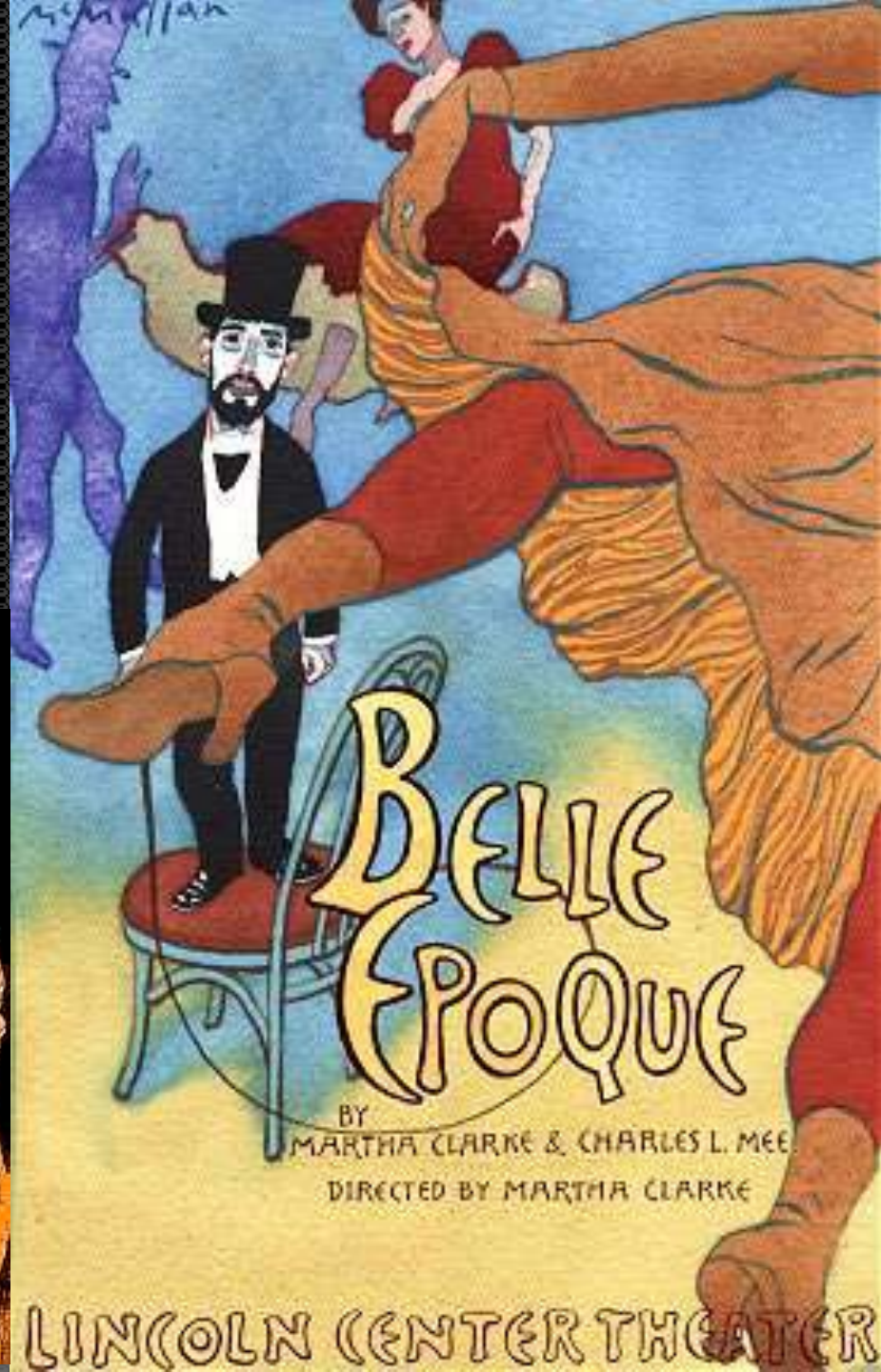


THE BUILDING OF EUROPEAN SUPREMACY: SOCIETY AND POLITICS TO WORLD WAR



Population Trends and Migration

- The number of Europeans had risen from approximately 226 million in 1850 to 401 million in 1900 and to 447 million in 1910.



Cheap land and better wages led some to emigrate from Europe to North America, Latin America, and Australia. More than 50 million European left their homelands



- 1846-1932: 60 million Europeans left Europe, ½ bound for USA, most of the rest Canada and Latin American, Australia, and New Zealand

Most migrants were peasants (small farmers) or village craftsman



- Many moved within Europe, Jews migrated from Eastern Europe, peasants from Ireland to Great Britain, most returned home after some time abroad



Swallows

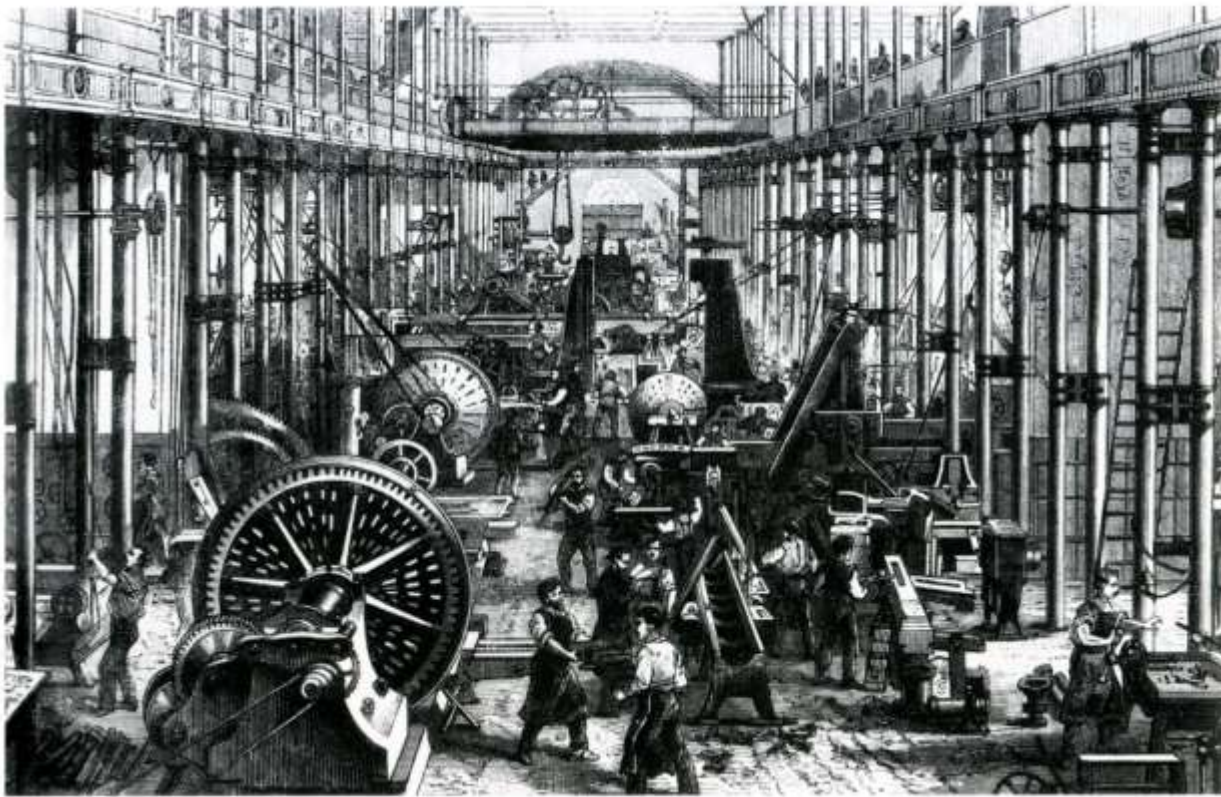
Swallows- Italian farmers/migrants- harvest their own wheat and flax then go to Argentina between December and April and return to Italy in the spring for planting.





The Second Industrial Revolution

The economic gap between Britain and the rest of the Continent narrowed as Belgium, Germany, and France rapidly expanded their heavy industries.



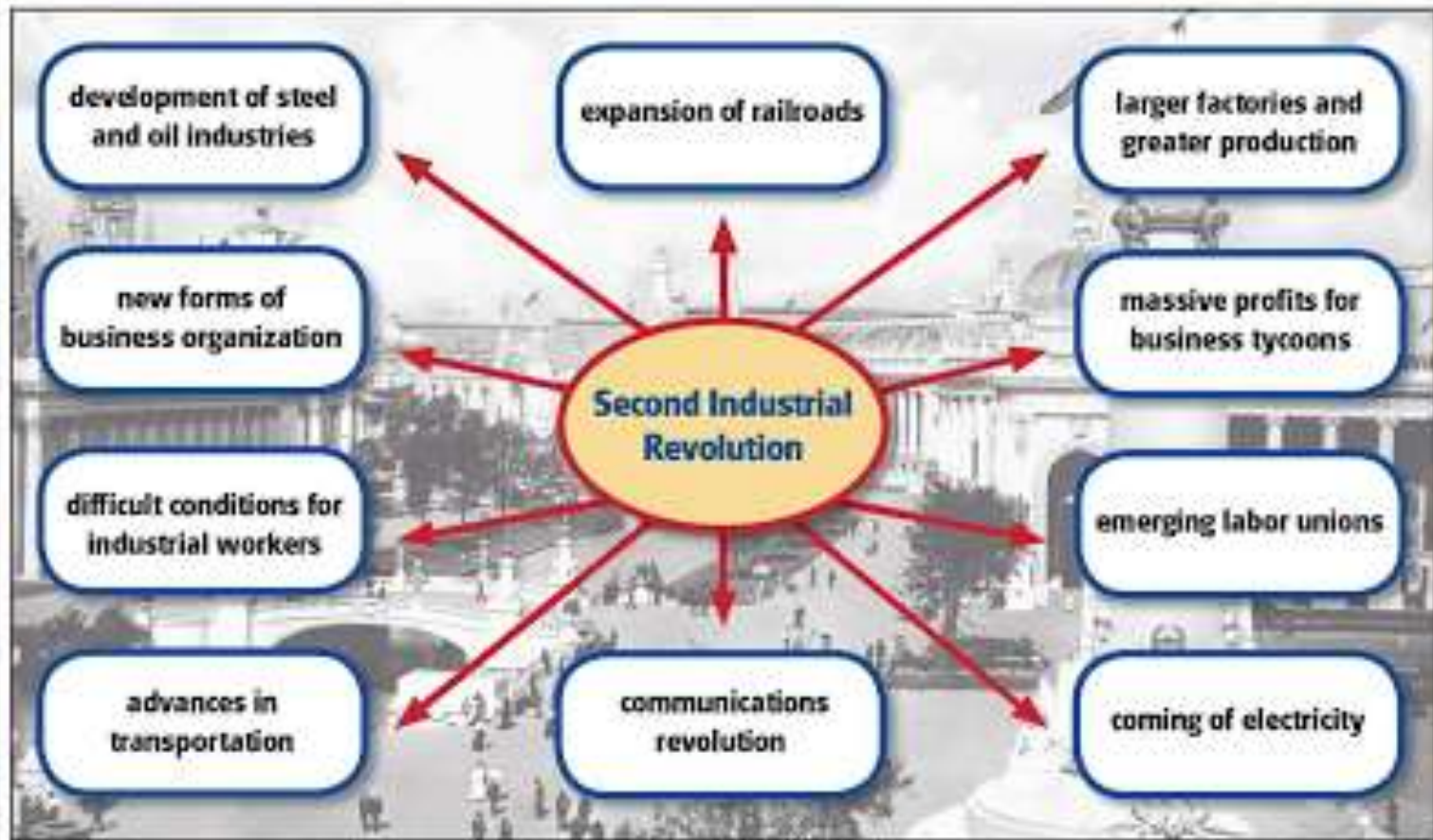
German steel production surpassed Britain's in 1893 and was nearly double that of Britain by the outbreak of World War I.



