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Summary

**Chapter 23**

Thought and Culture in the Mid-Nineteenth Century: Realism and Social Criticism

* each movement derived from and expanded the Enlightenment tradition
* objective reality helped stimulate a growing criticism of social ills
* liberalism and Christianity both pressed for the alleviation of social injustice

Realism and Naturalism

- Realism, opposed the romantic veneration of the inner life, turned their attention to the external world and investigated the empirical world in order to depict with unwavering frankness life

* Realist novels, many newly literate common people could read and commoners’ interests helped shape the novels’ content
* Gustave Flaubert’s Madame Bovary, a book in which “the personality of the author is completely absent”
* Literary realism evolved into naturalism when writers tried to demonstrate a causal relationship between human character and the social environment: that certain conditions of life produced predictable character traits in human beings
* Émile Zola thought the “experimental novel” shows “ the reciprocal effect of society on the individual and the individual on society”
* Henrik Ibsen, the leading realist playwright, Pillars of Society, A Doll’s House
* realism and naturalism gave rise to positivism in philosophy

Positivism

* Positivists sought to apply a strict empirical approach to the study of society, any effort to go beyond the realm of experience to a deeper reality would be a mistaken
* metaphysics, tried to discover ultimate principles through reason alone rather than through observation of the empirical world
* Auguste Comte, only through a proper understanding of the laws governing human affairs could society be rationally reorganized
* the “law of the three stages”: the theological, the metaphysical, and the scientific

Darwinism

* God had created everything in the universe, this view was questioned
* Sir Charles Lyell, three-volume Principles of Geology
* Charles Darwin, links between extinct and living species, he used empirical evidence to show that the wide variety of animal species was due to a process of development over many millennia
* Malthusian idea, the population reproduces faster than the food supply
* The principle of natural selection determines which members of the species have a better chance of survival in a world of myriad
* small, random variations
* the favorable characteristic becomes more pronounced, natural selection causes the death of old species that cannot adjust to a changing environment

Darwinism and Christianity

* Evolution challenged traditional Christian belief
* development of the organic world without reference to any divine arrangement
* If the Darwinian theory is true, Genesis is a lie
* Darwinism ultimately helped end the practice of relying on the Bible as an authority in questions of science
* Social Darwinists used the terms struggle for existence and survival of the fittest to buttress an often brutal economic individualism and political conservatism
* Traditionally, failure had been ascribed to human wickedness or to God’s plan. Now, it was attributed to an inferior hereditary endowment
* conservatives insisted that society should experience change
* fittest survive and deserve to survive, war was nature’s way of eliminating the unfit
* The theory of evolution was a great achievement of the rational mind, but in the hands of the Social Darwinists it served to undermine the Enlightenment tradition
* religion as an obstacle to progress, question about the authenticity of the text of the Bible
* Kierkegaard, the individual knows God through a leap of faith, not through systematic reasoning, Christian beliefs were absurd and irrational
* Modernism, a movement of Catholic intellectuals, sought to liberalize the church

Marxism

* by the end of nineteenth century, Marxists and anarchists became the chief proponents of revolution
* free individuals from the accumulated superstition and to form a more rational society
* The goal of Marxism—the seizure of power by the working class and the destruction of capitalism
* violence and struggle— the instruments of progress
* Liberals placed the highest value on the individual, held that through education and self-discipline people could overcome inequality and poverty
* Marxists, the transformation of the economic system
* Marx and Engels asserted, the class with economic power also controlled the state, and the class that controlled material production also controlled mental production
* capitalism dehumanized not only the workers but the capitalists as well
* life’s true meaning: the fulfillment of the individual’s creative potential
* disadvantage of Marxism: squeeze all historical events into an economic framework

Anarchism

* another radical movement that attacked capitalism
* Anarchists engaged in acts of political terrorism, failed to reverse the trend toward the concentration of power in industry and government

Liberalism in transition

* education, equality
* evolved into liberal democracy
* protection of individual rights
* John Stuart Mill, the government and the majority may not interfere with the liberty of another human being whose actions do no injury to others
* freedom of thought and expression, the toleration of opposing and unpopular viewpoints, as a necessary precondition for the shaping of a rational citizen
* Thomas Hill Green, the do-nothing state advocated by traditional laissez-faire liberalism caused poverty
* The state must preserve individual liberty and secure the common good
* social legislation
* Herbert Spencer, a individualist, favored a society in which government would play the smallest role possible and individual freedom would be maximized

Feminism: Extending the principle of equality

* an equal participation in trades, professions, and commerce
* feminists had to overcome deeply ingrained premises about female inferiority and deficiencies
* Rousseau, nature granted men power over women
* Opponents of women’s rights, threaten society by undermining marriage and the family
* some prominent men did support equal rights for women, “Can man be free if woman be slave?”

