

AP Euro - Study Guide (2nd Semester)

Napoleon, Industrial Revolution,
Unification/Nationalism, Imperialism,
World War I, Russian Revolution, Totalitarianism

~~~~~ Napoleonic Era (1799-1815) ~~~~~

Why Napoleon was accepted by the French people:

- 1) actor syndrome - he knew how to work a crowd, rose to the occasion
 - was a favorite of the soldiers, being a soldier himself
 - well respected for fighting with his men
- 2) skillful politician - somewhat Machiavellian
- 3) military genius
- 4) the 'main man of opportunity' - good timing
 - 1799- Directory was a dictatorship, not well liked; the coup d'état was seen as a good, necessary thing
- 5) he was very passionate

Coup d'état - overthrow of a government

- Napoleon & Co. ousted the Directory in 1799

Continental System - blockade against English goods

- continental countries weren't self-sufficient without British goods
- issued by the Berlin & Milan decrees
- English counter - blockaded French goods
 - worked because England had many colonies from which to get alternate goods

Treaty of Paris (1815) - terms imposed on France by the Grand Alliance after Napoleon's 100 days

- France allowed to keep any land it held in 1790; had to pay 700 million francs

Louis XVIII - restored to the throne in 1814

- issued the Constitutional Charter - accepted many revolutionary changes & guaranteed civil liberties
- old, ugly, crippled by gout

Abbe Sieyes - "Confidence from below, authority from above"

- thought firm rule was more appealing than liberty & popular politics after the chaos of the French Revolution

Lazare Carnot - military strategist

- wanted to see a united, defended France
- former Director in the Committee of Public Safety

-joined Napoleon @ the battle of Waterloo

Fouché - organized a system of spies, which kept thousands of citizens under constant surveillance

St. Helena - small island off the coast of Africa where Napoleon was permanently exiled after his defeat at Waterloo and the site of his death

Elba - small island off the coast of Italy where Napoleon was exiled after his defeat in the Battle of Leipzig and abdication

Josephine - Napoleon's Austrian wife

Last 100 days of Napoleon - after his escape from Elba until Waterloo

Concordat of Bologna (1801)

- Church wanted the return of Church land taken during the French Revolution and interest
- Catholicism made the official religion of France
 - Napoleon allowed religious freedom to Huguenots
- French ruler chooses the Catholic bishop & pays clergy
 - made clergy more loyal to France than to the papacy

Law Codes - Civil Code of 1804

- reasserted the idea that all male citizens are equal before the law & absolute security of wealth & private property
- 1802-1812 - 4 huge books with everything from business law to constitutional law

Bank of France - established by Napoleon

- served the interests of the state and financial oligarchy

Napoleon's Grand Empire:

- 1) France - core part; including Belgium, Holland, some Italian & German territory
- 2) dependent satellite kingdoms - ruled by his family members
- 3) independent, but allied states - Austria, Prussia, Russia

Nicknames of Napoleon - 'Little Corporal' & Corsican general

Quadruple Alliance - Great Britain, Russia, Prussia, Austria

- created by the Treaty of Chaumont

Russian Invasion:

- originally planned to go during the summer, ended up going in winter
- decided to invade in 1812 because:
 - England was at war with America in the War of 1812
 - wanted to punish Alexander I for not upholding the blockade of British goods

Battle Losses:

Trafalgar - 1804 - naval battle near southern Spain

- French navy was larger than British, but Admiral Nelson made skillful maneuvers
- British were able to get supplies because they controlled the Strait of Gibraltar; could also dock in Portugal
- stopped French ships from passing through the Strait

Leipzig -1813 - while retreating from Russia

- against the Grand Alliance (Prussia, Austria, UK, Holland)
- exiled to Elba

Waterloo - 1815 - last battle in a large field in Belgium

- outmaneuvered by Wellesley, duke of Wellington, and Blucher
- didn't stay in Paris & wait for the battle to come to him
- opened himself up to being surrounded
- exiled to St. Helena

Battle Victories

- 1800 - Marengo - against the Italians
- 1805 - Austerlitz - neutralizes Austria, makes it an ally
- 1806 - Jena - neutralizes the German states
 - organizes the Confederation of the Rhine - easier for administrative, economic, and military purposes
 - weakens Austrian empire
- 1807- Friedland - neutralizes the Prussians
 - Peace of Tilsit (1807) - negotiated w/Alexander I
 - Prussia loses half of its population while Russia accepts Napoleon's reorganization of western & central Europe

Principles of the Congress of Vienna:

- 1) redrawing the map of Europe - being faithful to separate cultures
 - clearly in favor of the Great Powers (i.e. Milan & Venice become part of the Austrian empire)
- 2) in favor of restoration
 - restoring the old dynasties from before the French Revolution (liberal ideology) and Napoleon
- 3) conservatism/status quo
 - the way things are that work - no change - just maintaining the status quo
- 4) balance of power
 - was in favor of France for 200 years (Louis XIV-Napoleon) and other countries wanted to restore it to equality
- 5) didn't want the growth of nationalism/liberalism

Leaders of the Congress of Vienna:

- Prussia - Hardenburg
- England - Castlereagh
- France - Talleyrand
- Russia - Alexander I - had an idea for world peace, war should be outlawed
 - Holy Alliance (1815)- formed by Russia, Prussia, & Austria

- repressed all liberal & revolutionary movements
- Austria - Metternich - very conservative; defended the rights & privileges of the nobility
 - against liberalism; blamed revolutionaries for stirring up lower classes

Carlsbad Decrees - issued by Metternich

- required the German states to root out subversive ideas in newspapers & universities
- established permanent committee of spies & informers

Metternich's system:

- worked in the short term, not in the long term (revolutions of 1848)
- backlash: a spirit of nationalism was aroused in diff. countries, which lead to the unification of Europe

Romanticism in literature

- characterized by a belief in emotional exuberance, unrestrained imagination, spontaneity in life & art
- enchanted by nature
- more poetry than prose
 - William Wordsworth & Samuel Taylor Coleridge
 - wrote *Lyrical Ballads* - poetry was of ordinary speech instead of being flowery; endowed simple subjects with majesty (i.e. daffodils)
 - harshly criticized
 - Walter Scott - Scottish poet & novelist
 - recreated the spirit of bygone ages & great historical events
 - influenced by Johann Wolfgang von Goethe - German poet who wrote *Gotz von Berlichingen*

Delacroix - French romantic painter

- master of dramatic & colorful scenes that stir emotion
- Liberty Leading the People* - celebrated the nobility of popular revolution

Mary Wollstonecraft - *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman*

- wanted to eliminate sexual inequality against women
- advocated coeducation - make better wives & mothers, better citizens, and economically independent people

English Chartists - goal was political democracy

- key demand: that all men should be given the right to vote

~~~~~ **Industrial Revolution (1700-1900)** ~~~~~

Domestic System - making goods in the home; putting out  
- apprentice (for 8-12 yr) -> journeyman -> master

Factory System - machinery  
- factories built in large cities (Liverpool, Manchester, London, etc.)