The Second Industrial Revolution

- the second industrial revolution was associated with steel, chemicals, electricity, and oil.

Visual Summary: The Second Industrial Revolution

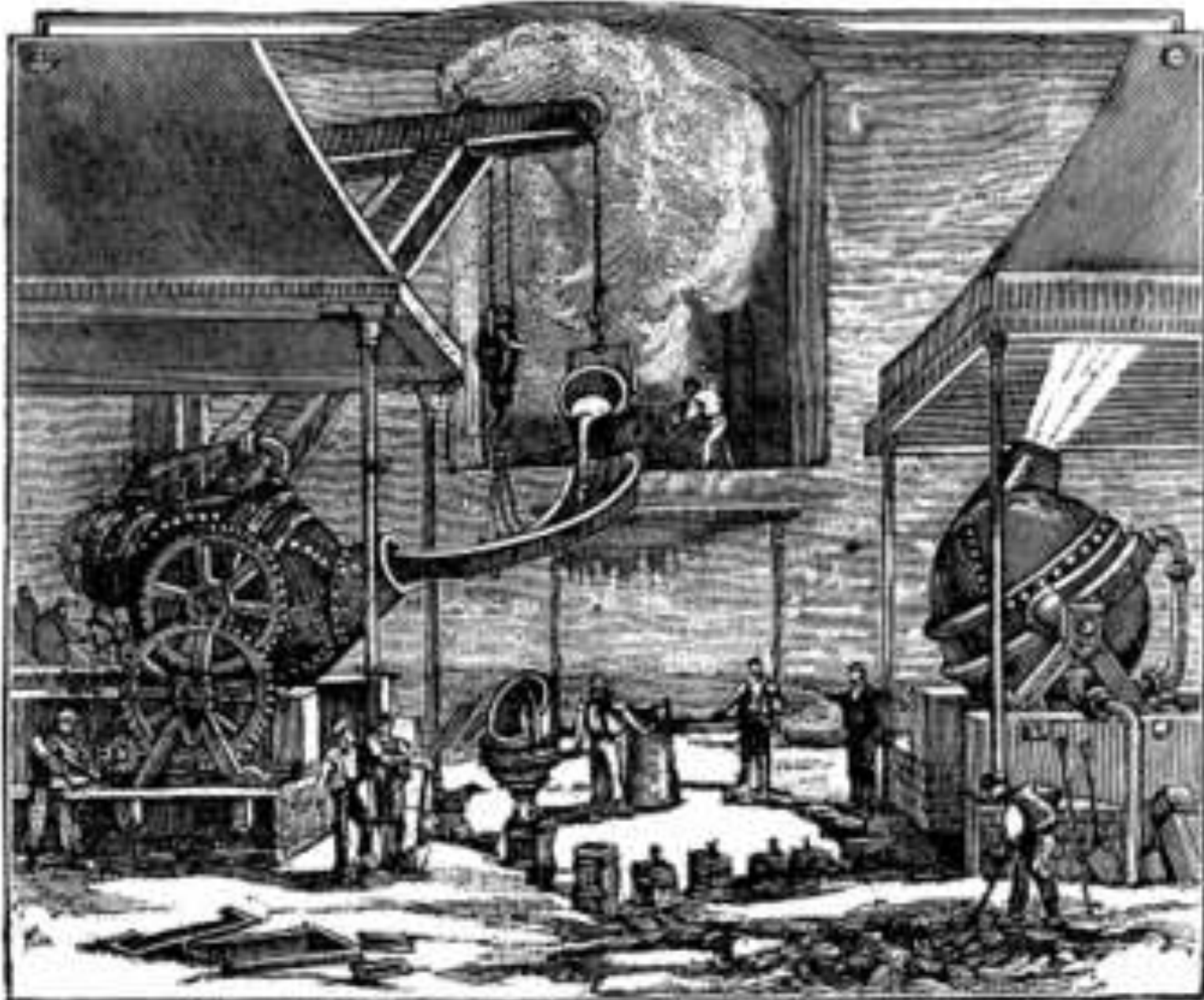


Henry Bessemer

- Discovered new process for manufacturing steel cheaply in large quantities



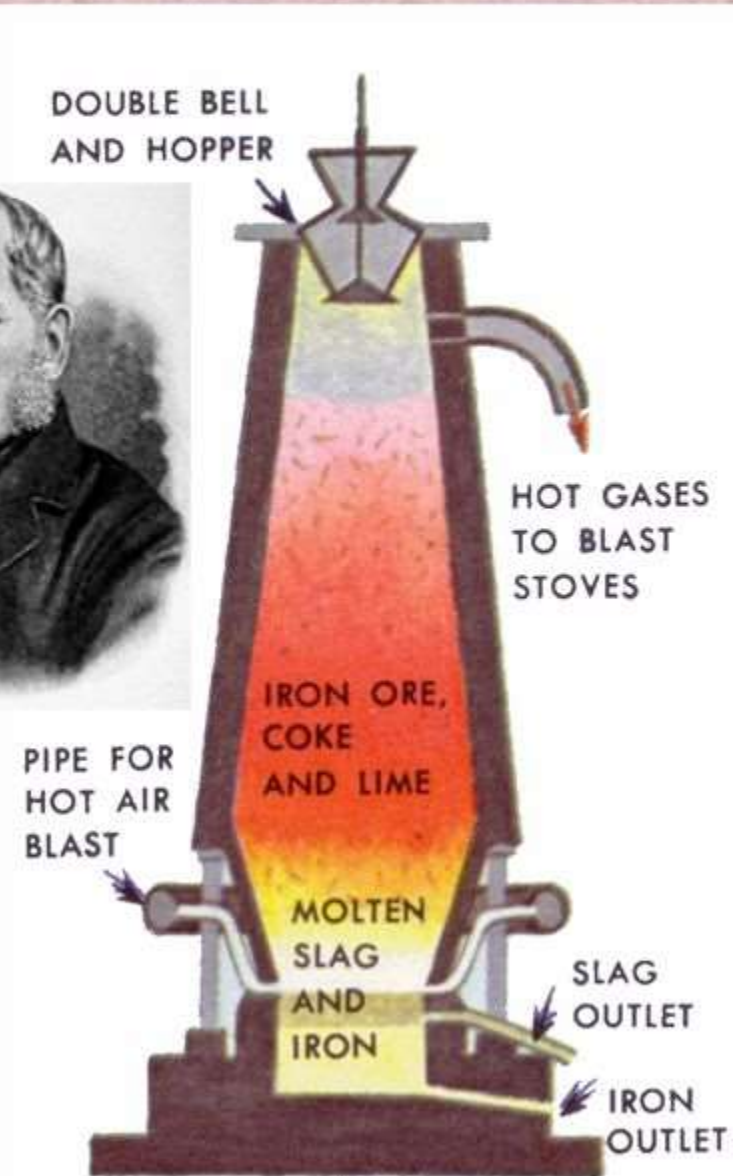
Sir Henry Bessemer (1813-1898)
Discovered decarbonisation process for
steel manufacture which cheapened
cost of steel, greatly increased output.



THE BESSEMER PROCESS OF STEEL MAKING.

