (18c)

↳ Applied science to agriculture    ↳ Pop. increase

#### • Contributed to Enlightenment

↳ Apply natural laws & reason to human society

### Sci. Rev. Thinkers

#### • Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679)

↳ State of Nature:

□ Violent    □ Anarchy    □ death

↳ Social Contract

□ Absolutism → No rebellion → people are irrational

#### • John Locke (1632-1704)

↳ Psychology (tabula rasa) → "blank slate"

↳ S.O.N.

□ complete freedom    □ disorder    □ rights unprotected

□ life, liberty, property    □ Reason

↳ Soc. Contract

□ Constitutionalism    □ people may revolt

### Enlightenment Beliefs

• Limited gov.    • Empiricism    • Skepticism

• Human reason (rationalism)    • Liberty (Freedom of rights)

• Tolerance    • Progress    • Happiness    • Natural rights

• Equality (limited)    • Education (even of masses)

### • An increasing level of reading (& literacy)

### • Deism

• Belief in God or supreme being

• Based on one's belief in nature and reason

• God as "cosmic watcher," uninvolved in all events



coffee mate

Locke

- Diderot (1713-1784)
  - Creates encyclopedia
  - flow Sci. Rev. & spreads
  - Primarily in France
- Philosophes
  - Thinkers, writers, students of society who analyzed ~~the~~ evil & promoted reforms

## Pop. of Scientific Rev. + Enlight Ideas

18th c.

Nov. 16, 2023

### Public Venues + Print media

- Spreading ideas
  - Salons
  - Coffeehouses
  - Academies
  - Lending libraries
  - Masonic lodges

### Printed materials

- Newspapers
- Periodicals
- The Encyclopedie
- Books
- Pamphlets
- Church & state censoring press (sometimes)
  - France, Russia

### Reading in Enlightenment

- Literacy 70-80% men, 40-60% women
- Books were expensive, about 20 readers to 1 book
- Topics:

Fictions, journals, philo., history, theology, newspapers

### Children's Book: The Adventures of Tom Telescope

1. Children live longer, IMR ↓
2. Time and money to raise children

Deism → popularized

Effect: American Revolution

↳ Declaration of Independence: from John Locke

↳ Constitution:

French Rev.

→ Holston Rev.

## French Rev. 1789-1799

Causes:

o Econ. probs

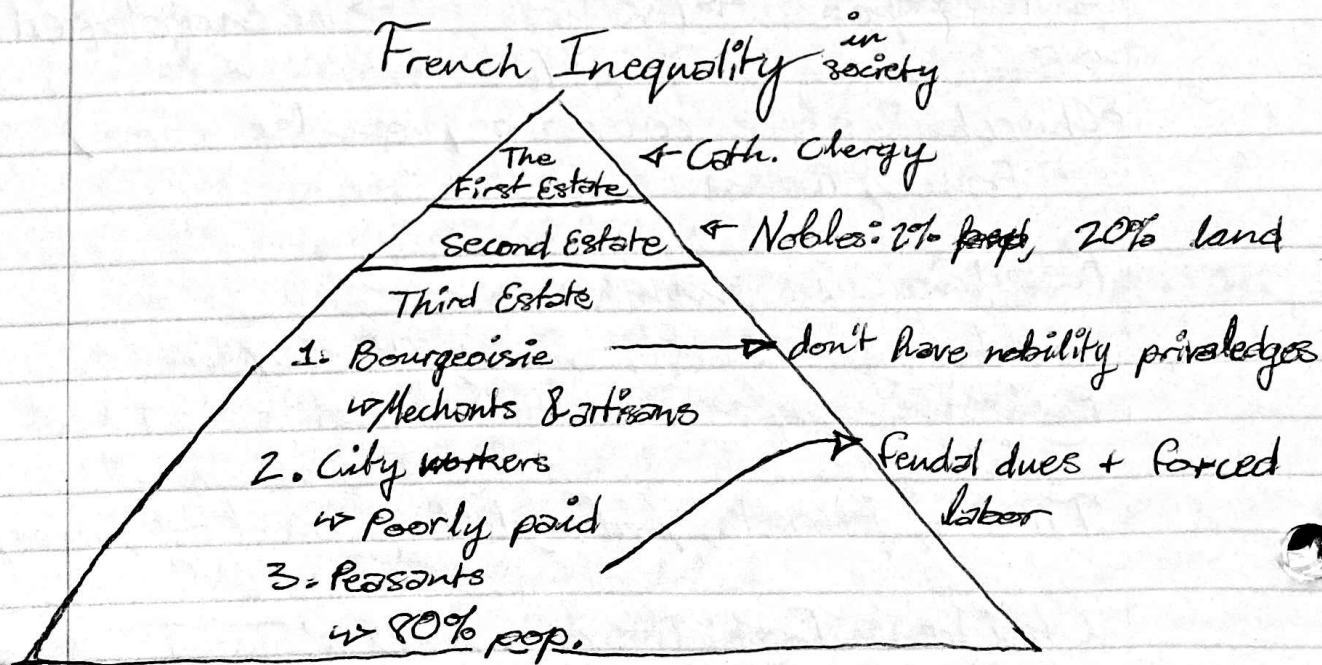
↳ Debt from wars (7 years, American Rev.)

o Rebellion against tyranny (exposed to in America)

o Louis XIV's spending debt

o Inability to tax rich

↳ Overburdened lower classes (third estate)



## Political & Intellectual Causes

- Enlightenment Ideas
  - ↳ Social equality
- American Revolution
  - ↳ Liberty

## Political Weakness

- Louis XV → indecisive, weak
- Louis XVI → Austrian wife, unpopular
  - ↳ slow to act
- ↳ Does call Estates General (like Parliament)
- Tries to raise taxes to fix financial crisis
- 1<sup>st</sup> Estate, 2% pop, no taxes
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Estate, 4% no taxes
- \* Vote by Estate, 3 possible votes
  - ↳ 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> Estates vote together

## French Rev. & Liberal Phase 1789-1792

- \* Tennis Court Oath, June 1789
  - ↳ King refused to rule on how the Estates General should vote
  - ↳ Third Estate rejects methods of Estates General voting
    - Invite others (clergy, nobility) to join
  - ↳ Declare themselves true National Assembly (legislature)
  - ↳ Gov. locked out 3<sup>rd</sup> Estate
    - ↳ 3<sup>rd</sup> swore to make new constitution → starts revolution
- \* Storming of the Bastille - July 14, 1789
  - ↳ Rumors of king's military coup
  - ↳ Angry mobs with bread prices
  - ↳ Sans-culottes
    - Took over the government



## Great Fear 1789

- Peasants attacked the land + homes of French nobility in countryside
- Burned feudal records
- Nobles flee to Austria

## Women's March on Versailles

- Thousands of women demand cheap bread from King
- Forced royal family to move to Paris