**Chapter 24**

The Surge of Nationalism: From Liberal to Extreme Nationalism

* In the late 1800s, nationalism became increasingly belligerent irrational, threatening the peace of Europe
* 1870, Italian unification
* Forces for and Against Unity
* political, economic and cultural divisions
* most Italians supported the values of the Old Regime
* liberal ideas would deprive the pope of his control over central Italy, undermine clerical and aristocratic authority, and depose legitimate princes
* France had occupied Italy, introduced a standard system of law, gave the Italian states constitutions, representative assemblies, and the concept of the state as a community of citizens

Failed Revolution

* Carbonari, members drawn largely from the middle class and the army, forced King Ferdinand I to grant a constitution and a parliamentary governmentGiuseppe Mazzini, a romantic and a liberal, national unity would enhance individual liberty, sought truth through heightened feeling and intuition
* Young Italy
* the forces of reaction, led by Hapsburg Austria, crushed the revolutionary movements one by one, Italy remained divided, and Austria still ruled the north

Cavour and Victory over Austria

* Count Camillo Benso di Cavour, the architect of Italian unity
* reorganized the currency, taxes, and the national debt, built railways and steamships,improved agricultural methods, make Piedmont a modern state
* peace conference, denounce Austria for occupying Italian lands
* In 1858, Cavour and Napoleon III reached a secret agreement
* Napoleon III, signed an armistice with Austria without consulting Cavour
* King Victor Emmanuel of Piedmont accepted the Austrian peace term

Garibaldi and Victory in the South

* successfully liberate the land from its Bourbon ruler in the Kingdom of the Two Scillies
* the city of Rome, ruled by the pope and protected by French troops; and Venetia, occupied by Austria
* During the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, Italian troops marched in Rome
* The unification of Germany
* Prussia, agent of unification
* respect for the realities of power
* be achieved through Prussian arms, not liberal ideas

Bismark and the road to unity

* a supporter of the Prussian monarchy and the Junker class and a devout patriot
* free the two duchies of Schleswig and Holstein from Danish control, contained a large number of Germans
* Austro-Prussian War of 1866, Prussia took no territory from Austria
* the North German Confederation
* vacated Spanish throne caused the war with France
* the South German states came to the aid of Prussia and captured Napoleon III, the emperor of France
* cede to Germany the border provinces of Alsace and Lorraine
* The Franco-Prussian War completed the unification of Germany
* The unification of Germany created fears, tensions, and rivalries that would culminate in world wars

The Hapsburg Empire

* different nationalities, each with its own history and traditions
* nationalism led destruction
* split the Hapsburg territories into Austria and Hungary

The rise of racial nationalism

* Liberals sought both the rights of the individual and national independence and unification
* contributed to World War I and to the rise of Fascism after the war
* only concerned with the greatness of the nation and reject political liberty
* championing popular nationalist myths and dreams

Volkish thought

* the Jews corrupted the German spirit
* Volkish thought attracted Germans frightened by all the complexities of the modern age: industrialization, urbanization, materialism, class conflicts
* looked back to Middle Ages, viewed as a period of social and spiritual harmony
* intermarriage between races was contamination
* Houston Stewart Chamberlain, races differed not only physically but also morally, spiritually, and intellectually
* the struggle between races was the driving force of history

Anti-Semitism

* manufactured the myth of the wicked Jew
* blamed all the ills of France on the Jews
* Jewish nationalism took the form of Zionism
* Theodor Herzl, the creation of a Jewish state was the best solution to the Jewish question
* Medieval Christian anti-Semitism
* Jews gained legal equality in the 19th century
* Volkish thinkers, Jews as foreign intruders
* the Protocols of the Elders of Zion
* In the Middle Ages, Jews had been persecuted for religious reasons
* In the nineteenth century, national-racial considerations augmented the traditional, biased Christian perception of Jews and Judaism
* Theodor Mommsen, deaf to reason, right, morals
* Racial nationalism, undermined the Enlightenment tradition, denied equality, scorned toleration, dismissed the idea of the oneness of humanity, made myth and superstition vital forces in political life