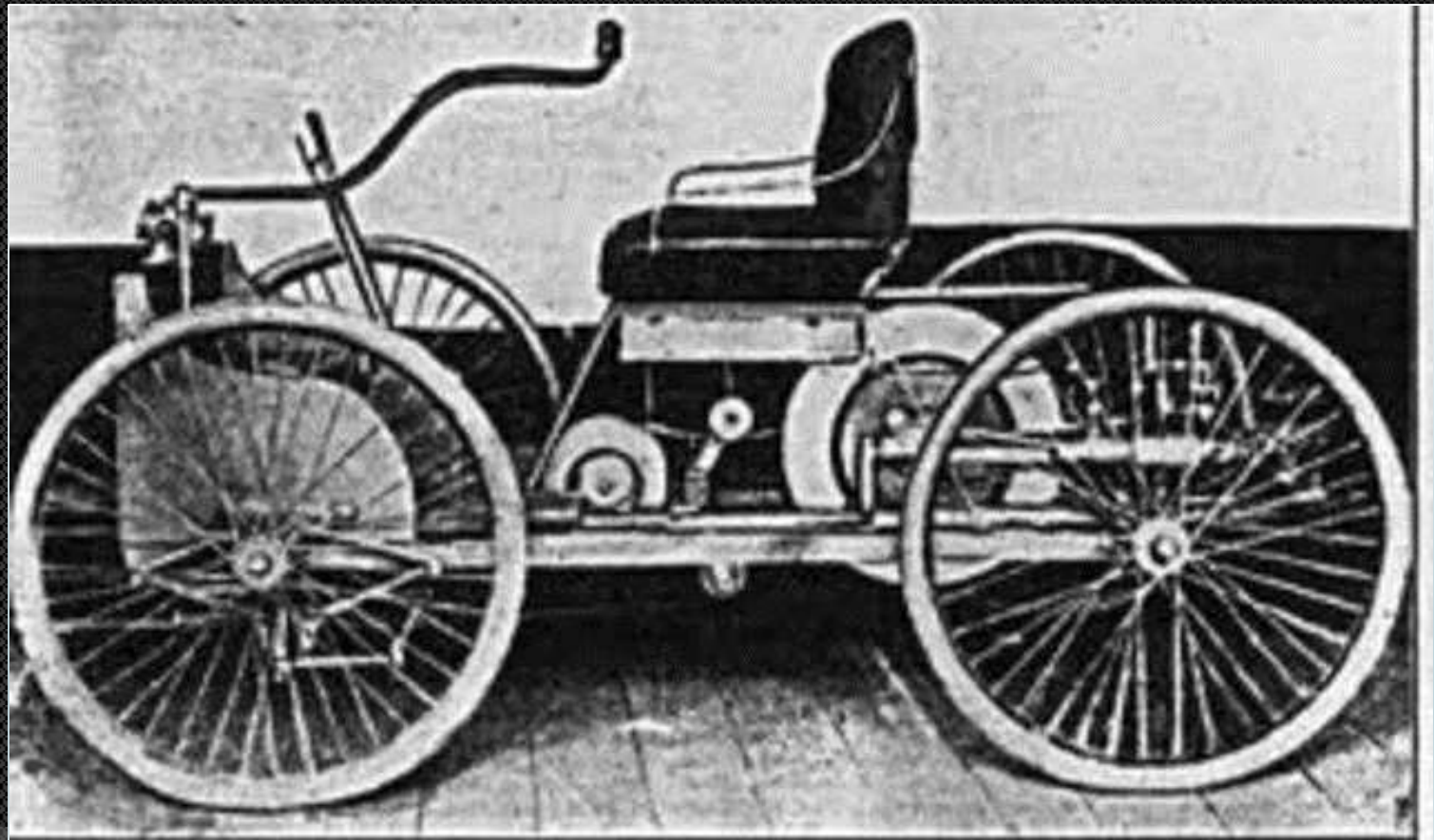
Bessemer Process

- Process for making steel invented by Henry Bessemer.
- Made Steel stronger by removing impurities.
- Uses air to blow out gases and carbon that weaken steel.



Gottlieb Daimler (1834-1900)

- German who invented the modern internal combustion engine used to power cars



Manchester, England



Urbanization



The New Paris

City that was most transformed during this period

- Napoleon III hired Baron Georges Haussmann to oversee the reconstruction of Paris
- The new Paris included wide roads, and many of the narrow alleyways were destroyed, so insurrections could be quickly squashed by the government.
- Creation of many public buildings and gardens like the Paris Opera and the Bois de Boulogne were constructed.
- Started to build a subway station in 1895
- Eiffel Tower was built in 1889





Eiffel Tower- 1889



Sacre coeur



Paris Subway 1900



NOTICE.

PREVENTIVES OF CHOLERA!

Published by order of the Sanatory Committee, under the sanction of the Medical Council.

BE TEMPERATE IN EATING & DRINKING!

Avoid Raw Vegetables and Unripe Fruit!

Abstain from **COLD WATER**, when heated, and above all from *Ardent Spirits*, and if habit have rendered them indispensable, take much less than usual.

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THE "SILENT HIGHWAY"-MAN

Urban Sanitation

Scholars in England, France, and Germany encouraged governments to launch city clean-up programs

Impact of Cholera

- Epidemics in the 1830s and 1840s led to growing concern for sanitation in urban areas.

Miasmatic theory

- miasmas in the air spread infection that lead to cholera and other diseases, and miasmas, which could be detected by their foul odors, were believed to arise from filth.



Miasmatic Theory

- A. Early reformers such as Chadwick were seriously handicapped by the prevailing miasmatic theory of disease.
- B. The miasmatic theory contested that bad smells from excrement and decay cause disease.
- C. It was a reasonable theory to make given the data that was available.
- D. Bad drinking water was discovered to also cause disease which weakened the miasmatic theory.



- **New Water and Sewer Systems**



- ⦿ Louis Pasteur (1822-1895) in France,
- ⦿ Robert Koch (1843-1910) in Germany,
- ⦿ and Joseph Lister (1827-1912) in Britain,
increased concerns about cleanliness



"The pure culture is the foundation for all research on infectious disease."

Robert Koch

Robert Koch

(December 1843 – May 1910)
was a celebrated German physician and pioneering microbiologist.

The founder of modern bacteriology, he is known for his role in identifying the specific causative agents of tuberculosis, cholera, and anthrax and for giving experimental support for the concept of infectious disease.



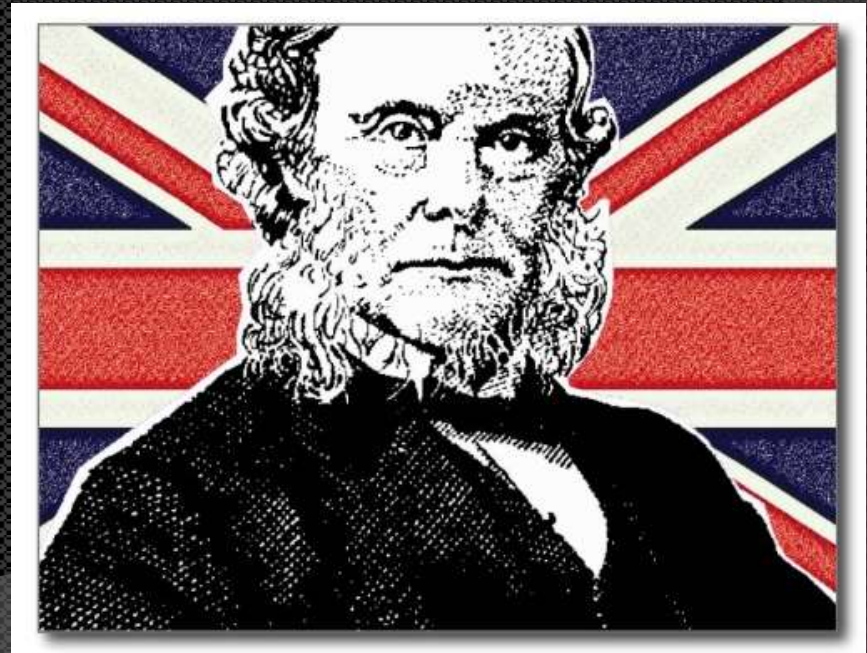
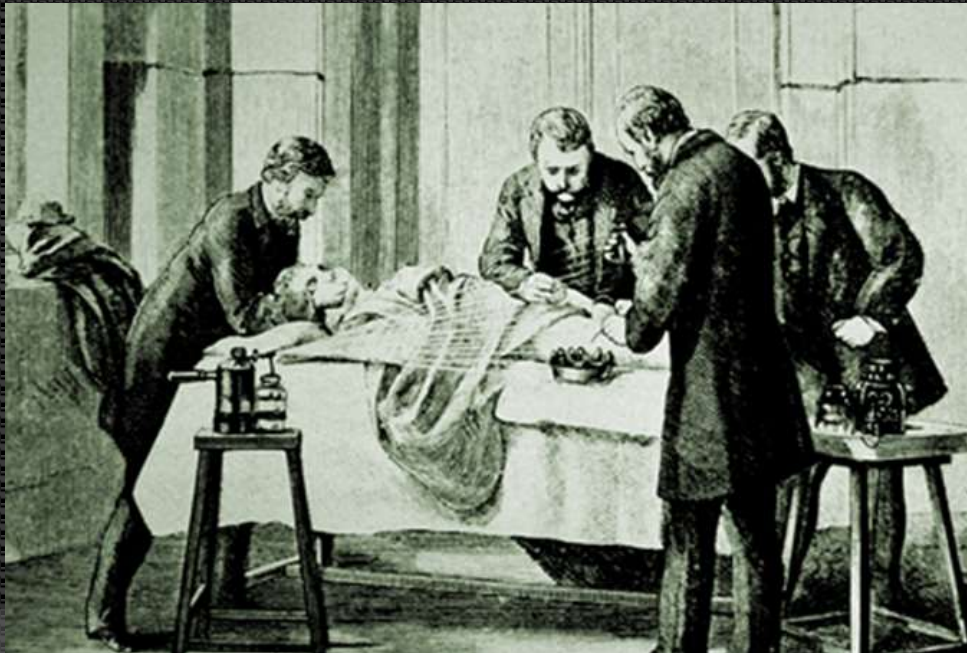
Louis Pasteur (1822-1895)

- French chemist
- Germ theory of disease
- Pasteurization- (heating the beverage)
specific diseases were caused by germs



English Surgeon Joseph Lister (1827-1912)

- Antiseptic principle- Chemical disinfectant applied to a wound dressing
- German doctors developed the practice of Sterilizing not only the wound but Everything in the operating room



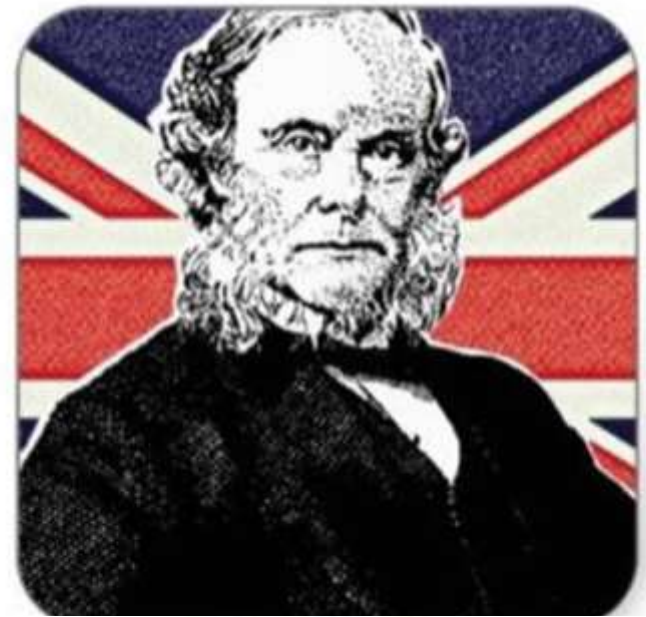
1860

Louis Pasteur's theory that invisible germs are the cause of numerous infections inspires an English doctor named Joseph Lister.



Lister becomes the first surgeon to perform an operation in a chamber sterilized by pulverizing antiseptic in the air. Mortality rates begin to fall.

1865



1876

Lister publicly recognizes the work of two men working to modernize surgical practices: Dr. Joseph Lawrence and Robert Wood Johnson, founder of Johnson & Johnson.



Inspired by Lister, Lawrence creates LISTERINE® mouthwash, a unique antiseptic for use in surgeries and bathing wounds.

1879

ON THE
**ANTISEPTIC
PRINCIPLE
OF THE
PRACTICE
OF
SURGERY**

by
**Joseph
Lister**

Total Run Time
0:31:32

Audiobook in MP3 Format

Produced by The Again Shop 2013

women remained economically dependent and legally inferior to men regardless of social class.



Women and Property

Until the last quarter of the 19th century, married women could not own property in their own names.

Reform of women's property rights came slowly. The Married Woman's Property Act (1882) in Britain permitted married women to own property.

In France, a married woman could not even open a savings account until 1895 and did not have possession of the wages they earned until 1907.