Why the Industrial Revolution started in England :

- the nature of the British government - stable, democratic, constitutional; encouraged inventors
- resources in abundance - iron ore, coal (black gold), trees
  - water & canals, rivers near the growing cities
  - manpower - unskilled laborers, cheap factory workers; factory owners, bankers
- wealth - in money, colonies, trade routes, ideas, people, time, energy, knowledge
  - healthy competition
- relative peace - every war England fought was off English soil
  - allows agricultural advancements
  - no worrying over the war, free to concentrate on making new technologies, other development
- promotion of literacy - with more education, more & better inventions

Laissez-Faire Doctrine - unrestricted private enterprise and no government interference in the economy

Growth of Middle Classes - caused by the raise in wages, prices, more rights  
- free enterprise lead to

Principles of Capitalism - free enterprise & competition leads to a self-regulating market

Factory Act of 1833 - limited the factory workday for children b/t nine and thirteen to 8 hours and limited adolescent work hours to 12  
- prohibited factory employment of children under 9

The Mines Act -1842 - prohibited underground work for all women & some boys under 10; most women pleased with it  
- eliminated women f/several occupations and limited opportunity

10 Hours Act - often viewed as the most important in improving conditions for the working class

Voting Act of 1832 - Bill that expanded the influence of the middle class & Whig support in Congress

Combination Acts - 1799- Parliament outlawed unions & strikes  
- repealed in 1824

Frederich List - growth of modern industry is of utmost importance because

manufacturing was the primary means of increasing people's well-being and relieving their poverty

Fulton's "Folly" - 'Clermont'- steamboat - 1820's - American

Progressive Income Tax - tax on income at a marginal rate that increases with the level of income

Alexander Graham Bell - telephone - 1860's, 70's

Bessemer - steel blast furnace, rid iron of its impurities

Darwin - all life had gradually evolved from a common ancestral origin in an unending "struggle for survival"

- On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection*: influenced by Malthus, said that chance differences are why some species die and some don't
- reinforced the teachings of secularists like Comte and Marx who dismissed religion in favor of agnostic materialism

Robert Owen - self-made cotton manufacturer; combined firm discipline with concern for the health, safety, & hours of his workers

- organized one of the most visionary early national unions: the Grand National Consolidated Trades Union
- raised his age of employment and promoted education for children

Volta - physics dude, made advancements in electrochemistry (such as electrophorus and the Voltaic pile)

Stephenson - steam locomotive named 'Rocket'; leads to railroad system

Brahms - German composer, one of the major composers of the 19th century

- works combine the best of the classical and romantic schools

Verdi - Italian opera composer; two works: Rigoletto and Aida

Nightingale - pioneered in nursing and hospital reforms

Jethro Tull - seed drill

Georges Hegel - German philosopher - dialectic

- process where progress is made by the resolution of conflicting ideas (synthesis & antithesis) which produces a new reality
- history is "ideas in motion": each age is characterized by a dominant set of ideas

Karl Marx - founder of Marxism

- wrote *The Communist Manifest* with Engels
- called for the rise of the proletariats to overthrow the middle classes

- "Working men of all countries, unite!"
- following Ricardo, said profits were really wages stolen from the workers
- founded First International of socialists to spread his doctrines: failed
- formed Second International, lasted till 1914
- soon, socialists were combining radical rhetoric with sober action
- urged young people to listen to an "inner voice" and not be misled by the lure of ambition or money

Charles Dickens - exposed the pitfalls of industrialism & capitalism (i.e. Scrooge)  
 - negative & positives of the streets of London - paid by the word  
 - used as a source by Parliament

McCormick - reaper - 1840: wealthiest man in all of England  
 - son Cyrus Jr. founded the Chicago Tribune

David Ricardo - iron law of wages - people should only earn enough to survive in the market  
 - eventually thrown out because owners decidedly biased & the value of the worker not being met

Thomas Malthus - argued that population would always tend to grow faster than food supply  
 - suggested pop. checks from marrying late, disease, war, and famine  
 - wrote *Essay on the Principle of Population*

Morse - telegraph - Morse code  
 - 1<sup>st</sup> message: What hath God wrought

Proletariats - working class; Marx: will overthrow the bourgeoisie

J.S. Mill - pleaded eloquently for the practical and moral value inherent in safeguarding individual difference and unpopular opinions  
 - On Liberty  
 - leading heir to Benthamite tradition  
 - probed the problem of how to protect the rights of individuals and minorities in the emerging age of mass electoral participation

Adam Smith - Wealth of Nations - capitalism  
 - founded modern economics; highly critical of mercantile theory  
 - much preferred the "invisible hand" of self-regulating market  
 - laissez-faire  
 - government should limit itself to 3 duties: defense against a foreign invasion, civil order with courts & police protection, public works and institutions that couldn't adequately profit private investors

Freidrich Engels - colleague of Marx

- 1844: *The Condition of the Working Class in England*: blistering indictment of the middle classes; charged them with "mass murder" and "robbery"
- considered new poverty of industrial workers to be worse than old poverty of agriculture and cottage work

Feodor Dostoevski - dealt with the emotional & destructive elements of father-son relationships

- *The Brothers Karamazov* - 4 sons work knowingly & unknowingly to destroy their father

Sigmund Freud - Austrian who founded psychoanalysis

- human behavior is motivated by unconscious emotional needs whose nature & origins are kept f/conscious awareness by 'defense mechanisms'
- much of unconscious psychological energy is repressed sexual energy
- 'id'-irrational subconscious
- 'superego'- constrained, moral conscience
- 'ego'-how one actually behaves, personality
- Oedipus complex-looking for a relationship w/someone possessing qualities similar to those of their mother
  - son's instinctive competition vs. the father for the mother's love/attention

Pankhursts - Emmeline and her daughters Christabel and Sylvia

- founded the **Women's Social and Political Union**
- motto: "Deeds, not words"
- smashed windows, interrupted
- militant female suffragists; wanted women to be able to vote & participate in the government

Eli Whitney - cotton gin; an abolitionist who wanted to end slavery

- in reality, the invention produced more cotton, increased slavery

Edmund Cartwright - power loom

James Watt - refined the steam engine

James Hargreaves - spinning jenny

Marxists -followers of Marx, linked together in international organizations (see "Marx")

Edwin Chadwick - believed that disease could be prevented by cleaning the urban environment

- battled the *miasmatic theory* that people contract disease from bad odors
- his report became the basis of England's first public health law, which created a national health board & gave cities authority to build modern sanitary systems

Louis Pasteur - French chemist who developed **germ theory**

- fermentation depends on the growth of living organisms & the activity of these organisms can be suppressed by heating the beverage - process of *pasteurization*

Joseph Lister - connected aerial bacteria and open wounds

- chemical disinfectant applied to wounds: antiseptic principle

Eugene Delacroix - greatest and most moving French romantic painter

- master of dramatic, colorful scenes that stir the emotions
- *Liberty Leading the People* celebrates the nobility of popular revolution

Ludwig van Beethoven - used contrasting themes and tones to produce dramatic conflict and inspiring resolutions

- tremendous range: symphonies, chamber music, sonatas, an opera, songs
- leading concert pianist
- became deaf but kept composing and exploited the full richness of the piano

Chopin - Polish romantic composer and pianist

- music characterized by exquisite melody of great originality, refined –often adventurous – harmony, subtle rhythm, and poetic beauty
- mostly wrote works for the piano

Van Gogh - Dutch expressionist painter of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century