## \* Liberté Égalité Fraternité!

→ The Tricolor red, white, blue → Citizen

### National Assembly Reforms:

- The decree abolishing the feudal system, Aug 11, 1789
- \* Declaration of the rights of man + citizen, Aug 1789
  - ↳ Men are born free + equal
  - ↳ Natural Rights
  - ↳ Freedom of religion, speech, press
  - ↳ Citizen!
- Olympe de Gouges → The rights of women + the female citizen 1791
- Civil Constitution of the Clergy, 1790

### Constitution of 1791

- Constitutional Monarchy

## Reign of Terror 1792-1794

- Caused by foreign wars & death of Louis XVI
  - ↳ Execution of Louis
  - France became a republic
  - ↳ Austria + Prussia attempt to restore absolutism, invade France
- Fear of foreign invaders + threat of domestic rebellion
  - ↳ Create Committee of Public Safety
  - Robespierre + Danton are leading members
- Guillotine
  - ↳ "Tried" + executed revolution enemies
  - ↳ Right to public trial revoked - 1794

June - July 1794

1300 killed in Paris → 26/day

250,000 arrested

17,000 tried + killed → 12,000 without trial

1000's in jail

Republic of Virtue + Cult of Reason

- Eliminated catholicism → Cult of Reason

## Napoleonic Revolution 1789-1804

Violence:

- "Bathe yourself in the blood of mulatto" → Toussaint
- Elimination of all blacks → Napoleon's general
- 1801? → first & only successful of slave revolt
- More repressive laws in US & British colonies
- Santo Domingo → became Dominican republic

## The Directory 1795-1799

- Thermidorian Reaction 1794

↳ Executed Robespierre

- France ruled by oligarchy (Directory of 5)
- ↳ Unpopular, ineffective, corrupt

## Napoleon 1799-1815

- Rose to power through military advance (in Egypt)

- Overthrew the Directory → Coup d'état

### The Consulate 1799-1804

- Napoleon dominates decision
- Eliminated democracy, reform of government
- Centralized bureaucracy
- Positions based on merit → careers on talent
- Boys education
- Censored press
- Suppressed opposition
- Secret police

1802 → declares himself consul for life

### Concordat of 1801

- Restored Catholic Church & state relationships
- Cath. gave up claim of lands confiscated in 1790
- Sunday + Gregorian calendar

★

### Napoleonic Code

★

- Uniform legal code
- Freedom of religion
- Equality before law
- Property rights
- Abolishment of privilege
- Women lost rights

### Empire 1804-1815

- Self declaration of Emperorship, Dec 2, 1804
- Abolished feudalism
- Sparked nationalism
- Continental System → no tariffs on continent, loss of Brit. trade, Russia ~~still~~ ignores trade bans
- ↳ Decreased European trade with world (Exc: Asia)

### Fall of Napoleon

- Invasion of Russia
- ↳ Cold, disease, starvation, "scorched earth"
- ↳ Left with 600,000 soldiers, returned with 100,000

### Peninsular Warfare with Spain

- ★ 1812 → Exiled to Elba → Exiles → Defeated in Waterloo, 1815
- ★ 1815 → Exiled to St. Helena



## The Factory System

- \* Concentration of jobs → urbanization
- Mass production → decreased prices
- ↳ Flying Shuttle, 1733 → cut manpower needs in looms in half
- ↳ Richard Arkwright's Water Frame, 1768

## Growth of Industry

- Textiles, cotton

## Living Conditions

- Tenements
- Slums, overcrowding, disease (Cholera)
  - ↳ Spreads via water

## Working Conditions

- Loss of personal freedom
- Child labor exploitation
  - ↳ Abandoned children especially illegitimacy explosion
  - ↳ low of pressure to marry
- Textile mills, mines, chimney sweeps
- Families still worked as unit
- Long hours (+12), dangerous conditions
- Low wages
  - ↳ Women and children paid less
- Little job security, little benefits

## Alcoholism

- Domestic violence
- Suicide rates increase

## Social Classes

- Proletariat → working class
- Bourgeoisie → middle class
  - ↳ Upper and lower
  - ↳ New opportunities

- Liberalism, conservatism

## Golden Age of Middle Class

- Unprecedented prosperity, political power, leisure time
- Bankers, merchants, industrialists
- Shopkeepers, skilled artisans

## \* Industrialization Accelerates

\* James Watt, Steam Engine, 1769

↳ Rapidly replaced water power

↳ Wood burning → coal power

\* Edmund Cartwright, Power loom, 1785

↳ Speed up loom process

## \* Luddites

↳ Skilled workers that destroyed machines

### Puddling Process

• Produced coke which produced pig iron (stronger & purer material)

## Transportation Revolution

• Railroad, steamboats

↳ Steam power

• Helped distribute finished goods; expanded markets

• Leisure travel

### George Stephenson and the Rocket

• ~16 mph (top 28)

• Between Manchester & Liverpool

### Impact of the Railroad

Carriage vs Railroad

43 hr Edinburgh 12½

## Irish Potato Famine (1845-46, 1848, 1851)

• Irish Catholic peasants rented land from tiny Anglican Minority

↳ Laws during Protestant Reformation took away land from Catholics

↳ Only 3% of Irish farmers owned land (97% were tenants)

• Disease in potato crop → 1.5 million people died

• 2 million left between 1840-1855

• British gov. had little response

## Population Growth & Agricultural Revolution

## Reform

- Sadler Commission, 1832
  - ↳ Investigated working conditions
  - ↳ Helped begin reform legislation
- ↳ • Factory Act of 1833
  - ↳ Limited workday for children
- Mines Act of 1842
  - ↳ Prohibits boys & girls under 10 from working underground
- Political Reform
  - ↳ More voting power to urban areas, middle class

## Industrial & Political Ideologies 1800's

### \* Classical Liberalism

- ↳ Belief in natural laws, protection of civil liberties + econ. freedom, natural economic cycle, limited government

□ Adam Smith, Laissez-faire □ John Locke □ Enlightenment Era

### → Thomas Malthus: Principle of Population

- ↳ Population will surpass food production (incorrect)
- ↳ War, famine, disease keep pop. in check
- ↳ Against poor laws

### → David Ricardo: Iron Law of Wages

- ↳ As wages go up, living conditions improve } continuous cycle
- ↳ When pop. increases, wages go down

### \* New Liberalism

- ↳ Equality before law
- ↳ Natural rights
- ↳ Expanded suffrage → debate over women's right to vote
- Utilitarianism → "greatest good for the greatest number" influenced policy
  - ↳ Limited gov. interference on liberties
- Some gov. involvement to deal with social problems (poverty, labor conditions)
  - ↳ Sanitation, education, police, public services, etc.