Married women

- After the birth of their first child withdrew from the workforce



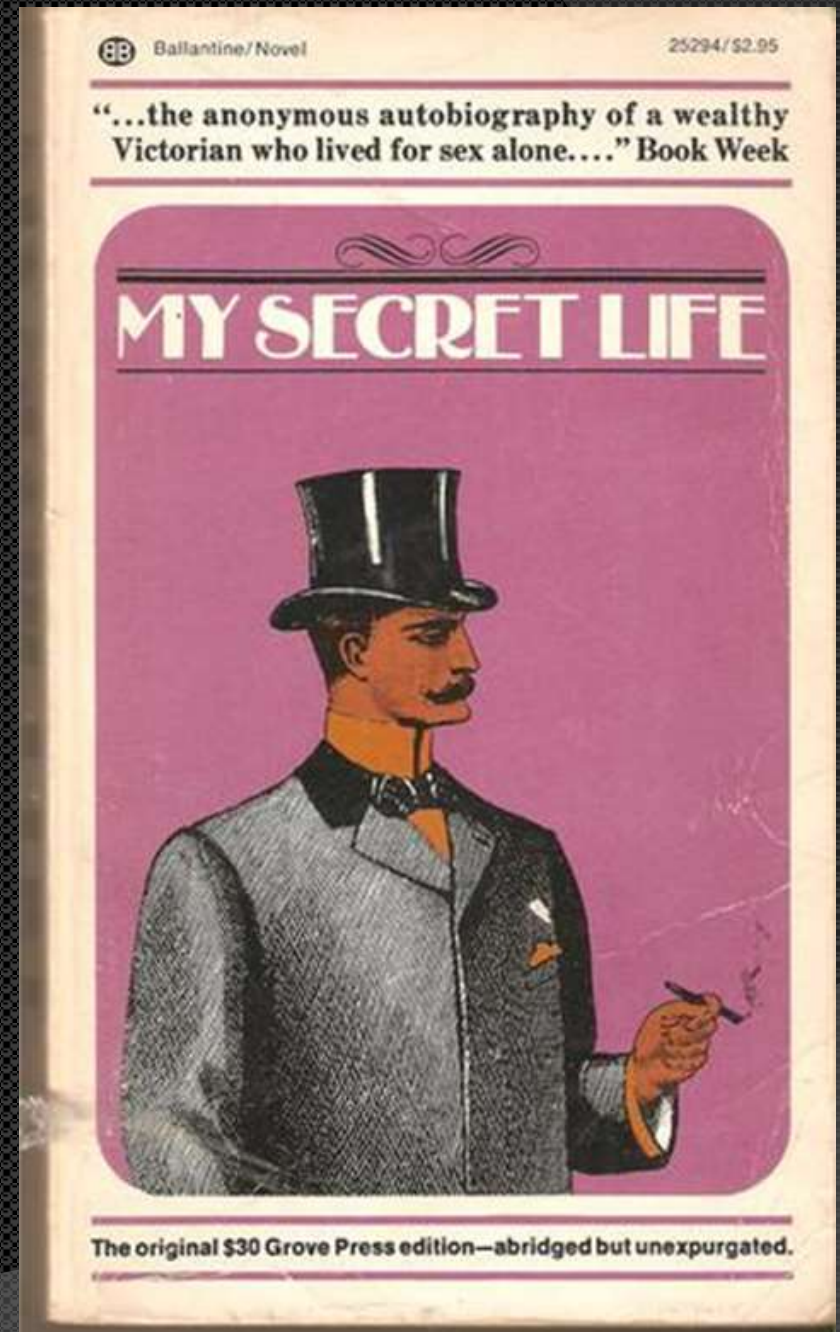
Poverty and Prostitution

- Since there were always more women searching for jobs than there were jobs available, thousands of women worked as prostitutes.
- On the Continent, prostitution was legalized and subject to governmental regulations.
- The customers of poor working-class prostitutes were primarily working-class men.



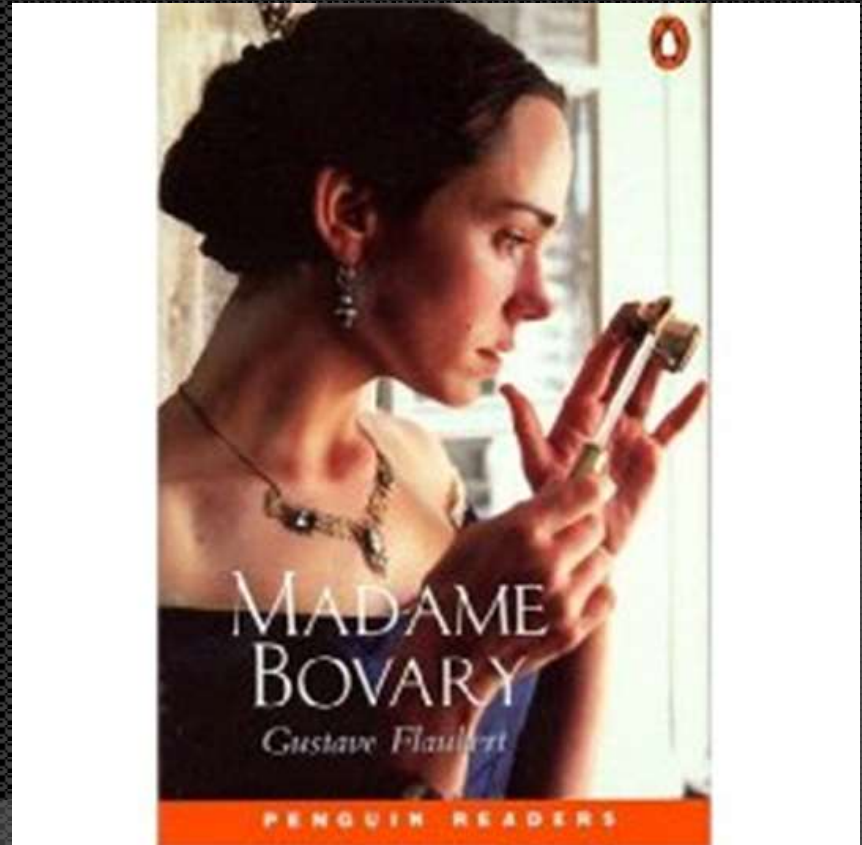
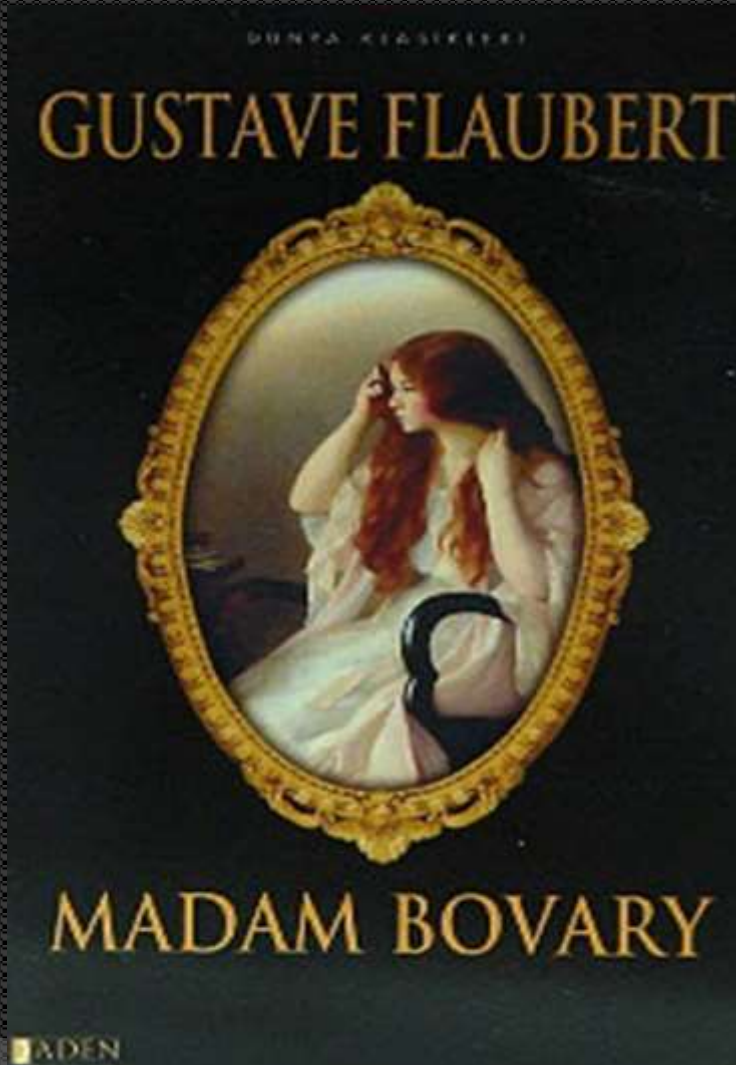
MY Secret Life

- 11 volume autobiography of an English adventurer—reveals the dark side of sex and class in Victorian England.



Madame Bovary (1857)

● Gustave Flaubert



The Cult of Domesticity



- The home came to be seen as the center of virtue, children, and the respectable life.
- Romantic marriage came to be seen as dangerous to social stability and, therefore, people continued to marry for economic reasons.