- expressionism: color, line, & brush stroke used to show the artist's emotional response to the subject rather than describe it accurately
- mentally ill; cut off his own ear

Romanticism -characterized by a belief in emotional exuberance, unrestrained imagination, and spontaneity in art & life

- believed that full development of one's unique human potential was the supreme purpose to life
- driven by sense of unlimited universe & a yearning for the unattained, the unknown, the unknowable

Georges Haussman - French city planner who broadened the streets of Paris & incorporated parks

Realism in Literature - simply observation & recording, letting the facts speak for themselves

Realist authors:

- Emile Zola- criticized for pornography, corruption of morals
- de Balzac- *the Human Comedy* - pictures urban society as grasping, amoral, and brutal, characterized by a Darwinian struggle for wealth & money
- Gustave Flaubert- *Madame Bovary* - portrays provincial middle class as petty, smug, hypocritical
- Thomas Hardy- *Tess of the D'Urbervilles* - depict men & women frustrated and crushed by fate and bad luck

- Leo Tolstoy- *War and Peace* - central message: human love, trust, and everyday family ties are life's enduring values

## ~~~~~ Unification & Nationalism (1860's-70's) ~~~~~

### Otto von Bismarck - The 'Iron Chancellor'

- 'iron': tough-minded, favored industrialization
- against military personnel (found them boring); found warfare too costly
- used war only to benefit the unification of Germany under Prussia
  - named Germany not Prussia b/c the name wasn't worth the fight against other Germans (i.e. Saxons, Bavarians, etc.)
- implemented social reforms to placate workers so that they wouldn't be tempted by socialism
  - 1<sup>st</sup> European nation w/worker's compensation
- born a Junker - eastern Prussian aristocracy
  - wanted them to maintain their power, military pride & prowess
- taught diplomats that wars can be short, easy, & profitable
- religious policy: welcomed Protestants & Jews, but against Catholics
  - later allied the monarchist party w/the Catholic party to battle the Socialists - shows his trickery by first being against a side & the allying with it
- Iron & Blood speech - famous speech where Bismarck said that great changes could only be made by iron & blood
- machinery/technology & war

### Dual Monarchy - Ausgleich - established in 1866 after Austrian defeat in war

- in 1850's- Austria had ruled Hungary as a conquered territory & Francis Joseph had tried to centralize the state & Germanize the language & culture
- 1866- Magyars gained virtual independence for Hungary
  - each half dealt with their own minorities independently
- joined only by a monarch, & common ministries for finance, defense, and foreign affairs
- Hungary: Magyar nobility reinstate the constitution of 1847, dominate peasantry & minorities
  - only wealthiest 1/4 of males could vote
  - laws promoting use of Hungarian language in schools & gov. were resented, esp. by Croats & Romanians

### English Reform Bills of 1832 & 1867:

- 1832- the House of Commons made the all-important legislative body
  - House of Lord could be controlled w/the threat of adding more lords
  - new industrial areas gained representation
  - increased the # of voters
- 1867- Disraeli & the Conservatives extend the vote to all middle-class males & the best paid workers

nationalism - feelings of loyalty & devotion to ones country, patriotism

-vital during the national unifications, used as extra motivation

Marxism - philosophy of Karl Marx

- bourgeoisie's turn to cede to socialism of revolutionary workers
- socialism synthesized with intellectual currents of his day

liberalism - individual human rights and government by the people, personal freedoms such as freedom to worship, freedom of speech & press, etc.

militarism - use of military force and war to accomplish political goals  
-well used by Bismarck

Re-Insurance Treaty - b/t William II of Germany & Russia

Italian Unification:

- the Pope - Pius IX- writes *Syllabus of Errors* - totally against unification and denounced rationalism, socialism, separation of church & state, religious liberty, anything modern
- Victor Emmanuel - originally the King of Sardinia, later becomes king of Italy  
-ruled a parliamentary democracy
- Cavour - at first, sought unity for just northern, central Italy  
-worked for a secret diplomatic alliance w/Napoleon III against Austria so that he could reclaim Milan & Venice, which had been put under Austria by Metternich's reorganization  
-betrayed by Napoleon III - peace at Villafranca - Sardinia only got Lombardy, the area around Milan
- as Garibaldi moved for Naples & Rome, Cavour sent Sardinian forces to occupy most of the Papal states
- organized a plebiscite in the conquered territories; people voted to join the northern states & form a united Italy
- Mazzini - preached a centralized democratic republic based on universal male suffrage & the will of the people  
-remembered the mistake of the Revolutions of 1848  
-founded Young Italy
- Garibaldi - revolutionary, leader of the 'Red Shirts'  
-hero of Italy, abolitionist  
-cemented Naples w/the Kingdom of the 2 Sicilies & united the northern & southern Italian provinces  
-temporary ruler of Sicily & Naples - introduced free education & tentative reforms; disbanded the Jesuits & nationalized their land

3 Wars that cement German Unification:

-Danish War (1864):

- background: previously, had to go by Scandinavia to get f/the North to the Baltic Sea, but the Danes build the Kiel Canal through the provinces of Holstein & Schleswig to connect them
- Schleswig & Holstein were Danish states, but spoke a German dialect
- Bismarck allies w/Austria to defeat the Danes & gain control of the canal

- Austria ends up w/Schleswig
- Austro-Prussian War (1866) - 7 Weeks War:
  - Bismarck cements central Germanic states, gets Hanover & Schleswig
  - set up Austria by allying w/the during the Danish War
  - easy Prussian victory because:
    - military prowess - strategies, leadership, technology (railroads), well trained soldiers, weapons (needle gun, repeating rifle)
    - Austria leaders still based on status, heredity; Prussian based on competency & merit
    - Prussian strategist, Commander in chief of army - Helmut von Moltke
    - Minister of War - Konrad von Roon
    - scrupulous Prussian economy based on capitalism
  - Bismarck doesn't allow William I to enter Vienna & destroy the empire; knows they will need help later against the French
- Franco-Prussian War (1870-71):
  - background: there were factions of the Reichstag that were satisfied w/the empire in 1867- w/o the southern states
  - Napoleon III made the emperor in 1852 by a plebiscite
  - Napoleon's blunders before war:
    - cheating empress Eugenie
    - loss of Suez Canal to England and Disraeli thanks to Baron Rothchild, who Eugenie was cheating on him with
    - Mexican fiasco (early/mid 1860's) - attempt @ imperialism
      - Santa Ana defeated & rebels in mountains so Mexico City was unoccupied
      - France claims Mexico & occupies the city with a/b 3000 soldiers; violation of the Monroe Doctrine, but the US was in the Civil War
      - makes Maximilien, nephew of Francis Joseph of Austria, emperor of Mexico to get Austria as ally
    - 1864- Civil War ends, President Grant warns the French to leave before the US declares war
    - Maximilien doesn't leave, killed by the people, Austria becomes enemy of France
  - Treaty of Frankfurt (1871) - cements German unification
    - Germany cedes Alsace & Lorraine
    - German troops occupied France until a new gov. was set up
    - European balance of power shifts in favor of the Germans, so they're rivals w/England now
      - forces England & France to ally against Germany