### \* Expanding Suffrage

- ↳ Chartist movement (universal manhood suffrage, other voting/legis. demands)
- Feminism



## \* Socialism

- ↳ Existing distribution of wealth is unjust
- ↳ Resources + means of production in community ownership (no private property)
- ↳ Profits of human labor should be equally distributed

## \* Utopian Socialism → Early 1800s

- ↳ Sought a cooperative utopian society
- ↳ Redistribution of resources and wealth
- ↳ Government ownership of larger industry/resources
- ↳ Disbelief of need for struggle/revolution
- ↳ Feminism
- ↳ Saint-Simon, Louis Blanc

□ Robert Owen → socialist society fails

## \* Marxism

- ↳ Historical dialect
- society goes through phases
- changes come from conflict
- Thesis + Antithesis = synthesis
- ↳ Necessity of revolution (against soft reform) → new society
- Class struggle between proletariat & bourgeoisie
- ↳ Temporary "dictatorship" of working class, then classless society with no gov. (ideal) & no private ownership
- ↳ Women & workers exploited by capitalism

## Romanticism & Realism

### \* Romanticism (1800-1850)

- ↳ Art, religion, music, philosophy
- ↳ Freedom of thought, action
- ↳ Rejected reason for emotion
- ↳ Beauty & power of nature
- ↳ Individualism, hero
- ↳ Reaction to Enlightenment
- Nature cannot be tamed
- Reason is not all
- ↳ Romantic love
- ↳ Celebrated medieval past
- Not back to Greek/Roman
- ↳ Superstition, Fantasy, Adventure
- ↳ Nationalism
- ↳ Encouraged revolution → Greece 1821, France 1830
- Never really successful, lack of direction
- ↳ Reaction to industrialization
- Change of life, reflection to past
- Uncorrupted nature

↳ Evokes many emotions, freer expression, new composition methods

□ Late romantic composers: Tchaikovsky, Dvorak, Rachmaninoff

★ Realism 1850-1900

↳ Reaction to Romanticism & ↳ Harsh reality  
problems of industrialism

○ Jean-François Millet, Charles Dickens, Victor Hugo, Dostoyevsky

## ★ Restoring and Maintaining the Old Order: The Congress of Vienna & Concert of Europe 1815-1848

- Conservative → traditional views (monarchy, established order)
- Legitimacy → right to rule
  - ↳ Restored ruling families deposed by French Rev & Napoleon
- Balance of power → between major European states
  - ↳ Britain, Austria, Prussia, France, Russia, Sweden until 1871 (German unification)
- Diplomacy & suppression of revolts
  - ↳ Led by liberal, radical and nationalist forces & thinkers
- C.O.V. → peace agreement to redraw state borders in Europe after Napoleon
- Suppression of Liberal Forces
  - ↳ Spain & Portugal abolished Napoleon's liberal reforms
  - ↳ Papal States led by Pope Leo XII also abolished reformed, revived Inquisition, drove Jews back to ghettos
  - ↳ Tried to outlaw nudity in art (Rome too)
  - ↳ Censored books & newspapers (Censorship Decree)
- Europe & Latin America: Suppression of Revolutionary & Nationalistic Forces
  - ↳ If Congress of Europe wants revolutionary success, it will happen, otherwise revolts will fail
- Latin America → Wars of Independence
  - ↳ Britain wanted trade with South America, so they "convinced" Europe not to get involved
- Greek Wars of Independence
  - ↳ Against Islam of Ottomans

- Decembrist Revolt in Russia, 1825
  - ↳ Army officers called for constitutional reform when Nicholas I became Tsar (demonstration suppressed)
  - ↳ Repressive policies prevented reform
- Polish rebellion 1830
  - ↳ Nationalist forces crushed by Russia
- Revolts in Italy 1830
  - ↳ Repressive monarchies in Naples & Sicily & Piedmont → revolt → Austrian forces defeat rebels (Mazzini)
- Nationalism
  - ↳ Spurred by French Rev./Napoleon's rule
  - ↳ Redistribution of territories led to nationalist sentiment/revolt
  - ↳ Loyalty and pride in one's nationality
    - ◻ Common heritage, language, culture
  - ↳ Supported having a country tied to nationality

## Nationalism Threatens Old Empires

- \* Austrian Empire
  - ↳ Multi-Ethnic state (11 nationalities)
  - Impact of Nationalism
    - ↳ Hungarian Revolt 1848    ↳ Italian Unification (loss of land) 1866
  - ◻ Formation of the Dual Monarchy 1867: Austria-Hungary
    - ↳ Attempt to keep the empire together
  - Magyars: Hungarians
  - ◻ Dual Monarchy
    - ↳ Austria & Hungary become independent & equal states under a common Habsburg order
    - ↳ United army & foreign policy
    - ↳ Many nationalities don't have government in Austria
- \* The Ottoman Empire, the Balkans
  - ↳ Expansion: Muslim Turks ruled over large Christian pop. in Balkans
  - Ethnically diverse area



### Decline

- Problem for Austria until defeat at Battle of Vienna in 1683 → no more Euro. expansion
- "Sick man of Europe" 19, 20 centuries
- Balkan nationalism encouraged independence
  - Serbia 1830    ○ Greece 1832    ○ Bulgaria 1878    ○ Romania 1889

### \* War in Balkans

- Crimean War (1853-1856)
- 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> Balkan Wars (1912-1913)
- Nationalism & war weakened the Ottoman Empire

## Revolutions of 1848

- Bad harvest and declining economies (especially in non-industrialized S. and E. Europe)
  - Primitive agricultural practices (Russian Serfdom, large landownership in E.), famine, rising crop prices, etc.
  - "Hungry 40's"    → growing unemployment
- Conservative leaders did not respond to industrialization and urbanization problems
- Working class radical (socialist, communist) and middle-class discontent
- Nationalists wanted unification and independence

### \* Results:

- Success depended on level of support from major European powers
  - Many failed due to internal divisions (moderates feared social revolution), lack of popular support outside of the cities and the continued strength of conservative forces
- Liberalism, nationalism and socialism remained important movements in Central and Southern Europe
- Middle class began to fear radicalism of the working class
- Many radicals of 1848 emigrated to the US reform

## \* Effects & eval. of the 1848 Revolutions

- Universal male suffrage was introduced in France
- Serfdom abolished in Austria and German states, some Italian states
- Parliaments established in Prussia and other German states (though dominated by princes & aristocrats)
- Nationalistic divisions still existed (Austria)
- Romanticism & Realism

## 1825-1905 Russia Repression & Reform

### Azar Nicholas I 1825-1855

- ↳ Decembrist Revolt 1825 → When Nicholas I takes power
- ↳ Polish revolt 1830

### \* Crimean War 1853-1856

- ↳ First great power conflict since 1815 (Napoleonic Era)

□ Causes: ○ Dispute over religious influence

○ France (Protectorate of Cath.)

○ Russia (Protectorate of Orthodox)

↳ Nicholas I saw opportunity to dominate Turkey (Ottoman Empire) and gain entrance into Mediterranean

↳ Austria felt threatened by Russia's expansion into Balkans

↳ France & Britain opposed change in Balance of Power

The War:

- ↳ Showed weakness of Russia

□ Not yet industrial

□ Had been dominant military power

↳ 500,000 killed

□ Most death by disease, inadequate medical care

↳ Florence Nightingale

□ Pioneer in modern nursing, hospital admin.