**Chapter 25**

The Industrial West: Responses to Modernization

* The advanced industry, 1850 to 1870, after the great depression of 1873
* machine production and steam power
* Industrial work and wealth were unevenly and unequally distributed
* artisans and peasantry suffered social dislocation as factory skills replaced craft skills and machinery revolutionized agriculture
* practical applications of scientific research to engineering, production, transportation, and communication
* railroads, transformed North America and Eurasia, opening up vast unsettled areas
* petroleum power
* telephone, wireless, radio
* chemists discovered new elements and perfected formulas for alloys, dyes products
* Louis Pasteur, anesthetics, antiseptics, and the discovery and isolation of disease
* life expectancy increased, the death rate decreased

Labor’s responses

* Giant enterprises required great armies of unskilled workers who toiled for low pay
* Governments , protect women and children and then extending reforms to men
* provided some benefits for sick, injured, and elderly workers

The Great Britain

* In 1850, England to be the most modern, progressive country in the world
* balanced an incomparable degree of political liberty with economic and social reforms
* competitive sport of politics democracy became a reality
* Independent Labour Party, ally with middle-class socialists and Liberals on political and economic programs
* David Lloyd George and Winston Churchill, a program of old-age pensions, labor exchanges to help the unemployed find work, minimum wages for certain industries, unemployment, and health insurance
* House of Lords rejected the budget

The Irish Question

* Irish independence
* Liberals thought that economic and religious reforms would placate Irish discontent
* The south gained self-government, and the predominantly Protestant northern six counties of Ulster remained part of the United Kingdom

The women question

* equality for women cannot without the Industrial Revolution, industrialization made it possible for women to work and to support themselves and their families
* Women had greater freedom in England than in most countries
* Josephine Butler, women should concentrate on self-improvement and legal efforts to raise their status in society
* in England,suffrage issue
* in 1928, British women gained the right to vote on the same terms as men

Napoleon “le Petit”

* Bonapartism was a mix of democratic, social- ist, nationalist, and authoritarian ideas
* Bonaparte’s foreign policy resulted in the Franco-Prussian War
* the people of Paris refused to accept defeat or the surrender to peace terms by France’s provisional government
* French soldiers to attack Paris, the defeated Communards were treated as traitors, not as French patriots

Threats to the Republic

* radical republicans to root out the anti-republican and anti-Semitic elements
* separation of church and state was ordered, making France a secular state

France on the Eve of War

* industry, trade unions, political parties, and socialist groups tended to be decentralized
* a modern renaissance in which Paris was a pilgrimage site welcoming and nourishing Europe’s greatest artists, intellectuals, and scientists

Bismarck’s “Struggle for Culture”

* Bismarck’s constitution, granted universal manhood suffrage
* The German kaiser, control over lawmaking, foreign affairs, and the military
* to Bismarck, Catholics and socialists were both internationalists who did not put Germany’s interests first, Bismarck’s persecution actually strengthened the German Catholics’ loyalty to their church and to the Catholic Center Party
* Ferdinand Lassalle, in 1875 to create a German Social Democratic Party

Germany on the Eve of War

* Germany’s political regime preserved aspects of an absolute monarchy
* Social Democrats, ostensibly the party of revolution, were the only party that wanted the power of the Reichstag to reject the chancellor

Italy: unrealized ambition

* split by religious controversy
* Italy’s long tradition of separate and rival states

Russia: Tsarlst empire

* Large distances, an adverse climate, and poor communications, as well as extensive ethnic, religious, and cultural diversity held together by force, kept Russia a backward country
* an ideology of Russian superiority to counter the influence of Western ideas
* Crimean War, English and French expeditionary forces defeated the Russian force
* Alexander II, liberated from bondage to the nobility and given land of their own, but not individual freedom
* lifted the restrictions on foreign travel
* Alexander III, enlisting anti-Semitism
* its enormous size and scarce means of communication, its ethnic, religious, and regional diversity, its poverty prevented the emergence of national identity
* some of the intelligentsia, frustrated by their country’s backwardness, became revolutionaries