- Average middle-class family size dropped as the cost of childrearing increased



Aristocracy

Middle classes

- Upper
- Middle
- Lower

Working classes

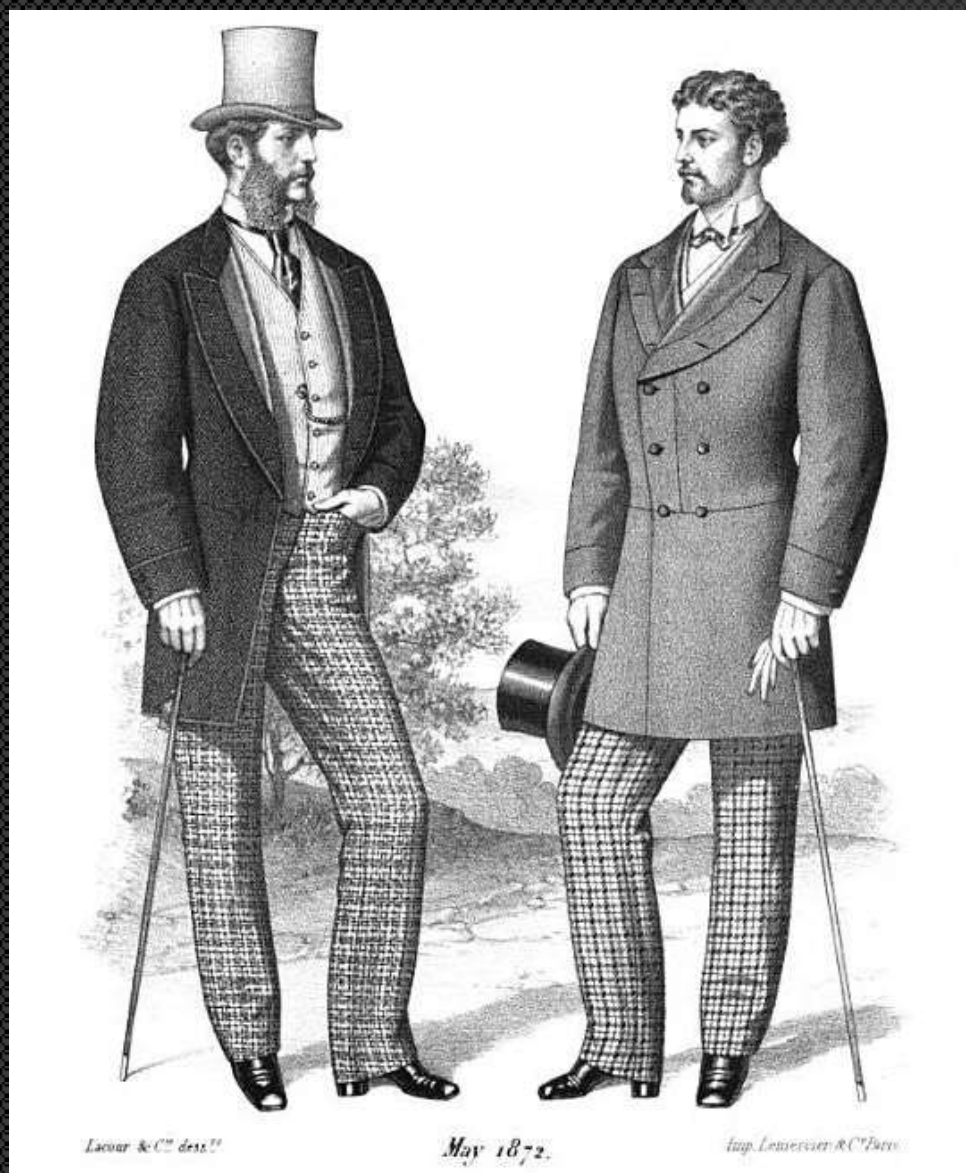
- Highly skilled: the “labor aristocracy”
- Semiskilled
- Unskilled



THE MIDDLE CLASS

A sepia-toned photograph of a city street scene. In the foreground, a large, leafless tree stands on the left, its branches reaching across the top of the frame. A black lamppost is positioned near the tree. In the background, a row of multi-story buildings with many windows is visible. Several vintage cars are parked along the street in front of the buildings. The overall atmosphere is historical and somewhat somber.

- THE UPPER MIDDLE CLASS
- ex) factory owners, large scale businessmen,
- bankers, doctors, lawyers, engineers, cleagymen
- THE LOWER MIDDLE CLASS
- ex) shopkeepers, merchants, civil servants



Emmeline Pankhurst (1858-1928)

- She founded the Women's Social and Political Union
- Followers known as suffragettes lobbied for women's right to vote
- When the government failed to reform policies toward women, the group resorted to violent tactics of arson, breaking windows, and the sabotage of postal boxes.



Emily Davison Throws Herself Under The Kings Horse (1913)



1918, as a result of their contribution to the war effort, women in Britain gain the right to vote.



Jewish Emancipation

Habsburg Empire

- In 1782, Emperor Joseph II issued a decree that placed Jews of his empire under similar laws as Christians.

France

- National Assembly recognized Jews as French citizens amidst the turmoil of the Napoleonic Wars.

Italy and Germany

- Allowed to mix on a generally equal footing with Christians.

Continued limitations for Jews. Even in countries that had given Jews political rights did not permit them to own land and often levied them with discriminatory taxes

Russian Jews

In Russia, and Russian controlled Poland, Jews faced discrimination as they were treated like aliens.

*Government limited the publication of Jewish books, restricted areas where Jews could live, required Jews to have internal passports, and excluded them from institutions of higher learning.



“beyond the pale”



Catherine the Great created the *Pale of Settlement* in Russia in 1791. This was the name given to the western border region of the country, in which Jews were allowed to live. The motivation behind this was to restrict trade between Jews and native Russians. Some Jews were allowed to live, as a concession, “beyond the pale”

pogroms

The state allowed the police and right-wing nationalist groups to conduct *pogroms*—organized riots—against Jewish neighborhoods and villages



Kishinev Pogrom 1903



Anti -Semitism

Economic stagnation was blamed on Jewish bankers

Organized anti-Semitism erupted in Germany in the 1880s.

The Zionist movement began amidst this torment.



Zionism

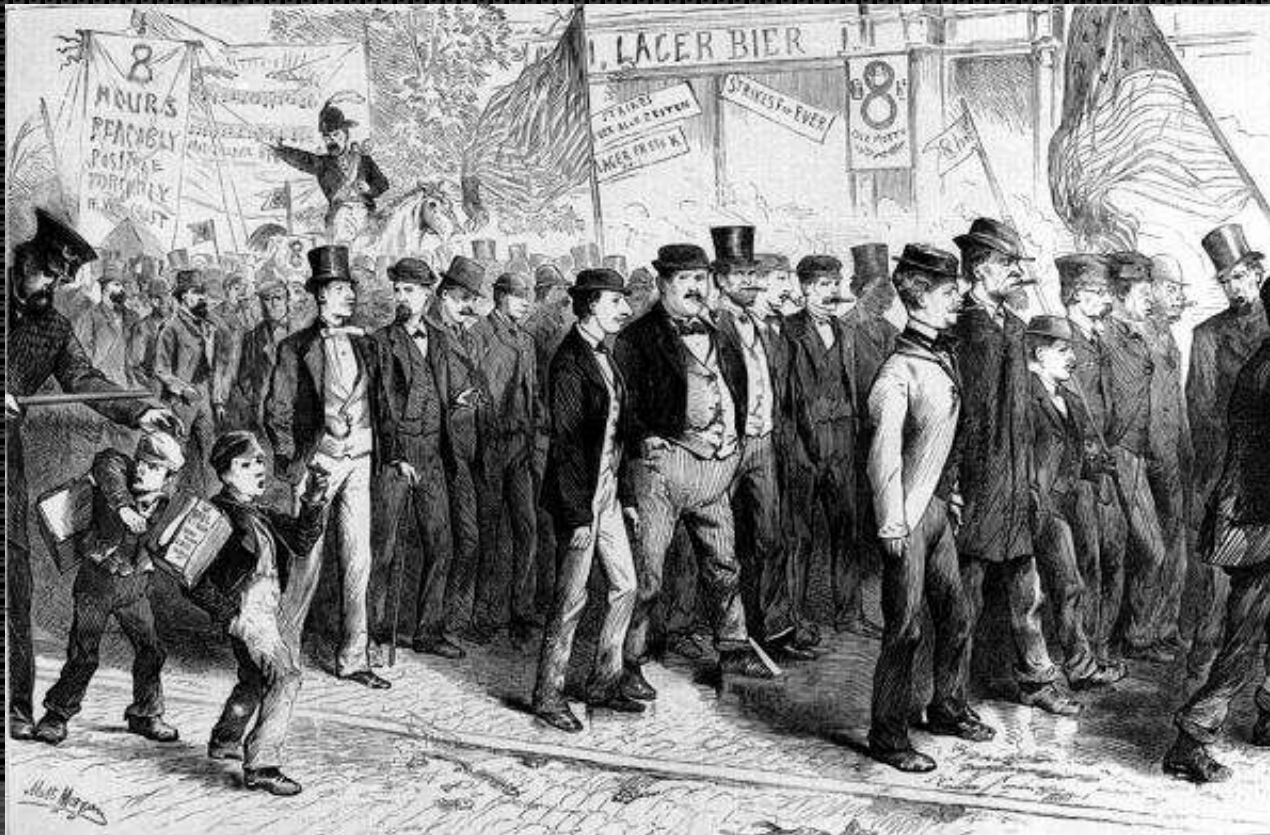




Theodor Herzl

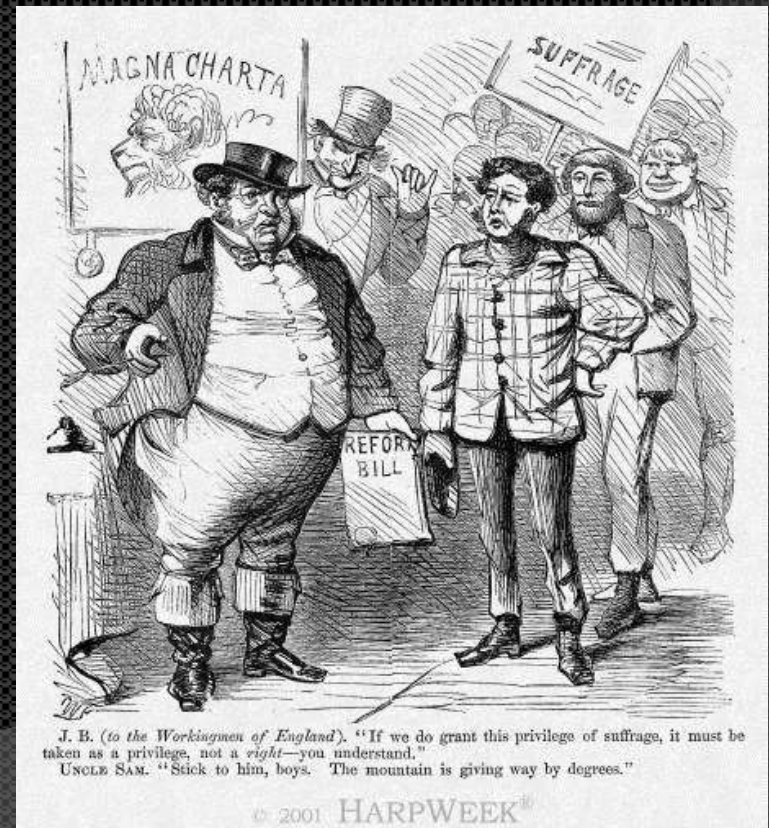
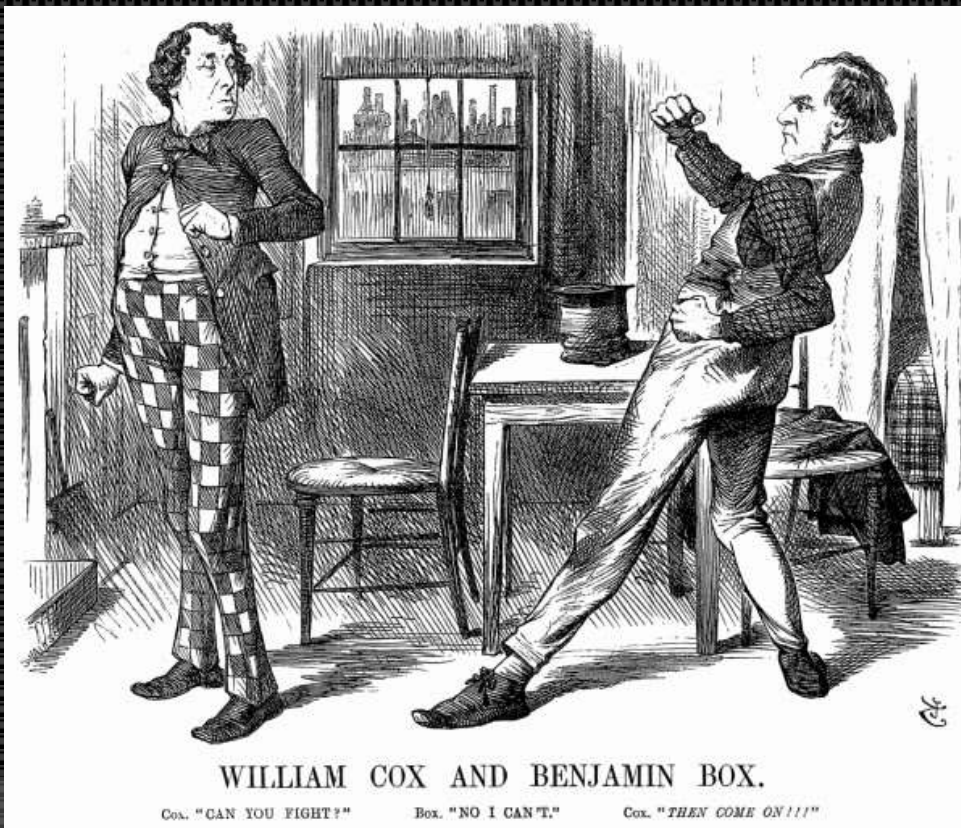
Trade Unions