### \* Treaty of Paris, 1856

↳ No territory changed

↳ Breakdown of Concert of Europe → independence of Italy & Prussia + Unification

## ★ Consequences of Crimean War

- ↳ Russia's Death, Alexander II launched modernization & liberal programs & reforms
- ↳ Emancipation of Serfs 1861
  - Peasants still did not own land
- Revolution movements began
- ↳ Creation of the Zemstvos 1864
  - Local and regional self-government through elected assemblies
  - Still no national assembly

## ★ Autocracy & Repression

- ↳ Assassination of Tsar Alexander II ended Russia's period of reform
- ↳ Alexander III 1881-1894 and Nicholas II 1894-1917 were committed to:

- Autocracy: Rule by One
- Orthodoxy: Rule of Church
- Russification: Nationalism
- ↳ Industrialization led to ideologies like Marxism

## ★ Antisemitism

- ↳ Hatred and prejudice towards Jews
  - Ghettos for Jews in Renaissance Italy

## ★ Pogroms in Russia 1880s

- ↳ After Russia acquires Ukraine with large Jewish pop.
- ↳ Pogroms → violent mob attacks on Jewish people
  - Refugees, immigration to US

## ★ Revolution of 1905

- ↳ Causes:
  - Loss in Russo-Japanese War
  - Oppressive conditions
  - Poor economy
  - Bloody Sunday
  - Protesters killed by Tsar's army
  - ↳ Lost trust in Tsar

## ★ October Manifesto

- ↳ Creation of Duma (national legislative assembly)
- ↳ "Rubber Stamp" → approve everything the Tsar says



# Italian Unification 1830-1870

## ★ Influence of nationalism

↳ Heritage → Renaissance, Goth, Romans

## ★ Realpolitik

↳ Idealism of liberals & romantics was enough to accomplish rev. goals

↳ "Age of realism" 1850-1900

↳ Realpolitik: the accomplishing of one's political goals via practical means (rather than drive political decisions)

□ Machiavellian

## ★ Repeated Failures & Continuing Obstacles

↳ 1831 Giuseppe Mazzini & Young Italy: crushed by Metternich

↳ 1848 Mazzini drove out Austrians (north Italy) & French forces (south & west Italy)

## ★ Piedmont Leadership

↳ Italian nationalists looked to kingdom of Piedmont - Sardinia

□ Only Italian state ruled by Italian dynasty

↳ 1852 King Victor Emmanuel II named Camillo di Cavour as Prime Minister

## ★ Camillo di Cavour

↳ Realpolitik

↳ Shrewd diplomacy, well-chosen allies

□ Ex: Crimean War sided with Brit. & France

↳ Projects & Campaigns to strengthen Piedmont - Sardinia

□ RR, free trade, modernized army

### \* Eliminating Austria

- ↳ Alliance w/ Napoleon III to drive out Austria from North
- ↳ Alliance from Crimean War
- ↳ War with Austria 1859
- ↳ Sardinia annexed all of Northern Italy

### \* Giuseppe Garibaldi & the Red Shirts

- ↳ Romantic
- ↳ Cavour secretly supported (against Fr.)
- ↳ 1000 Red Shirt volunteers liberated Sicily & Naples
- ↳ Turned power to Victor Emmanuel

### \* Final Steps

- ↳ Venetia (Venice) from Austria 1866
- ↳ Rome (Papal states) 1870

### \* Challenges of Post-Unification

- ↳ Cavour died 1861, Victor Emmanuel II in 1878
- ↳ Internal division
  - ↳ N industrial / S poor → urban vs rural
- ↳ Debt

## German Unification 1871

### \* Nationalism

- ↳ Germany → heritage, language, religion,
- ↳ Romanticism

↳ The Brothers Grimm    ↳ Wanderer above a sea of Fog → Casper Friedrich

### \* Obstacles

- ↳ German Confederation → 39 states, dominated by Austria
- ↳ replaced HRE
- ↳ France supports rivalries between Germans

### \* Growing Strength

- ↳ Zollverein → Econ. unity in German states
- ↳ Dismantled tariffs

- 18 million (1850) people
- ↳ strong military
- ★ Otto von Bismarck
- ↳ Junker    ↳ Conservative
- ↳ 1862 Kaiser Wilhelm I chose him as Prime Minister
- ↳ Blood & Iron → large army, expand territory through war
- ↳ Industrialization
- ↳ Realpolitik → Implemented social reform to keep conservative power

"Laws are like sausages, better not to be seen being made."

### Bismarck's Wars

- ★ War with Denmark 1864
- ↳ weakened Austrian influence    ↳ gained territory
- ★ Austro-Prussian War 1866
- ↳ 7 Weeks War    ↳ Prussia's modern military crushed them
- ↳ Austria removed from foreign affairs
- ↳ German Confed. → North German. Confed.
- ★ Franco-Prussian War 1870
- ↳ Bismarck manipulated Fr. into war
- ↳ France lost

### Results

- ↳ Germany    ↳ Wilhelm I becomes Kaiser
- ↳ France pays indemnity
- ↳ End of 2nd Fr. Empire (fall of Napoleon III)
- Temporary Paris Commune
- Creation of 3rd Republic → more suffrage
- ↳ Papal states → Italy
- ★ Overall Impact
- ↳ Disrupted balance of power
- ↳ New industrial w/ strong military power



## ★ Mass Politics & Welfare State

↳ Social welfare programs

□ Public schools □ Old age pensions □ Unemployment benefits

□ Bismarck was conservative → implemented reform to curb radical influence → Realpolitik

↳ Kulturkampf → increased state power over education & marriage (decreased Cath. Church)

↳ Universal manhood suffrage

↳ Opponents: Cath. Church, Social-Dem. Party

# ★ Mass Society & Modern Culture ★

## ★ Second Industrial Revolution 1870-1914

↳ Growth of Industrialization → Germany, Britain

↳ New industries

• Bessemer method → increased steel production

◦ Replaced iron ◦ stronger, lighter

◻ Skyscrapers ◻ Elevators ◻ Train tracks

## ★ New industries

↳ Chemical industry

◻ soaps, dyes, fertilizers, explosives ◻ German led

◦ Changed war & cleanliness

## ★ New sources of power

↳ Coal & steam replaced electricity, oil & gas

↳ Electricity → powered homes, machinery, streetcars, street lights

◦ Lessened night & day difference

## ★ New comms & transport

↳ Telephone ↳ Combustion engine → gas powered cars

## ★ Paris Transformed ★ → slums torn down

↳ Rebuilt, modern cities

## ★ New sources of hygiene

↳ Joseph Lister → Antiseptic surgery ↳ Louis Pasteur → Germ theory

↳ Florence Nightingale → modernized nursing

## ★ Growth of Consumerism

↳ Advertising ↳ Department stores ↳ Catalogs ↳ Mass Production

## ★ New jobs for women

↳ Telephone operator ↳ Typists ↳ Secretaries ↳ Clerks

◻ Women becoming nurses & doctors

## ★ Middle Class Lifestyle

↳ Want nice homes, education for children

↳ Travel & travel increase → more time, easier transport

↳ Sports to train physically

↳ Gov. starts to require education

★ Angle of the House → mother must make the house in order & nice  
◦ aka Cult of Domesticity