Causes of decline of liberalism (1880-1905) - rise of the other -isms

EMS Telegram - from William I of Germany to Napoleon III

- originally was to placate France & assure them that Hohenzollern wasn't going to take the Spanish throne
- altered by Bismarck - makes Prussia seem forceful in putting a German on

the throne, provokes France

- France attacks, is the aggressor, gets no sympathy f/other nations
- Napoleon II leads battle of Sedan, captured, put in prison in Berlin

#### Realpolitik:

- Bismarck - see under 'Otto von Bismarck'
- Cavour - secret political alliance w/Napoleon III against Austria
- Metternich -
- Disraeli - British Prime Minister

#### Non-realpolitik:

- Mazzini - see under 'Italian Unification'
- Gladstone - Liberal prime minister - introduced bills to give Ireland self-government in 1886 & 1893
- Alexander II - ruled f/1855-1881
  - defeat in Crimean war forced Russia to modernize
  - freed the serfs in 1861
  - peasants then had collective responsibility in payments for land, but didn't change old habits & attitudes
  - zemstvo - local assembly, elected by 3-class system of towns, peasant villages, noble landowners
    - remained subordinate to traditional bureaucracy & nobility
  - more successful reform of legal system, established independent courts & equality before law
- Garibaldi - completely nationalistic, only wanted to unify the nation

#### 1877 3<sup>rd</sup> French Republic - lead by Adolphe Thiers, who became the President

- Leon Gambetta - preached a republic of truly equal opportunity
- trade unions fully legalized & France acquired colonial empire
- 1879 & 86 - free compulsory education for girls & boys; secular republican education
- encouraged young teachers to get married & guaranteed that they would be in the same school

Realism - simply observation & recording, letting the facts speak for themselves

#### Dreyfus Case - Alfred Dreyfus was a Jewish captain in the French army

- falsely accused & convicted of treason
- one side: army, anti-Semites, most Catholics
- other side: civil libertarians & most radical republicans
- eventually declared innocent w/the help of Zola
- revived republican feeling against the Church - b/t 1901 & '05 - all ties b/t the Church & the French gov. were severed

#### Crimean War(1853-1856) - began as a dispute b/t France & Russia over who should protect certain Christian shrines in Ottoman Empire

- fighting was concentrated in the Crimean peninsula
  - Russia's transportation network of rivers & wagons failed to supply the armies well

-Russia badly defeated by France & England, aided by Sardinia & the Ottoman Empire

Kulturkampf - 'struggle for civilization' - Bismarck's attack on the Catholic Church

Zollverein - German customs union

- founded in 1834 to stimulate trade & increase the revenues of member states
- tariff duties were substantially reduced so that Austria's highly-protected industry could not bear to join
  - Austria tried & failed to destroy it by inducing southern German states to leave it
- by 1853- all German states except Austria had joined
- middle class & business groups were enriching themselves & finding economic reasons to bolster their support of unification

Mazzini's Duties of Man - man needs to:

- 1)be educated - literate
- 2)work
- 3)vote

Paris Commune - proclaimed in March 1871 as a response by angry Parisians to the loss of Alsace & Lorraine to Germany

- leaders wanted to govern Paris without interference f/the conservative countryside
- crushed by Thiers & the army, over 20,000 people killed

Cavour's deal at Plombieres - made with Napoleon III

- Plombieres - a French spa resort town
- they make the agreement for France to help Italy against Austria to get Milan & Venice back in exchange for France getting Savoy

Carnorra - first Italian mafia

Risorgimento - Garibaldi's slogan to unite Italy

- means 'resurgence' of Italian pride & nationalism

Young Italy - nationalistic group formed by Mazzini

Carbonari - secret society formed by Garibaldi

- more proactive than Mazzini's Young Italy

Lo Stivale - The Boot (Italy)

4 Southern Germanic states - Baden, Bavaria, Darmstadt, Württemberg

Emmeline Pankhurst - Emmeline and her daughters Christabel and Sylvia

- founded the **Women's Social and Political Union**
- motto: "Deeds, not words"

- smashed windows, interrupted meetings
- militant female suffragists; wanted women to be able to vote & participate in the government

Karl Lueger - mayor of Vienna f/1897-1910 - combined anti-Semitic rhetoric w/calls for "Christian socialism" & municipal ownership of basic services  
 -appealed to German lower class (including Hitler)

Evolutionary Socialism - by Edward Bernstein - 1899

- argued that Marx's predictions of ever-greater poverty for workers & ever-greater concentration of wealth in fewer hands had been proved false
- comes at a time when gradual improvement, not revolution, was the primary goal of the German trade union
- Revisionism - an effort by various socialists to update Marxian doctrines to reflect the realities of the time

Reichstag - lower house of the German Diet  
 -Bundestag - upper house

Russia (modernization & industrialization):

- Sergei Witte - minister of Finance f/1892-1903 - government doubled the network of state owned railroads
- established high protective tariffs to build industry
- Jan. 1905- workers gather in front of Winter Palace in St. Petersburg to present a petition to tsar Nicholas II
- led by Father Gapon, a trade unionist priest
- troops opened fire - "Blood Sunday" massacre - turned the workers against the tsar
- Oct. 1905- tsar issued the October Manifesto
- grants full civil rights & promised a popularly elected duma (parliament) w/real legislative power
- before opening of first Duma, issue the Fundamental Laws, which gave the tsar the power to veto, seen as a step backward

## ~~~~~ Imperialism (mid 1800's-WWI) ~~~~~

Fundamental Causes:

### 1) Nationalism

- British Empire builder - Benjamin Disraeli
- well known British generals - Kitchener, Wolsley-> built the Queens' Highway f/Atlantic Coast to Central Africa
- Germany behind Britain in empire building
- Fernando Crispi - prime minister of unified Italy - instead of working on domestic reform, wanted to colonize
- 1896- loss @ Adowa, defeated by the Ethiopians

### 2) Economics

- competition for markets: the need for raw materials, markets, vacation spots for the wealthy

- Rothchild - wealthy English banking family
- Favre - French banker - financed many of France's foreign ventures
- dollar diplomacy - used economic influence to pressure political, social, military areas
  - threat of blockades, loss of trade
  - used by the English, Germans, Americans

### 3) Humanitarianism

- some sincerely thought that they could help
  - some African tribes still practiced cannibalism
- Rudyard Kipling - *White Man's Burden*
  - hero in the 1920's & 30's; seen as a racist in the 60's
  - truly believed that as the most educated, we owe it to our civilization to educate our fellow man
- total culture shock in new areas
- missionaries, often Protestants
  - improved medical facilities, paved roads, literacy
- tried to abolish slavery
  - b/t 1870 & 1910 - 'black birding' - natives kidnapped in the middle of the night
    - coolie laborers - taken f/China to work in Peruvian silver mines or South African diamond mines

### Social Causes:

- 4) many people were encouraged to move to the new colonies b/c of the overcrowding of industrial cities
  - if wealthy, you had to go somewhere exotic @ least once a year
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> sons that didn't inherit the family fortune like the firstborn son were encouraged to go & find their own
- 5) racial superiority
  - the Europeans towards the Africans, Asians
  - the British towards the rest of the continent, in a sense
- 6) Romanticism
  - exotic journeys into unexplored territories
  - gallantry, adventure
- 7) newspapers, media, press
  - spread the exotic stories
- 8) Technology
  - canals, ships, weaponry, railroads, cruise liners
    - the *Lusitania* and the *Titanic*
  - British built compartmentalized battle ship for war - dreadknot
    - militarism in ship building
  - cars, airplanes -> embraced by the Kaiser
  - Kiel, Suez, Panama canals
  - medical breakthroughs to battle diseases -> penicillin
    - vaccines for malaria & sterilization techniques
  - communication, telegraph