Unions provided workers with a new collective form of association that allowed them to confront economic difficulties and improve security

[illegible]

Democracy

- By 1912, all the major European states granted universal male suffrage except for Russia.
- Great Britain passed its second voting reform act in 1867 and its third in 1884



Universal Male Suffrage

Bismarck brought universal male suffrage to the German Empire in 1871.

French Chamber of Deputies was democratically elected

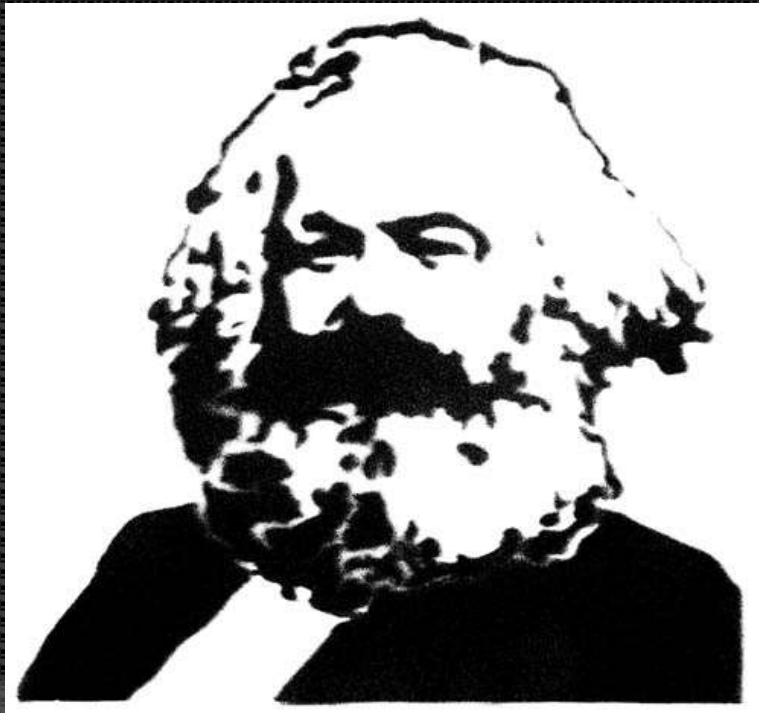
Switzerland granted universal male suffrage in 1879, Spain 1890, Belgium in 1893, the Netherlands in 1896, and Norway in 1898, and Italy 1912



Marxism and the Socialist Movement

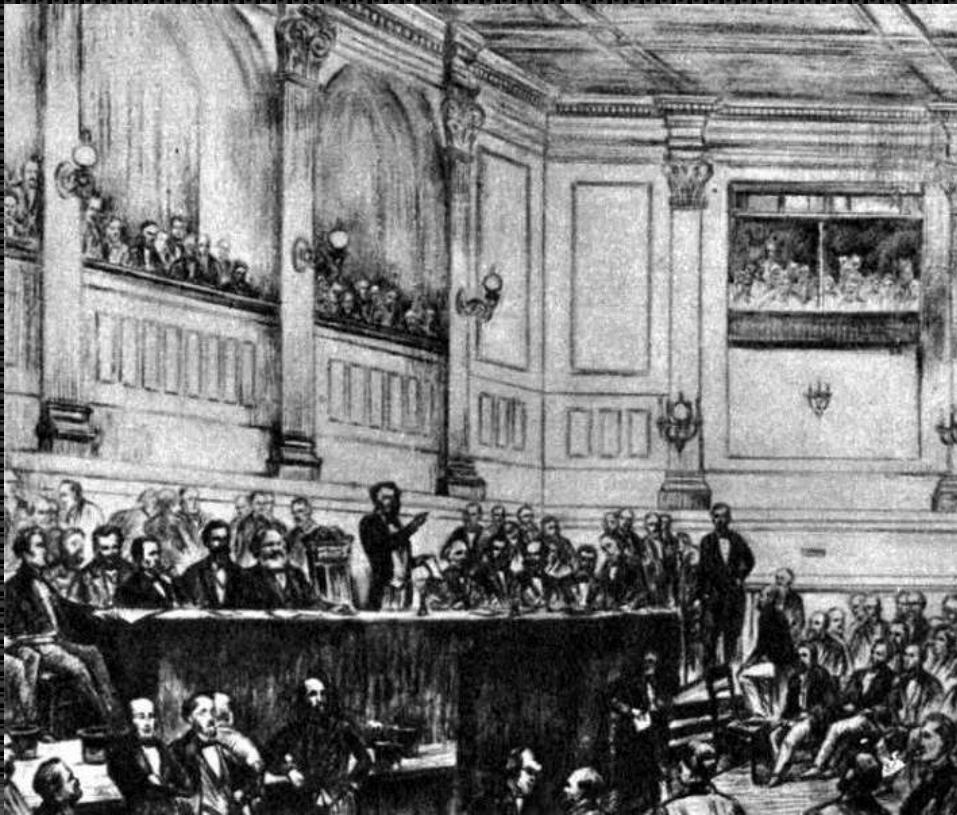
Socialism appealed to working men and women.

- 1864 Marx helped form the 1st international of socialists
- 1870-1914 in most countries workers gained the right to vote, workers won benefits, standards of living rose



Karl Marx and the First International

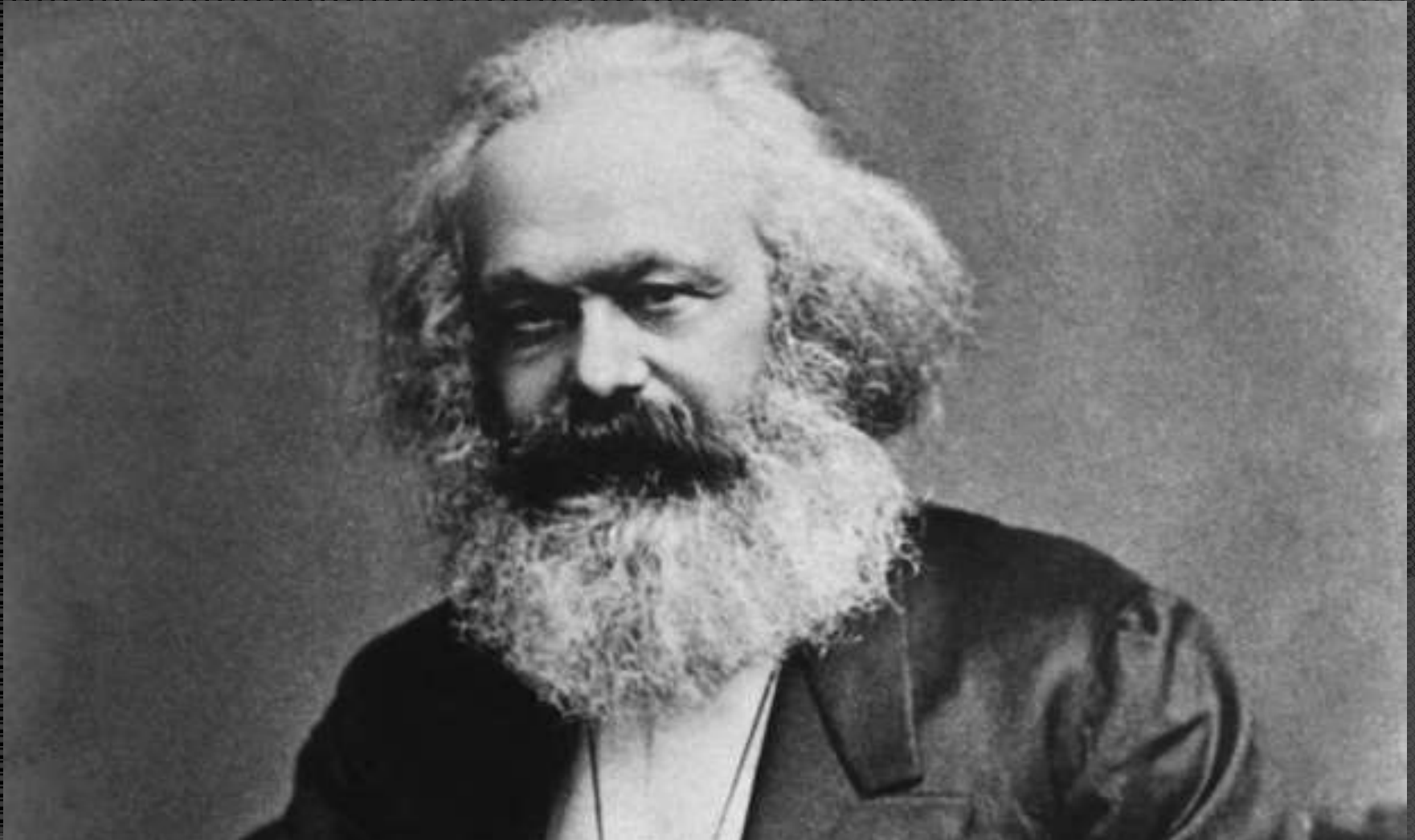
In 1864, a group of French and British trade unions founded the International Working Men's Association. Members included socialists, anarchists, Polish nationalists, and other radicals.