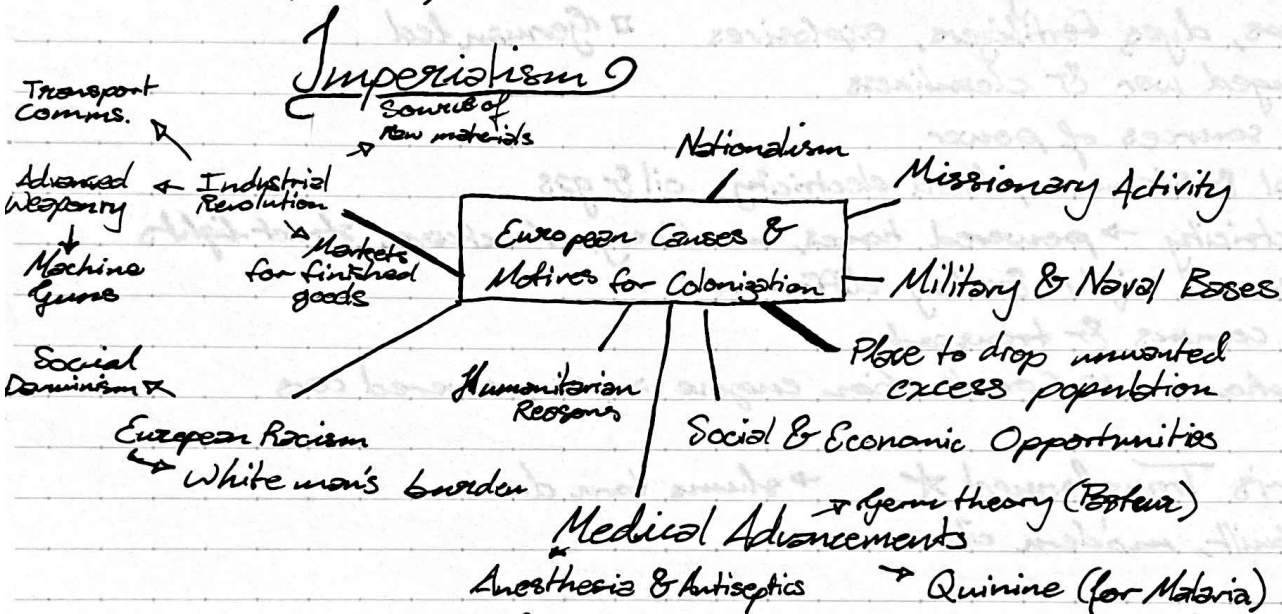
Feb 15 2024 **★ Age of Science, Age of Anxiety 1880-1930**

### ★ Positivism → 19th Century Thought

- Philosophy that science is key to thought & knowledge
- Emphasized rational & scientific analysis of nature & human affairs
- Led many Europeans to believe they were living in "Age of Progress"
- ▢ Believed science would solve world problems

### ★ Age of Anxiety

- Introduced new ideas that challenged long-held beliefs } Handout
- ▢ Darwin, Freud, Einstein



### ★ European Explorers in Africa

- 19th cen. Europeans map interior of Africa

### ★ Berlin Conference 1884-1885

- Established rules for conquering Africa & claiming authority

### ★ Africa 1890

- "Old Imperialism" → only acquired trading ports in Africa/Asia (15-16 c.)

### ★ Africa 1914

- "New Imperialism" → colonized with military force, exploited resources, imposed western values on "backwards" cultures (19-20 c.)

- Only Ethiopia & Liberia independent

↳ Italy failed conquering Ethiopia

### ★ British Empire 1920s

- Colonies to protect colonies

"The sun never sets on the British Empire"



# Effects of Imperialism

- Control in Asia, Africa, & Latin America
- Intensifies European tensions
- Cultural interactions & changes
  - ↳ Van Gogh & Japanese Prints
  - ↳ European education (ideas of Enlightenment)
  - ↳ Christianity (missionary work)
- Introduction of transportation infrastructure, public health
- Human rights abuses      • Economic exploitation
- Nationalist revolts Ex: Sepoy Rebellion (India), Boxer Rebellion (China)

<u>Method of Control</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Example</u>
Direct Rule	Complete foreign rule	French in Vietnam & Algeria
Indirect Rule	Own internal gov./admin under foreign control	British in India
Spheres of Influence	Foreign power has unfair trading privileges	China
Economic Influence	Independent but less developed country controlled by private business	Dole Fruit Co. (Hawaii) India      Latin America

## Imperialism - India

• "Britain's Crown Jewel"

↳ Opium, Spice Trade, tea, raw cotton

□ Destroyed India's cotton spinning econ.      □ Could not produce crops

↳ British East India Company ruling      1757-1858

□ Built infrastructure to transport resources out of India

↳ Sepoy Mutiny/Rebellion 1857

↳ British Raj 1858-1948

□ Brit. rule with local admin.      □ Spread of Eng. culture

↳ India national conference resists Western systems

• Cultural Influence

↳ English law      ↳ Cricket      ↳ Schools      ↳ Railroads      ↳ Telegraph

Feb 27 2024

## China: the Canton Trading System

- Canton: Port city in China, trade hub
  - ↳ Merchandise: China, silk, spices, tea
  - ↳ Emperor doesn't think foreigners have products of value  
Besides: Gold & Silver
- Change in boats: steamship → does not depend on wind
  - ↳ Can maneuver shallower waters
- Previously, China could stop ships & search/tax them

Decline of Qing → Imperialism → "Century of Humiliation"

- ↳ Opium shifted trade imbalance between Europe & China

## Opium Wars 1839-1860

- British smuggled in opium → with faster steamships
- Treaty of Nanking
  - ↳ Increase of Brit. econ. power over China (Brits. collect tariffs)
  - ↳ Hong Kong to Britain (99 yrs)

## Spheres of Influence 1850-1900

- ↳ Controlled by other countries (economically) → not colonized, unfair trade
- ↳ China lost authority to rule settled colonies → foreigners don't follow Chinese law → Boxer Rebellion
- ↳ US "Open Door" Policy → China open to all foreign powers

## Japan: Meiji Restoration 1878

- Tokugawa Falls
- Meiji Restore.: Modernization Effort
  - ↳ Industrialization → European culture (dress, music) → Imperialism

# Total War

## Causes:

• Serbian Nationalism • Imperialism • Militarism • Conflicting Alliances

Total War: All country's efforts are focused on war

- Heavily involves & impacts mass civilians
- Massive conscription
- Information is censored
- Econ. production & consumption controlled by gov., focused on war
- Civilians are targets, no restrictions on war

## How did Total War affect Europe?

- Women work in factories
- Most men go to battle
- Lots of propaganda

## A World War

- Troops & resources extracted by Europeans in colonies
- Fighting in Egypt
- ★ Middle East

- British support Arabs to arise
- Balfour Note (1917) → Arabs in Palestine promised autonomy if joined allies
- Britain declared sympathy for Zionism
- Arab revolts against Turks
- Broke down Ottomans' control in M.E.