## ~~~~~ World War I (1914-1918) ~~~~~

Diplomatic goals before the war:

- England: self-sufficiency
- Germany: to isolate France
- France: to encircle Germany w/its allies
- Austria: the Balkans

Before the war:

- 1873- Three Emperors' League - Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia allied against radical movements
- 1878- Congress of Berlin - Bismarck saw to it that A-H obtained the right to occupy & administer Bosnia & Herzegovina
- 1882- Triple Alliance - Germany, Austria, Italy; purely defensive alliance
- 1881-1887- Alliance of the Three Emperors - friendly neutrality if any of the other nations was attacked
- 1894- France & Russia become military allies
- reasons why German & Britain became rivals:
  - Germany decides to expand its navy, challenging Britain's naval supremacy; economic rivalry
  - Boer War: Britain vs. some Dutch republics in S. Africa - made leaders see that Britain was overextended
  - Britain improved US relations & makes formal treaty w/Japan
    - Théophile Delcassé- willing to accept British rule in Egypt in exchange for support of French plans to dominate Morocco
  - Admiral Alfred von Tirpitz- saw large navy as mark of a great power
- 1906- Algeciras Conference - Germany wanted international conference on Moroccan question; leaves empty-handed & isolated (except A-H)

Triple Entente- England, France, Russia - become the Allied Powers, joined by US

June 28, 1914- Archduke Francis Ferdinand assassinated by Serbian revolutionaries in Sarajevo, Bosnia

- revolutionaries closely associated w/Serbian gov. & officials
- July 23- Austria gives Serbia 48 hr. ultimatum
- Austria declares war on July 28- Kaiser Wilhelm II & Chancellor Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg give unconditional German support
  - at first, Tsar Nicholas II wanted only partial mobilization; could not mobilize vs. A-H w/o mobilizing vs. Germany
- July 29- Russia orders full mobilization

German plan for start of war: Schlieffen plan by Count Alfred von Schlieffen

- taking France out quickly before turning to eastern front against Russia
- Aug. 1814- General Helmuth von Moltke demands Belgium permits German armies to pass; Belgium refuses
  - Germans attack Belgium to get to France, who declares war; England joins the war on August 4

### Origins of the war:

- Germany goaded Austria into attacking the Balkans, knowing it would draw a Russian response
- Germany felt cut off; other nations checked their power
  - German power was all in the hands of the monarchy, army, & Junkers, not the people
  - thought of war as a means of rallying the masses & preserving privileged position
- nationalism-spurred the Serbians on to the assassination of the archduke
  - made each citizen feel their nation was wronged
  - patriotic, brought short-term unity

### Battle of the Marne - after the failure of the Schlieffen plan as the German army were marching along a huge front towards Paris

- beginning of trench warfare
- French soldiers, under General Joseph Joffre, attack gap in German line
- French victory that saves Paris from capture
- begins the war of attrition : slow, wearing down process
  - in favor of the Allies who have more resources, men, weapons
  - by the end, Germany & AH were sending young boys up to the front to fight

### Trench warfare: scarred millions of young men

- men felt different, separated from civilians after surviving the hardships of the war

### Battle of Tannenberg - huge German victory against the Russians

- set the stage for the Russian revolution because Nicholas II was out on the front, leaving the Tsarina and Rasputin

### 1916 - Battle of Verdun- a French fortress w/ammunition & supplies

- French general Petain says: 'il nous passe pas'
- almost 1 million total men lost

### 1915: Italy joins the Triple Entente (Allies)

- promised AH land by the British
- didn't join Germany & AH b/c the Triple Alliance was a purely defense alliance; they felt that AH was the aggressor
- Battle of Gallipoli: in the Dardanelles; Allied defeat
  - Allies try to choke off supplies to the Black Sea & Central Powers

### 1918: British/Egyptian armies defeat the Ottomans once & for all

- England, France, & Japan seize German colonies

### United States joins the war -1917

- President Wilson had wanted to join earlier
- reasons for joining:
  - loss of ships at sea such as the *Lusitania*
  - German unrestricted submarine warfare

- Germans were conspiring with Mexico to invade the United States
- Zimmerman telegram - Mexicans were promised Texas, Arizona, and California

#### Mobilizing for total war

- total war: all aspects of a nation's resources are devoted to the war effort
- after less than a few months of war, generals & politicians realize the demand for men & weapons
- gov. begin to plan & control social & economic life to put as much into the war effort as possible
  - rationing, price & wage controls, restrictions on workers' freedom of movement
  - food rationed according to physical need
- Auxiliary Service Law - Germany - required all men f/17-60 to work only in critical war jobs
  - women worked in dangerous factory & mining jobs; children & their teachers collect anything vaguely useful f/streets
- for 1<sup>st</sup> time, state socialism became realistic rather than utopian
- Germany: Walter Rathenau convinces gov. to for War Raw Materials Board
  - ration & distribute raw materials; successful attempts to produce substitutes i.e. synthetic rubber & nitrates

1916- David Lloyd George become prime minister of Britain

- establishes the Ministry of Munitions
  - organized private industry to produce for the war, controlled profits, allocated labor, fixed wage rates, settled labor disputes

1917- military leaders Hindenburg and Ludendorff take the real power in Germany from Chancellor Hollsweg

- decree ultimate German mobilization

Vladimir Ilyich Lenin & Leon Trotsky - key in the Bolshevik revolution

- leaders of the Russian Social Democratic Labor party - Marxists

#### Terms of the Treaty of Versailles:

- German colonies given to France, Japan, & England
- Alsace-Lorraine returned to France
- Germany had to limit its army to 100,000 men & build no military fortifications in the Rhineland
- Germany held responsible for the war & had to pay reparations equal to the civilian damages

#### League of Nations:

- Wilson's idea for permanent international peace organization to prevent further wars
- other leaders, like Clemenceau, were uninterested; wanted to punish Germany

- U.S. Senate (Henry Cabot Lodge) and American people didn't want it; worried about League's power and that gave away Congress's right to declare war
- in the end, USA never joined the League

#### Fourteen Points:

- January 1918 peace proposal - stressed national self-determination and rights of small countries
- no secret diplomacy, free sea navigation, free trade, reduction in arms, equal and impartial division of colonies, evacuate and restore Belgium, set France straight, readjust Italian borders, let go of A-H, settle the Balkans, independent Poland, association of nations

#### New WWI Weapons:

- gas
- trenches
- machine guns
- tanks
- submarines (Fisher "toys")
- planes (w/ grenades, propaganda fliers)
- mine fields
- barbed wire
- Big Berthas

### **~~~~~ Russian Revolution (1917-1921) ~~~~~**

#### Modernization- nationality and ethnic group conflict

- ▶ Alexander II abolished serfdom 1861
- ▶ Collective farms: each peasant village was jointly responsible for the payments of all the families in the village, government hoped that the collective responsibility would strengthen the social unit and prevent the development of a class of landless peasants, ultimately it made it very difficult for individual peasants to improve agricultural methods or to leave the village