The United States: democracy giant

* the United States moved into the ranks of giant industrial powers
* the United States was essentially a nation of farmers, producing primary goods or raw materials in mid- nineteenth century
* American industrialization required substantial foreign investment in large-scale corporations in heavy industries
* government encouraged free enterprise by allowing individuals and corporations to claim the nation’s resources
* By 1914, the American market was the largest, most homogeneous, and most rapidly growing in the world

**Chapter 26**

Imperialism: Western Global Dominance

* the emergence of The new ImperIalIsm
* European influence over the rest of the world grew with the industrialization and strengthening of the European states
* witched from commercial penetration to active conquest
* the new imperialism was a direct result of industrialization, Europeans competed for raw materials and markets
* economically powerful states and struggling ones turned to imperialism
* Vladimir Lenin, imperialism was inevitable in a highly advanced capitalist country
* Nationalistic competition among the Europeans led them to extend their power struggles to Africa and Asia
* the most extreme ideological expression of nationalism and imperialism was Social Darwinism

A Global Economy

* the Western economy became global
* the world market also meant the loss of traditional crafts, customs, and social relationships
* economic interdependence operated to the great advantage of Europeans and Americans

Control and Resistance

* European nation-states could mobilize the support of all their citizens
* anon-European country or people could not successfully resist an industrialized European state intent on control or conquest
* examples of successful resistance, Ethiopia repelled Italy’s incursions, North Africans kept the French on the defensive in Algeria and Morocco, and the Japanese held off potential invaders
* defended their independence through modernization
* resistance brought non-European peoples even more firmly under Western control
* Europeans generally responded by annexing the rebellious region or establishing a protectorate

India

* Muslim holy war, the empire was disintegrating, became the jewel of the British Empire
* British Rule, at first, Britain maintained indirect rule
* uprising joined Muslim and Hindu soldiers, after the rebellion about two-thirds of the subcontinent was ruled directly by about a thousand British officials
* sanitation, hygiene, water and flood control, and Western medicine, ended the century of war and disorder that accompanied the disintegration of the Mogul Empire
* The Anticolonial Campaign, Muslims founded the Muslim League to speak for their minority community
* Mohandas K. Gandhi, preached civil disobedience and nonviolent resistance, called for the Indian elite to give up their privileges, resign their positions in British firms and government, and boycott British schools and all foreign goods
* World War II exhausted Britain’s resources, reduced its power, and stirred much of the colonial world to struggle against racism

China

* The British forced the Manchu (Qing) dynasty to open trade to foreigners in the Opium War
* The emperor relied on Westerners to suppress the rebels
* Empress Tzuhsi
* An international army of Europeans, Japanese, and Americans suppressed the rebellion, seized Chinese treasures, forced China to pay an indemnity\
* made China accept foreign business and troops on Chinese soil
* ideals of democracy, national- ism, and social welfare
* Jiang Jieshi and Mao Zedong

Japan

* Japan turned into a powerful centralized state
* The Meiji regime introduced modern industry and economic competition
* visited factories all over the West and hired Westerners to teach industrial skills
* built defense industries, backed heavy industry and mining, and developed a modern communication system of railroads, roads, and telegraph lines
* by 1900, Japan ended the humiliating treaties with the West and joined the West

The Ottoman Empire

* In World War I, the Ottomans sided with the Germans
* to weaken the Turkish-German war effort, Britain sponsored Arab independence movements in the Arabian peninsula and in the territories that are today Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, and Israel
* The Costs of Colonialism
* The cost of imperialism in Africa was high not just to the British and French but also to other Europeans

Latin America

* the wealthy classes in Latin America depended on Europe for trade and investment, dominated the Western Hemisphere culturally
* The Latin American response to imperialism was opposition and resistance

The legacy of imperialism

* Britain and France divided the German colonial spoils and replaced Turkish power in the Middle East
* Liberal democrats, training the colonies for eventual self-government or independence
* Imperialism has been a source of great bitterness to former colonial peoples, not just for economic exploitation but also for racism
* African and Asian lands have adopted and adapted democracy, parliamentary and party government, military strategy and technology, socialism, and national boundaries left by Western powers