## ★ US entry (1917)

- Sinking of Lusitania (1915) → Brit. passenger ship → with 8 Americans
- Germans promised would stop unrestricted sub. warfare
- Resumed in 1917
- Zimmerman Note (1917) alliance between Mexico & Germany → promises land to Mexico from US (taken by US)
- Troop reinforcements in US
- Industrialized ally
- Helped break deadlock/stalemate

## ★ Russian Revolution (1917)

- Treaty of Brest-Litovsk 1918

→ Peace with Germany → Germany focuses on Western Front

## ★ 1918 Influenza Pandemic

- 500 mill. infected, 50-100 mill. killed (5% of world pop)
- Originated in Kansas, spreads to world through troops



# WWI Casualties

- #1: Russia → Poor equipment
- #2: Germany → Surrounded by allies
- #3: Austria
- #4: France → Germany starts strong offences

## \* Paris Peace Conference, 1919

- Austria surrendered Nov. 3, 1918, Germany Nov. 11
- 5 powers control conference (Brit, France, Italy, Japan)
- League of Nations
  - international organization to prevent war
  - US never joins League of Nations
  - USSR in 1934 → Germany 1926 → No reserved military for LON

## \* Break down of Empires

- O.E. = Turkey & other independent states
- Austrian-Hungary = independent state
- Poland breaks from German territory
- Ottoman & German African colonies controlled by Brit. Fr. → LON

## \* Wilson's 14 points

- Checklist of ~~interst.~~ agreements to prevent future wars
- National self-determination
- Removed tariffs
- Increase world-wide democracy

## \* Impact on Germany

## The Great Depression

1929-1939

Mar. 14. 2024

## \* Dawes Plan 1924

- Meant to help Germany repay reparations
- US loaned to Germany
  - Germany repaid Fr. & Brit.
- Fr. & Brit. repay US war loans
- Leads to Great Depression in Europe → cycle of \$ stopped

## \* Impact

- World econ. dropped to 1/3 of beforehand
- German <sup>un</sup>employment grew by millions (~5 mill) → ~25% of pop.
- Tariffs enforced → decreased trade

## \* Impact on West

- undermined credibility due to economic collapse (& post war bitterness)
- Post war democracies which fell to Fascism:
  - Weimar Republic → Nazi Germany
  - Poland                      • Hungary                      • Romania
- US & UK implemented Keynesian Econ.
  - ↳ Increased gov. spending to stim. econ. (FDR's New Deal)

## \* USSR

- Largely insulated from crash
  - ↳ Most trade relations already broken off
  - ↳ Command economy, central planning (not market economy)

## \* Depression

- American investors withdraw money

## Age of Anxiety 1900-1939

\* Darwin → challenges God, church & Bible

\* Spencer → Social Darwinism → justified racism

\* Freud → psychology

\* Einstein → Theory of Relativity → Challenged Newtonian Physics  
↳ Questioned rational & orderly world

## \* Culture                      Depression follows War

- WWI → Europe feels pessimistic & disillusioned, end of progress  
↳ "lost generation"

• New democracies fail → fascism

• Freud, Darwin, & Einstein disrupt "ordered" universe

• Art, literature, philosophy conveyed new cynicism & uncertainty

↳ Art: Cubism, Futurism, Dadaism, Surrealism, Abstract, Modernism

↳ Lit: Animal Farm, 1984; Orwell

Ulysses & stream of consciousness; James Joyce

↳ Music: Dissonant sounds, minor keys

↳ Igor Stravinsky → rite of spring (riots after premier)

↳ Dmitri Shostakovich

# Russian Revolution & Civil War

## Revolution:

- Causes:
- Food shortages
  - Autocracy
  - Not industrialized
  - Social & economic inequality
  - High casualty in WWI
  - Land inequality
  - Food shortages
  - Rasputin

## February Revolution (March Revolution) 1917:

- Peace, land, bread → Lenin's slogan
- Food shortages → General strike
- Soldiers & police abandon Tsar
- ★ • March 1917, Nicholas II abdicated power to Duma ★
- Removal of military officers

## October, November Revolution 1917

- Trotsky (Red Army) overthrew Provisional gov. (Duma)
- New elections
  - Bolsheviks won only 29% → overthrew government (Alexander Kerensky & Mensheviks)
  - New Communist Party

## • Lenin's Reforms

- Land to peasants (no private prop.)
- Direct control of factories to local worker committees
- Peace with Germany

## Civil War 1917 - 1922

- Whites (Tsarists) v. Reds (Bolsheviks) v. Mensheviks (moderate)
- War & Communism (Lenin, Trotsky)
  - Nationalized all land
  - Took control of heavy industries
  - Ended private trade
  - Forced peasants to deliver food
  - Secret police (Cheka)
  - Trotsky - Red Army
- Over 2 mil. leave Russia
- USSR in 1922 → Communist State.

## New Econ. Policy 1921:

- Response to famine, deteriorating econ. in USSR



- Temporary compromise with capitalism
  - Small private business allowed } Keeps peasants motivated
  - Peasants keep excess of quotas
  - Still controlled large industry
- Farm & factory production improved
- Lenin dies 1924 → power struggle (Stalin v. Trotsky)

## Totalitarianism → Rise of Fascism: Italy

### • Rise of Fascism in Europe

- ↳ Postwar bitterness with Treaty of Versailles
- ↳ Alternative to communism
- ↳ Uncertain transitions to democracy (new in many countries)
- Not knowing of democracy's potential → blame for depression
- ↳ Economic instability, Great Depression Weimar Republic Hungary

### • Characteristics

- ↳ Authoritarian, nationalistic & militaristic right-wing form of gov.
- ↳ Totalitarian: new technologies used to influence population
- ↳ Rejected democratic institutions
- Black shirts → paramilitary force to support fascists (kill/beat-up opponents)
- ↳ March on Rome, 1922
- PM made <sup>to be</sup> Mussolini by Emmanuel III
- ↳ Outlaw all other political parties
- ↳ Murdered opposition's leader, led to outrage; so Mussolini suspends constitution

### • Limits of Rights & Freedoms

- ↳ Limits on speech & association
- ↳ Censorship on press → must support gov. & cath. church
- ↳ Restrictions on voting