#### Pobodenestov- royal patriarch

- ▶ teacher of Alex III when he was a child
- ▶ led pogroms against Jews: 1/3 exiled, 1/3 converted, 1/3 executed
- ▶ 1894, 38yrs old dies of over exhaustion, Romanov dynasty passes on

#### MIR System:

- ▶ set up after the Proclamation of the Freedom of the Serfs
- ▶ some free peoples lost w/themselves
- ▶ system- pay debt loans: redemption payments, revolving debt to live and farm the land, economically tied to property

Industrialization: 1860- 1870s, well-developed railway-equip industry

- ▶ Strengthened military forces and gave rise to territorial expansion to south and east
- ▶ Contributed to the spread of Marxian thought
- ▶ Sergei Witte (inspired by Friedrich List) – government built state-owned railroads, established high protective tariffs to build Russian industry, and he put country on gold standard to strengthen Russia's finances, encouraged foreigners to use \$\$ to advance technology to build factories
  - ▶ American/Russian, "champion of the railroads"
  - ▶ Fires him in 1900 and did not finish industrialization to cut back on boyar spending, never finish "Trans-Siberian Railroad"
- ▶ Petroleum industry, producing and refining ½ world's oil

Russo-Japanese War:

- ▶ Japanese took over Korea, Manchuria, Sak Halian islands, want them b/c of their oil
- ▶ 1904 serious 4-week loss, have to go around Africa
- ▶ losses cause great riots

Allied Intervention:

- ▶ Theodore Roosevelt intervene with Russo-Japanese war
- ▶ Allies support the White army over the Red army

Nicholas II: 1894-1917

- ▶ Hires Sergei Witte for industrialization, fires him b/c of \$\$\$
- ▶ Introduces western financial technique, gold standard, loans from Britain and France
- ▶ Marry Alexandra, strong-willed and confident as oppose to Nick who was weak
- ▶ "The Bloody Tsar": peasants bring gifts to the tsar, one of the guards thought one of the peasants was carrying a gun and began shooting randomly ending in a whole massacre of dead peasants
- ▶ Focus on son's hemophilia greater then failing military control, revolutionary groups growing
- ▶ SD and SR form b/c of dislike of tsar rule

Alexandra of Hessen:

- ▶ wife of Nick II, "woman behind the man"
- ▶ while Nick away she and Rasputin ran the govt., giving up all power to him b/c he could "heal" her son

Rasputin- replaces Stolypin as minister

- ▶ stops the bleeding, hemophilia, of son of tsar by using hypnotism
- ▶ Zhiltski group- the more you indulge, the closer you are to God
- ▶ Assassinated by Felix Yusopov
- ▶

### Revolution of 1905:

- ▶ Russia had sphere of influence in Manchuria china (1903) and want to go after N. Korea, Japan protest claims to Korea, but were ignored, 1904 Japan attack Russia, Russia accept defeat in 1905
- ▶ "Bloody Sunday" Jan. 1905- crowd of workers and families peacefully petitioned the tsar at Winter Palace, led by Father Gapon, Nick II fled city and troops open fire on the peasants, kill 100s
- ▶ October Manifesto- satisfied most moderate and liberal demands, SD reject it and led bloody workers' uprising in Moscow Dec. 1905
- ▶ First Duma (May 1906) Fundamental Laws, new constitution; the Duma elected indirectly by universal male suffrage, and a largely appointive upper house could debate and pass laws, but tsar had absolute veto, Duma after Duma was dismissed
- ▶ Chief minister Peter Stolypin- pushed through important agrarian reforms that were designed to break down collective villages and encourage more enterprising peasants

### The Russian Revolution of 1917

- ▶ war wearing down people of Russia by 1915, soldiers sent to front w/o arms
- ▶ Duma set up special committees to coordinate defense, industry, transportation, and agriculture
- ▶ Nick wished to maintain sacred inheritance of supreme royal power, which w/ the Orthodox church was for him key to Russia's greatness
- ▶ Nick relied on old bureaucratic apparatus, distrusting the moderate Duma, rejecting popular involvement, and resisting calls to share power, failed to form a close partnership w/ his citizens in order to fight war more effectively
- ▶ Set. 1915 conservative to moderate socialists formed Progressive Bloc, which called for a completely new government responsible to the Duma, not the tsar, Nick adjourned the Duma and then left to rally the troops
- ▶ Control of government left to Alexandra and Rasputin
- ▶ March 8 Dread riots break out and spread into new forms of revolt, Duma declare a Provisional government, March 12, 1917, Nick abdicates

### Kerensky- socialist,

- ▶ refused to confiscate large landholdings and give them to peasants, fearing that such drastic action in the countryside would only complete eat disintegration of Russia's peasant army; the continuation of war as an all-important national duty
- ▶ head of the new SD July 1<sup>st</sup> 1917
- ▶ continue in war can't deal with the tsar and his family as well as the Bolsheviks, enabling the Bolsheviks to take power

Provisional Government: established equality before the law; freedom of religion, speech, and assembly, the right of unions to organize and strike

- ▶ liberal and moderate socialist leaders reject social revolution, support war but war weariness grew and the support for prov. govt. lessened
- ▶ share power w/ Petrograd Soviet (or council) of Workers' and Soldiers Deputies' model after revolutionary Soviets of 1905 (wkrs, soldiers,

intellectuals): Army Order No. 1- stripped officers of their authority and placed power in the hands of elected committees of common soldiers

#### Lenin and the Bolshevik Revolution:

Lenin- exiled to Siberia for 3 years b/c of socialist agitation, studied doctrines of Marx w/ religious intensity, stated that "capitalism could only be destroyed by violent revolution", denounced revisionist theories of peaceful evolution to socialism as betraying Marx's message of unending class conflict, necessity of a highly disciplinal workers party (strictly controlled by a dedicated elite of intellectuals and full time revolutionaries)

- ▶ 1903 Russian Social Democratic Labor Party in London: Lenin demand small disciplined elitist party (Bolsheviks); opponents want more democratic party w/ mass membership (Mensheviks)
- ▶ saw war as a product of imperialistic rivalries and a marvelous opportunity for class war and social upheaval
- ▶ Lenin crossed from Germany back to Russia (Germans hoped that Lenin would undermine the sagging war effort of the world's freest society), arrived in Petrograd April 3 1917 and attacked (Lenin rejected all cooperation w/ prov. govt. b/c of liberal and moderate socialists) plan to seize power in July but collapsed and hid
- ▶ Kerensky becomes minister in July w/ commander in chief Kornilov who attacked prov. govt. in Sept, Kornilov forces lost and Kerensky lost credit w/army, Bolsheviks redeemed selves.