- Marx recognized the new political and economic realities now allowed workers to pursue their rights through the political process.
- Although it collapsed by 1876, The First International organized unions and gathered valuable statistics that provided a forum for socialist discourse.



● Marxism—in its revolutionary form—
emerged as the dominant strand of socialism



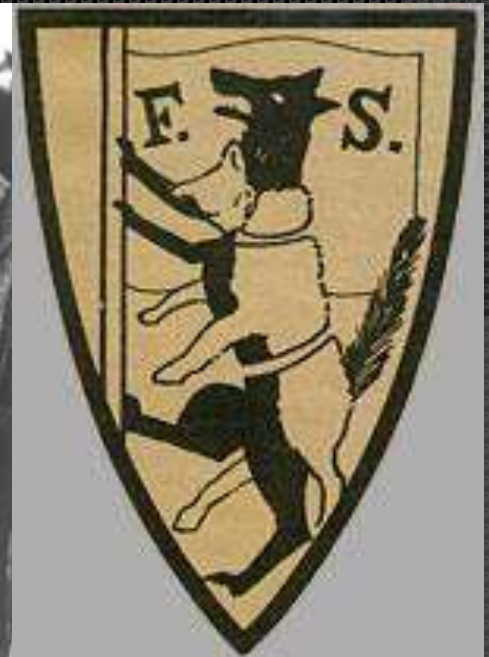


**The proletarians
have nothing to
lose but their
chains.**

--Karl Marx

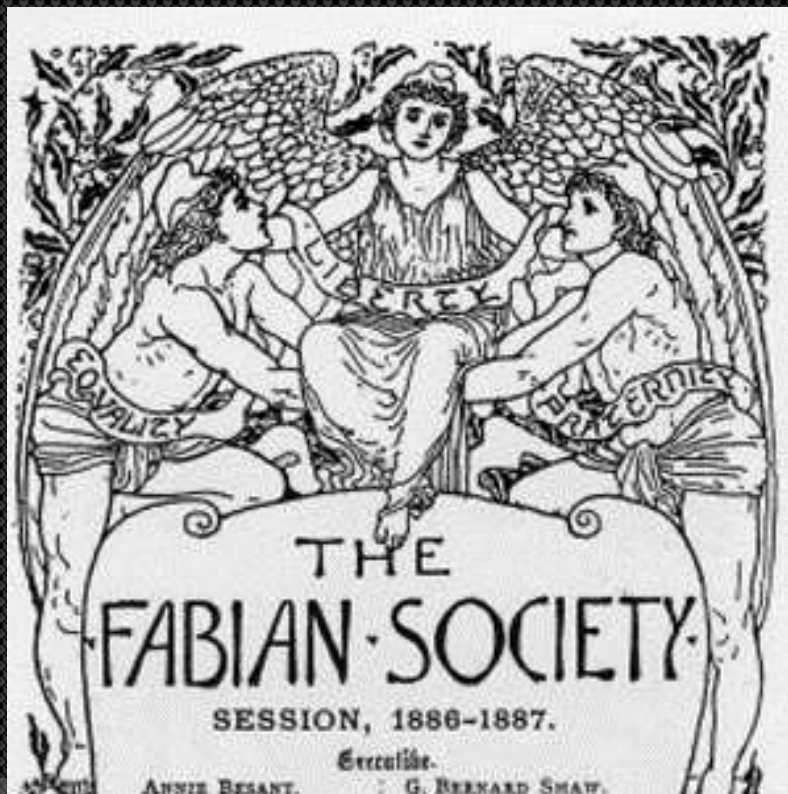
Fabian Society

Fabian Society, founded in 1884, was Britain's premier socialist party. Named after Fabius Maximus, the Roman general whose tactic against Hannibal involved avoiding direct conflict that might lead to defeat.



Fabian Society

- They believed the plight of the working class could be solved through the political process and were not radical





**Keir Hardie becomes
1st Labour MP**

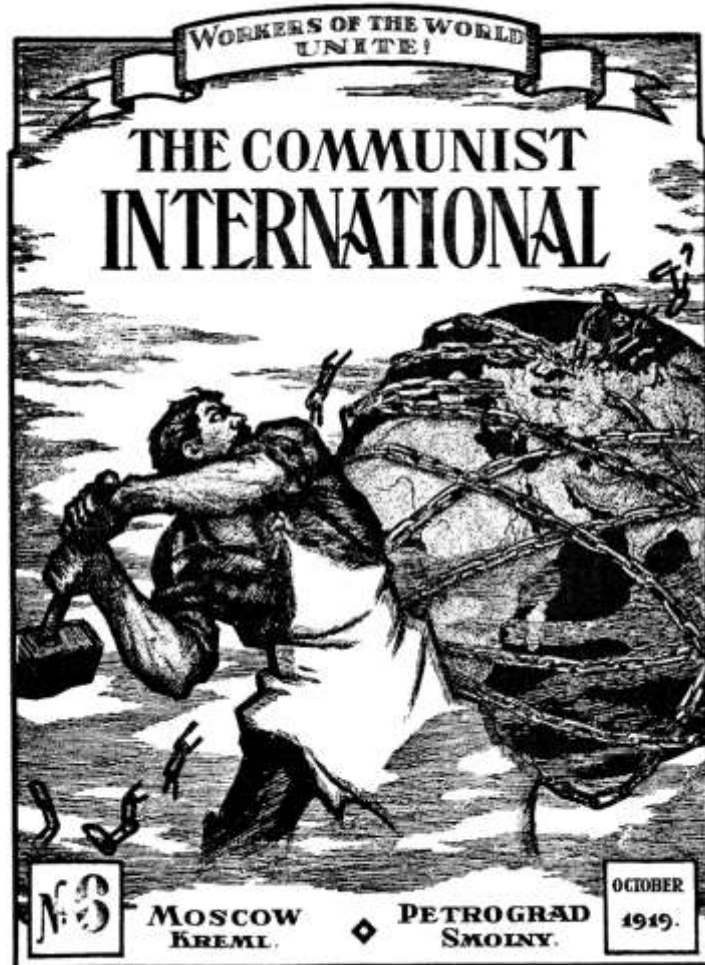
- In Britain, trade unions grew and they typically allied themselves politically with liberals.
- Socialism made little inroads in Parliament.
- The House of Lords removed legal protection previously accorded to union funds.
- Unions responded by creating the Labour Party which won 29 seats in Parliament in the election of 1906.

French Socialism

- French socialism was not as united as it was in other nations.
- Jean Jaures (1859-1914) and Jules Guesde (1845-1922) led two major factions of French socialists
- Jaures believed socialists should cooperate with middle-class radical ministries
- Guesde opposed any policy that encouraged cooperation with a bourgeois cabinet.



Second International founded in 1889



- New effort to unify the various national socialist parties.
- After the Amsterdam Congress of the Second International, French socialists began working together to achieve their political aims.

Socialism

- Jean Jaures was assassinated outside a Paris café in 1914
- French socialist movement split during the war years and socialists did not serve in the French cabinet again until 1936.



Germany

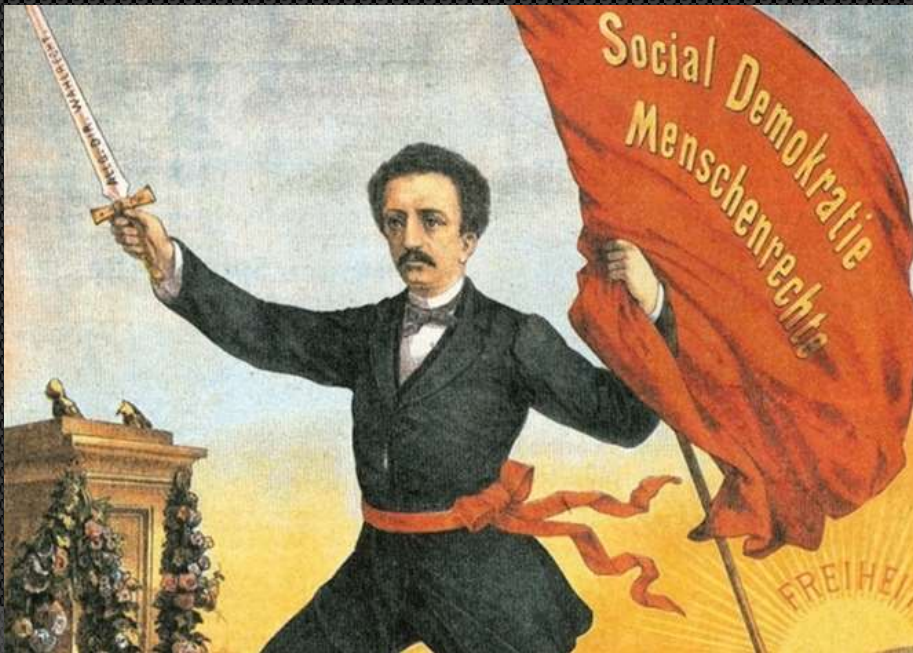
German Social Democratic Party, or SPD, kept Marxism alive during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries



Germany

Bismarck used an assassination attempt on Kaiser William I (1861-1888) in which socialists were not involved, to steer anti-socialist laws through the Reichstag.

Laws suppressed the meetings, publications, and other public activities of the SPD.



Germany

- ◉ Despite Bismarck's antisocialist measures, the SPD steadily polled more votes in elections to the Reichstag.
- ◉ Bismarck implemented a social welfare program
Included a health insurance benefit, accident insurance, pension for the old, and a system of social security
- ◉ Germany was the first major industrial nation to enjoy this kind of welfare program



The Debate Over Revisionism

- Eduard Bernstein (1850-1932)
- British writer who questioned whether or not Marxism's pessimistic attitude toward capitalism was correct in his book *Evolutionary Socialism*
- Bernstein argued that standard of living was on the rise in Europe.
- His school of thought is known as **Revisionism**.