### • Charismatic Leader

"Il Duce" → Benito Mussolini

### • Glorified War & Nationalism

- ↳ Invasion of Ethiopia, 1935
- Tested LoN (no response) □ Distracted from poor domestic response to Great Depression
- Redemption for loss in 1900s
- ↳ Spanish Civil War 1936-1937
- Training ground for Italian & German forces
- Guernica, small town, bombed in 1937
- Francisco Franco fascist ruler 1938-1973

### • Fear, Intimidation

↳ Secret Police COVRA: Organization for Vigilance & Repression of Anti-Fascism)

↳ Black Shirts

### • Propaganda, Education

↳ Physical education

↳ Cath. education in state school

↳ National Youth Group

### • Influence over public & personal life

↳ Encouraged large families. Tax on bachelors → awards for big families

### • 1 Treaty of Versailles

↳ Breed nationalism, resentment towards Europe → econ. collapse

↳ Hitler:

• 1933, withdrawn from LON

• 1935, openly began rearmament

• 1936, march on demilitarized Rhineland

### • 7 Weakness of Weimar Republic

↳ Signed treaty of Versailles

• Blamed for econ. collapse (Nazi propaganda)

### • 3 Econ collapse in Germany

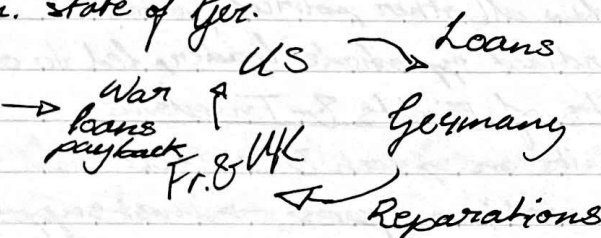
↳ Hyperinflation → reparations, shock of transition from war to normal

↳ Great depression worsened econ. state of Ger.

• Couldn't afford reparations

Dawes Act suspended

• Increased unemployment



### • 4 Hitler's Ideology "Mein Kampf"

↳ Der Führer "Absolute leader"

↳ Nationalism ↳ Lebensraum - living space

↳ Master race (Aryan) ↳ Anti-semitism → Holocaust

### • 5 Indoctrination, Propaganda

↳ Control of education & press } Hitler Youth, League of German Maidens

↳ Pro-nazi groups

↳ Jews & Communists as scapegoats

↳ Ultra-nationalistic

↓ • Physical Education  
• Racial Education

↳ Charismatic leaders → Adolf Hitler

• Joseph Goebbels → propaganda leader

• Leni Riefenstahl → film (propaganda) director

## • 6 Violence, Fear, Militarism

↳ Brownshirts (SA)

• Violence in streets

• Protection for rallies

↳ SA replaced with SS + Gestapo

↳ Violence against civilians, esp. Jews

• Kristallnacht

↳ Non-compliance → sent to labor camps

## • 7 Consolidation of power

↳ Promised voters national & economic recovery

↳ Discredited Weimar Republic

↳ Close to police & military

↳ Limits on freedom of speech & rights to assembly

↳ With power, changed laws to favor Nazi Party

• Outlawed political parties

• Restricted Communists & Jews

↳ Laws restricting Jewish ownership professions, relations, etc.

• Nuremberg laws, Star of David, forced relocation (ghettos)

↳ Hitler appointed Chancellor in 1933, legally

↳ Hitler granted emergency powers after fire at Reichstag, 1933

• Nazis behind fire

# WWII

## \* The Road to war: Japan

↳ 1931: attacks Manchuria & makes state puppet

↳ 1937: invades China & controls much of coast

## \* Germany

↳ Hitler & Versailles Treaty

• 1933 With drew from LoN

• 1935 openly began rearmament

• 1936 march on demilitarized Rhineland

↳ Lebensraum: Taking land for growth of Aryans



## ★ Appeasement

- ↳ Hitler takes land (give him what he wants to avoid war)
- ↳ Munich Agreement 1938

## ★ Czechoslovakia becomes part of 3rd Reich 1939

## ★ Nazi-Soviet Nonaggression Pact (1939)

- ↳ Hitler avoids two fronts in war
- ↳ Stalin promised territory

## ★ Germany invades Poland, Sep 1, 1939

- ↳ Blitzkrieg: Planes + tanks + troops
- ↳ Sep 3, UK & Fr. declare war
- ↳ Poland falls in 3 weeks

## ★ Axis Offensives 1939-1940:

- ↳ June 22 1940: France surrenders
  - North: occupied
  - South: Puppet state
  - French Resistance: "The Free French" - General Charles De Gaulle

## ★ Battle of Britain

- ↳ Hitler hopes to destroy RAF and morale
  - Air Battle
  - "The Blitz" → bombings
  - Axis reach height in 1942

## ★ Decline of Axis powers

### ↳ Operation Barbarossa: Hitler's Biggest Mistake

#### □ Invasion of Russia

- 3 pronged attack on Russia, broke nonaggression pact
- Resources and troops spread thin

### ↳ Road to Pearl Harbor

- Japan attacks 1941, after US limits oil & metal trade + bank
- US enters WWII

### ↳ Operation Overlord: D-day

- June 1944
- Allied invasion of Fr. at Normandy → surprise

#### □ Began Allies' defeat of Germany

- USSR resented slow pace to open another front → Cold War

### ↳ Liberation of Paris: Aug 25, 1944 → De Gaulle in triumph

## ★ End of War in Europe

### ↳ Sept. 8, 1943 → Italy surrenders

### ↳ May 7, 1945 → Germany surrenders (V-E day)

### ↳ Sept. 2, 1945 → Japan surrenders → Nagasaki, Hiroshima (Aug.)

# The Holocaust 1933-1945

No.

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## ★ Nazi Antisemitism

↳ Nazis classify Jews as race

□ Previous antisemitism defined Jews as practicing certain religion

★ Holocaust → 6 mil Jews, 6 mil others killed

↳ Genocide Jews, Roma, disabled, homosexuals

□ Targets minorities

↳ Series of phases → Final Solution

□ Restricting Rights:

• Begun with propaganda/indoctrination → removing rights:

• 1933 laws forbidding Jews to hold office

• Nuremberg Laws

• 1941 Yellow Stars (Germany)

□ Propaganda

• Jews blamed for Germany's problems

• Schools had race classes → highlighting antisemitism

→ □ Kristallnacht 1938

• Pogroms against Jews' businesses, synagogues, homes

• Over 7,000 Jewish businesses destroyed

• 30,000 Jewish men sent to concentration camps

□ Ghettoization 1939

• Jews sent to Jewish neighborhoods

• Ex: Warsaw Ghetto • Scarce resources, poor sanitization

| ▲ Warsaw Ghetto Uprising, 1943

□ Final Solution 1941-1945

• Increased intensity of killing

• Mass killing squads

• Death Camps: Auschwitz-Birkenau, Treblinka

# Apr 12 2023 The Cold War 1945-1991

## ★ WWII - Peace for Germany

### ↳ Germany divided

□ East Germany - Soviet control □ West Germany - US, Fr., Brit.