#### Social Democrats:

- ▶ Marxist revolutionaries, appeal to the proletariat (working class)
- ▶ Ulyanov, Bronstein, Kamenov, Zonov
- ▶ Similar to the Jacobins
- ▶ Goal to overthrow political systems and eliminate economic problems w/ inflation and unemployment

#### Social Revolutionaries:

- ▶ peasant oriented group
- ▶ want agricultural change: destroy MIR system and divide the land
- ▶ separated by how to go about achieving their goals (one group wanted force, the other wanted legal)

Menshevik (minority) - Duma w/Parliament, deal w/inflation, willing to cooperate

Bolshevik (majority) - follow Marx plan exactly, violent revolutionaries, no cooperation with voting process

#### Trotsky and the Seizure of Power

- ▶ Bolsheviks gain majority of Petrograd Soviet
- ▶ Trotsky: Lenin's right hand man, convinced the Petrograd Soviet to form a special military revolutionary committee in Oct. and make him leader, military power in the capital was passed to the Bolsheviks
- ▶ Nov. 6 Trotsky's committee and Bolshevik soldiers seize govt. buildings to pounce on members of the prov. govt., then go to the congress of soviets,

there majority declared that all power had passed to the Soviets and named Lenin head of the new govt.

- Reasons come to power: 1. 1917 democracy to anarchy, power to those who take it. 2. Lenin, Trotsky, and Bolsheviks have superior leadership, 3. 1917 Bolsheviks succeed in appeal to many soldiers and urban wkr, eager for socialism and tired of war

#### Dictatorship and Civil War

- Lenin admit the war had been lost to Germany and want peace, German demand western territories, give up 1/3 population in Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
  - Nov. 1917 B promise freely elected Constituent Assembly that would draw up a new constitution, however the SR had a majority of the delegates elected, only met for one day Jan 18, 1918, then disbanded by B
  - People angry w/ disbandment support civil war against the dictatorship from the capital
  - The Whites- many social groups united by hatred of B (Reds)
  - White Army- General Kolchak; czarist sympathizer
  - Self-proclaimed regional govt. against the B summer 1918, thought Whites would win but by Spring 1920 B win

Reasons why B win- controlled the center, whites were disunited and had poorly defined political program, Reds had better army, March 1918 Trotsky re-establish draft and the most drastic discipline for newly formed Red Army

- "war communism" the application of the total war concept to a civil conflict, served to maintain labor discipline and to keep the Red Army supplied
- Cheka- secret police hunt down and execute real and supposed foes
- Foreign military intervention in civil war: Allies sent troops to Archangel and Vladivostok to prevent weapons they had sent to prov. govt. from being captured by Germans, Soviet govt. nationalized foreign owned factories w/o compensation and refused to pay all foreign debts, western govts. (France) support White Army but did not aid Whites effectively though did permit communists to appeal to the patriotic nationalism of ethnic Russians

Lenin's important works:

State and Revolution

"What is-to be done?"

"April Theses" - peace, land, and bread

Last Will and Political Testament- (his will in many ways in which Lenin discuss his possible successor; denounces Stalin!)

Stalin's Soviet Union

From Lenin to Stalin

- during civil war B destroy economy as well as foes
- NEP (New Economic Policy) which re-established limited economic freedom in an attempt to rebuild agriculture and industry
- grain tax on country's peasant producers and encourage buying many goods from private traders and small handicraft manufacturers

- Politically, it was necessary but temporary compromise w/ the Soviet Unions' overwhelming peasant majority

- Economy recovered tremendously however, Lenin died in 1924

Stalin: 1903 joined B, good organizer, poor speaker and writer

- ▶ won between him and Trotsky (stated below)
- ▶ 1<sup>st</sup> expelled and kill Trotsky, 2<sup>nd</sup> aligned w/ moderates who wanted to go slow at home to suppress Trotsky's radical followers, 3<sup>rd</sup> defeat radicals and destroy moderates

Stalin-Trotsky Power Struggle 1924-1929;

- ▶ Stalin has an advantage b/c he accepted the secretary position given to him by Lenin, collect Party info and alterations are readily available
- ▶ Trotsky turned down position thinking it only to be grunt work and nomination Stalin to fill place
- ▶ Troika want to stop NEP
- ▶ Stalin dislike Trotsky b/c Jewish
- ▶ T: couldn't connect w/ the people, want a revolution of the world, idealist, want to rid of NEP
- ▶ S: normal vocabulary connection there, just want revolution of Russia "Socialism in one country", collectivization of the farms, industry, favored NEP

Troika – Stalin, Kamenev & Zinoviev

- Stalin rid of Troika in 1932

The Five-Year Plans: marked the beginning of a renewed attempt to mobilize and transform Soviet society along socialist lines. The ultimate goal of plans was to generate new attitudes, new loyalties, and new socialist humanity

- ▶ Feared a gradual restoration of capitalism, and they burned to stamp out NEP's private traders, independent artisans, and property owning peasants
- ▶ Collectivization- the forcible consolidation of individual peasant farms into large, state-controlled enterprises
- ▶ Stalin wanted party works to "liquidate" kulaks (better off peasants) as a class
- ▶ Collectivized agriculture was unable to make any substantial financial contribution to Soviet industrial development in the 1<sup>st</sup> five-year plan- 10 mil dead
- ▶ Heavy industry led the way; consumer industry grew slowly, industrial growth went hand in hand w/ urban development
- ▶ The govt could assign works to a jobs anywhere in the country and individuals could not move w/o permission of police
- ▶ Foreign engineers were hired to plan and construct many new factories

"Cult personality" Stalin & his megalomania

- ▶ Grow image, cultivate persona
- ▶ Statues, portraits, hot air balloons
- ▶ Suffering of love of self- way beyond normal
- ▶ Propaganda technique

Life and Culture in Soviet Society

Life

- ▶ no improvement in the average standard of living b/ consumption was reduced to pay for investment
- ▶ constant shortages in the stores, shortages of houses also serious problem
- ▶ idealism and ideology had real appeal for many communists, who say themselves heroically building the world's first socialist society while capitalism crumbled
- ▶ Soviet wkr receive old-age pensions, free medical services, free education, daycare centers, barely unemployment, and possibility for personal advancement
- ▶ Paid unskilled wkr and collective farmers- low wages, but or growing managerial elite had higher wages, need specialized skills and technical education

#### Women

- ▶ Rev. 1917- equal rights for women, divorce and abortion made easy (1920s), determined women pursued their studies and entered the ranks of the better paid specialists in industry and science
- ▶ Women need to work b/c men in family not support b/c low wages, broken families add to mental strain

#### Culture

- ▶ culture lost to autonomy in 1930s and became thoroughly politicized through constant propaganda and indoctrination
- ▶ it became increasingly important for the successful writer and artist to glorify Russian nationalism
- ▶ Stalin's presence everywhere

#### Stalinist Terror and Great Purges 1936 – 1939

- ▶ 1937 secret police arrested a mass of lesser party officials and newer members, also torturing them and extracting more confessions for more show trials
- ▶ 1.5 million new members to take the place of those purged, this new generation of Stalin-formed communists would serve the leader effectively until death
- ▶ highly publicized purges send warning: no one is secure, everyone has to serve the party and its leader w/ redoubled devotion
- ▶ clean up any potential enemies of the Soviet Union
- ▶ stuck in prison, then later sent in boxcars to Siberia "land of the white death"
- ▶ if intelligent part of society then tricked into going to a local hospital and later given a lobotomy

#### Soviet Eastern Europe: 1945- 1968

##### Stalin's Last Years (1945-1953)

- ▶ 1946 states- war was inevitable as long as capitalism existed
- ▶ culture and artists denounced
- ▶ 1949 launched verbal attacks on Soviet Jews, accusing them of being pro-western and antisocialist
- ▶ military industry put ahead of consumer needs and agriculture
- ▶ Josip Broz Tito (communist chief of Yugoslavia) resisted soviet domination