Revisionism

● Eduard Bernstein (1850-1932)



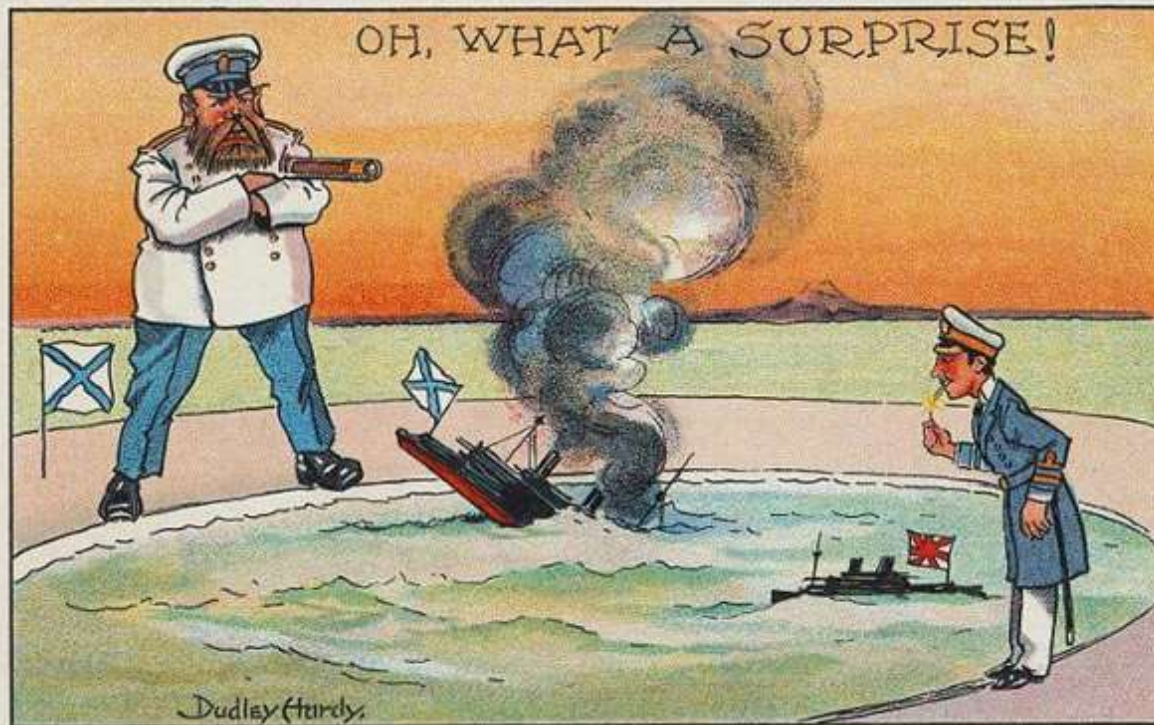
RUSSIA

- Tsar Alexander III and, Nicholas II were determined to make Russia an industrial power.
- Sergei Witte (1849-1915) served a first minister of communications and then minister of finance



RUSO-JAPANESE WAR

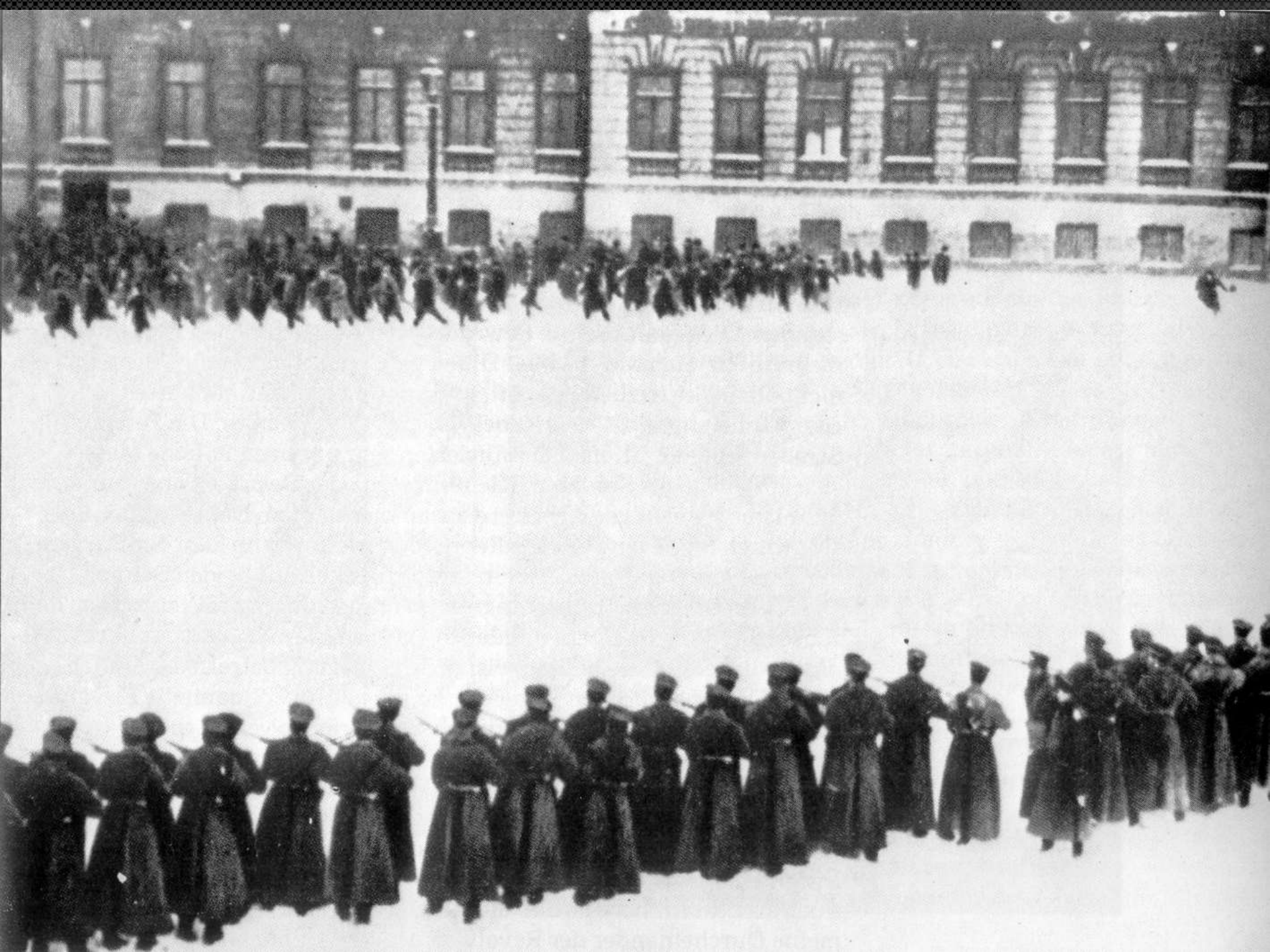
Tsar entered the Russo-Japanese War, in part, to win public approval for the tsarist regime; the plan backfired when Russia lost the war.



Bloody Sunday

- Bloody Sunday
January, 22, 1905
- A Russian Orthodox priest named Father George Gapon led several hundred workers to present a petition to the tsar to improve industrial conditions.
- As the crowd approached the Winter Palace, troops opened fire and killed forty people.
- Crowds gathered throughout Saint Petersburg and troops ended up killing nearly 200 and wounding 800





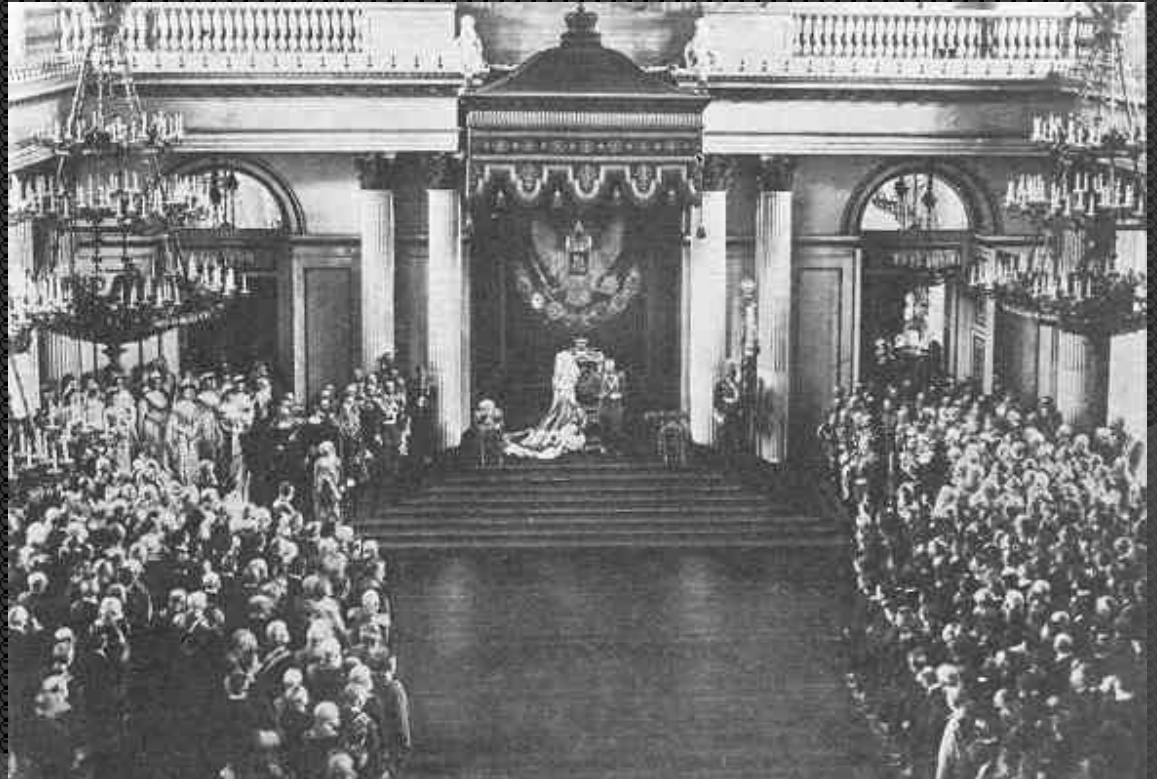




coll IISG

Duma

- Nicholas II issued the October Manifesto which promised a constitutional government
- Created the duma, a representative body with two chambers





LONGFELLOW TWINS

TWENTY MINUTES
OF LUXURY

REVOLUTIONARY

THE PARIS COMMUNE

In 1871, the men and women of Paris took over their city and created an autonomous government committed to equality for all. The Paris Commune shows that a new society, created from the bottom up, is possible, but that the ruling order never willingly cedes power.

VIVE LA COMMUNE!

The old world must come to an end!
We want to be free!
And France has not risen up alone. The civilized nations of the world have their eyes on Paris. They are waiting for our victory to free themselves in their turn.

A GROUP OF PARISIAN WOMEN,
APRIL 11, 1871



WORKERS OF THE WORLD
UNITE!

THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL



N.3

MOSCOW
KREML.



PETROGRAD
SMOLNY.

OCTOBER
1919.