### ↳ Some reparations, but aid funding to rebuild

□ Wanted to make friendly state

### ↳ Nuremberg Trials

□ Punished Nazi officials for crimes against humanity

## ★ Ideological Struggle

### ↳ Capitalist democracies vs. centrally planned, communist states

• Democracy • Freedom of

• Right to vote speech

• Religion • Individual rights

↳ • Individual right to property

• Accumulate wealth

• Supply & demand

• communism • limited representation

• few individual rights • No free speech

• concentrated power → dictator power

• Communist → Gov. owned property

• No private property

• Redistribute wealth & resources

## ★ Iron Curtain

### ↳ Imaginary border dividing control of territory between East & West

### ↳ Satellite Nations

□ States influenced by USSR, technically independent

Ex: East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia

## ★ Causes

### ↳ Weakening of W. Europe → rise of superpowers: US & USSR

### ↳ USSR felt isolated during WWII

### ↳ Ideological differences

## ★ Methodologies

### ↳ Espionage

### ↳ Arms Race & Space Race (Nuclear Power)

• Atomic bomb (US 1945, USSR 1949)

• Hydrogen bomb (US 1952, USSR 1953)

### ↳ M.A.D. - Mutually Assured Destruction

## ★ Anti-nuclear Weapons protests 1960s & 1970s

## ★ Policy of Containment

• Keep Communism where it was

• Domino Theory - if one country became communist, others around would too

## ★ Globalization

### ↳ Ideological competition for "Third World" (not aligned to US or USSR)

### ↳ Investment, \$Aid

• "Hot Wars" • Korea (1950-1953)

• Vietnam (1945-1973)

• Afghanistan (1979)



## ★ Alliances

- ↳ Political & Economic alliances led to the polarization of Europe & World
- ↳ NATO (1949-now): North Atlantic Treaty Organization (30 members) "West"
- ↳ Warsaw Pact: USSR & East
- ↳ Marshall Plan
  - US aid (\$13 bil) to reconstruct European countries & keep them from communism
  - Western & Central European economies recover
- ↳ Truman Doctrine

## ★ Berlin Blockade & Airlift 1948-1949

- ↳ Keeps West from shipping food & resources by land or water
- ↳ West flies food & supplies into Berlin

## ★ Berlin Wall 1961-1989

- ↳ Separated E. & W. Berlin to keep Easteners from escaping into West
- ↳ Revolutions → reunified Germany

## ★ Khrushchev 1953-1964

- ↳ De-Stalinization
  - Decrease secret police • Closed gulags • More freedom of speech, press
  - Shift econ. of industrial to consumer goods (diff. from 5 year plans)
- ↳ Eastern Europe
  - De-stalinization → hope for freedom → wave of strikes → waves crushed (tanks)
  - In satellite USSR states and member states

## Era of Brezhnev (1964-1982)

- Communist hard-liner
- Increased military spending
- Economic stagnation
- "Brezhnev doctrine" - USSR will intervene in satellite states if yes there are revolts

## ★ Prague Spring, 1968

- ↳ Short lived reforms
  - Increased freedom of press, democratic reforms
  - Soviet reforms & revolts → invasion

## ★ Détente in US & USSR

- ↳ Cold War policy of 1970s
- ↳ "Peaceful coexistence" → still cautious of one another
- ↳ Strategic Arms Limitation Talks "SALT"
- ↳ Anti-ballistic missile treaty, 1972

## ★ Gorbachev Era (1985-1991)

### ↳ Perestroika & Glasnost

- "Glasnost" → openness of press, etc.
  - Democratic elements
  - Liberalization
- "Perestroika" → restructuring of economy
  - Moving away from communism → capitalism
- Contributes to fall of USSR (Less power in party)

### ★ Hungary

1989

- ↳ Proclaimed itself independent republic
- ↳ Gorbachev doesn't want to lose human life → no intervention

### ★ Poland

- ↳ Began as docks trade union
- ◻ Supported by Pope John Paul II (Polish Pope who made Catholic reforms)
  - Changed Mass from Latin
- ↳ Solidarity won elec. in 1989, no communist rule

### ★ Czechoslovakia Velvet Revolution, 1989

- ↳ End of one-party rule → beginnings of democratic rule

### ★ Romanian Revolution

- ↳ Very bloody → Communists Romanians don't want to step down

### ★ Collapse of USSR, 1991

- ↳ Cost of protecting and maintain Soviet & satellite states high
- ↳ Defense spending
- ↳ Opening-up domestic policies → demands for freedom
- ↳ Attempted coup by Communist hard-liners
- ↳ Boris Yeltsin, President of Russian Republic, thwarted coup
- ↳ Dec. 25, 1991 Gorbachev resigns, Yeltsin becomes first president of Russian Federation

### ★ Capitalism 101

- ↳ Legally, every Russian citizen issued vouchers for GDP
- ↳ People close to Yeltsin collected vouchers (knew actual value)
  - ◻ Acquired state enterprises → more familiar with capitalism
  - ◻ Became very rich overnight

# Decolonization 1945-1975

No.

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## \* Colonial Empires Fell Post-WWII

- ↳ 1947-1962 almost every colonial territory gained independence
- ↳ Colonies influenced by West → nationalism, equality
- ↳ Destruction of Europe in WWII
- ↳ Decline of European prestige
- ↳ Either peaceful transitions or violent
- ↳ Cold War encouraged proxy wars

## \* South & East Asia

↳ India, 1947

□ Gandhi → Non-violent & civil disobedience, hunger strikes

□ Salt March, 1930

◦ Indians march to sea to harvest salt → against British law

↳ British beat them → British look brutal

↳ Vietnam War (1945-1975)

□ Sought independence from French

□ became Cold War "hot war" with US entry

## \* Middle East & North Africa

↳ Palestine & Israel

□ Brit. submits Palestine to UN → Israel in 1948

↳ Egypt

□ Brit. protectorate □ Egyptian gov. nationalizes Suez canal

↳ US supports

↳ Algeria 1954-1962

□ Large French population → very bloody

□ Algerian Liberation front

↳ Sub-Saharan Africa

□ South Africa

◦ 1961 - independent republic

◦ Nelson Mandela

◦ Apartheid system until 1990

↳ freedom leader

↳ Ex. laws: Δ Population registration act

→ categorize people into 4 races

Δ Pass laws: People of color must carry ID if 16+

## \* Effects

↳ Bloody wars ↳ Ethnic & nationalist discontent

↳ Migrant workers to Europe & US ↳ Independence of colonies



No.

Date

## Important Dates

1453 - Ottoman Empire takes over Byzantine Empire

1789 - French revolution

1815 - Napoleon

1848 - Revolts