#### Reform and De-Stalinization- (1953- 1964) Stalin die 1953

- ▶ Nikita Khrushchev spoke for major innovations, launched an all out attack on Stalin and his crimes at a closed session of the Twentieth Party Congress in 1956
- ▶ The Soviet Union's standard of living began to improve and continued through 1960s
  - ▶ "Peaceful coexistence" w/capitalism was possible, he argued great wars were not inevitable
  - ▶ De-Stalin stimulated rebellions in eastern European satellites

#### The End of Reform

- ▶ Leonid Brezhnev- "re-Stalinization": believe that de-Stalin was dangerous b/c powerful henchmen of Stalin still alive, it's a clear threat to dictatorial authority of party, unsuccessful
- ▶ Western allies not evacuate West Berlin, so Khrushchev orders the Berlin Wall, and Cuban Fiasco occurs (Soviet missiles attack U.S. if not leave Castro's regime alone)
- ▶ Alexander Dubcek- Czechoslovak communist leader- could reconcile genuine socialism w/ personal freedom and internal party democracy
- ▶ 1968 Soviet Union feared liberal Czech and campaigned against them, the Czech surrendered
- ▶ Brezhnev Doctrine- Soviet Union and Allies had right to intervene in any socialist country whenever they saw need

1939, Aug. 23<sup>rd</sup> Hitler-Stalin Pact; the non-aggression treaty between the Nazi Germans & Communist Soviets that shocked the world (Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact)

Stalin's propensity to alter history; i.e. Encyclopedia editions, censorship of books, education, teachers, intelligentsia, etc...

Fate of the Romanov Family at Ekaturinberg - death

Politburo- 12 members of communist leadership, elite members of society

Constitution of 1918- Soviet Union; USSR created, Bill of Rights, called the Rights and Duties of the Soviet Citizen

#### ~~~~~ **Totalitarianism(1920's & 30's)** ~~~~~

##### 10 reasons why the times were right for totalitarianism:

- 1) economic depression
  - Italy - didn't get promised territory after WWI (Yugoslavia)
  - Fiume - coal factories, farmland
  - Germany - reparations after the war
  - ridiculously high inflation & unemployment
- 2) appeal to nationalism
  - Mussolini appealed to the pride of the Italians w/the Roman Empire
  - Hitler - 'Third Reich' - appealed to the centuries old German tradition

of power (Prussian & Hohenzollern victories)

3) political disorder (dysfunction)

- over 20 political parties each in Italy & Germany
- Italy was constitutional monarchy til 1922
  - Mussolini - Fascists had majority vote in 1922 elections
  - Socialists had 2<sup>nd</sup> highest # of votes, no military power
  - marches on Rome - had friends in the military, still acknowledges Victor Emmanuel III
- Germany - Weimar Republic until 1933
  - 1932 - Hitler voted to chancellorship & takes advantage of emergency clause after Hindenburg's death

4) fear of communism

- containment - Allies saw Mussolini & Hitler as buffers for socialism & communism (esp. susceptible to it b/c of Great Depression)
- better totalitarianism than communism

5) military prowess - support of the army

6) Age of Anxiety - feeling of helplessness

- leaders took advantage of downtrodden people
- Hitler - brought back feeling of renewed pride

7) historical precedent

- Italy - yearning for the days of the Roman Empire
  - no democratic precedence - separate city states for centuries
- Germany - Bismarck, the Hohenzollerns
  - always superior militarily

8) personality traits

- Mussolini - outgoing, an excellent writer, powerful speaker
  - Avanti - socialist newspaper
  - deserted socialism b/c of WWI
    - il Popolo di Italia - Fascist newspaper
- Hitler - more quiet, could sense the mood of his audience & act accordingly

9) propaganda techniques

- slogans: Mussolini's "Believe, Obey, Work"
  - believe in Fascism, work for the state, obey the leader

10) overall disillusionment w/WWI

Mussolini's rise to power:

- fascism- radical combination of nationalist & socialist demands
  - territorial expansion, workers benefits, land reform for peasants
  - Mussolini saw that verbal assaults vs. Socialists won him support f/conservatives & middle classes & had his Black Shirts be more violent
    - socialist papers, union halls, & party headquarters destroyed
- government broke down in 1922, Mussolini steps forward as savior
  - October- fascists march on Rome & demand Mussolini's appointment
  - Mussolini seizes power - granted dictatorial authority for 1 year by king & parliament

### Hitler's rise to power:

- German Workers' Party- denounced Jews, Marxists, democrats
- most effective tool: mass rally, worked audience into a frenzy
- Mein Kampf- basic themes:
  - race w/emphasis on anti-Semitism
  - living space- war & conquered territory
  - Führer - leader/dictator w/unlimited, arbitrary power
- 1924-1929: concentrated on building up the membership to Nazi party
  - to appeal to middle class voters, de-emphasized anti-capitalist elements of national socialism & vowed to fight Bolshevism
- after only 2.6% of vote in 1928, vow to fight democracy w/democracy
- Great Depression caused massive unemployment- Hitler promised economic salvation & rejected free market capitalism, instead using gov. programs to bring recovery
- July 1932-Nazi's win 38% of vote & plurality
- appeal to economic side very effective, played down the racism
- Hitler succeeded in gaining support f/key ppl in army & business
  - they all thought they could use him for their own advantages
  - accepted Hitler's demand to join the gov. only if he was chancellor
- Jan. 30, 1933 - Hitler legally appointed chancellor by Hindenburg
- Enabling Act- 1933 - pushed thru Reichstag by Nazis, gave Hitler absolute dictatorial power for 4 years

### Totalitarian views about women:

- Mussolini's Italy:
  - divorce abolished, women told to stay home & produce children
  - 1938- women limited by law to maximum of 10% of better paying jobs
  - basically the same as before
- Hitler's Germany:
  - women should be housewives & mothers
  - only mobilized women for work in offices & factories after relentless pressure f/the war



## **Important Dates in European History**

**1300-1450:** Late/High Middle Ages

**1400-1600:** Renaissance

**1450-1550:** Age of Exploration

**1485-1603:** Tudor England

**1517-1650:** Reformation

**1600-1750:** Scientific Revolution

**1603-1715:** Stuart England

**1600's:** England - rise of constitutionalism vs. absolutism

**1643-1715:** Louis XIV/Absolutism

**1700's:** France - rise of constitutionalism vs. absolutism

**1689-1725:** Peter the Great

**1700-1800:** Age of the philosophes/Enlightenment

**1700-1900:** Industrial Revolution

**1762-1796:** Catherine the Great

**1790's:** French Revolution

**1799-1815:** Age of Napoleon

**1800's:** New Imperialism

**1848-WWI:** Nationalism

**1860-1880:** Unification

**1914-1918:** WWI

**1917:** Russian Revolution

**1919-1939:** Inter-war Period/Age of Anxiety

**1919-1933:** Weimar Republic

**1933-1945:** Hitler's Germany

**1939-1945:** WWII

**1929-1953:** Stalinist Russia

**1945-1980's:** Cold War

**1991-present:** European Union