

QUIZ pp. 631-638

1. What was the AUGSLEICH, or Compromise of 1867?
2. What was the greatest of the reforms undertaken by TSAR ALEXANDER II of Russia?
3. What were the ZEMSTVOS?
4. What happened to Tsar Alexander II in 1881?
5. Who reigned in Britain from 1837-1901 and had an age named after her?
6. Who were GLADSTONE and DISRAELI?



Tsar Alexander II

1

2

QUIZ ANSWERS

1. DUAL MONARCHY OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
2. ABOLITION OF SERFDOM/EMANCIPATION OF THE SERFS
3. LOCAL ELECTED COUNCILS
4. ASSASSINATED
5. QUEEN VICTORIA
6. LEADERS OF THE WHIGS AND TORIES

3

THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE → TOWARD A DUAL MONARCHY

1. The Von Bach plan 1851 → unified system of admin, law, taxation → Hungary placed under military rule
2. Economic troubles + the Italian War + the Austro-Prussian War = big trouble for Austria → weakness
3. Hungary wants independence



4

THE AUGSLEICH = THE COMPROMISE OF 1867

1. Creates the dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary
2. Each part has separate constitutions, legislatures, capital
3. Both states have the same ruler = Emperor Francis Joseph
4. States share foreign policy, army, finances



The Nationalities of Austria-Hungary, 1867

5

IMPERIAL RUSSIA

- Russian defeat in the Crimean War =

1. Russia is falling behind W. Europe
2. Russia needs to reform and modernize



6

TSAR ALEXANDER II (1855-1881)

1. The great reforming tsar
2. Comes to power in the middle of the Crimean War
3. Attempts to overhaul the Russian system
4. Abolition of serfdom 1861
5. Zemstvos = elected local assemblies
6. Legal reforms – regular system of local and provincial courts



7

REFORMERS vs. CONSERVATIVES IN RUSSIA = WESTERNIZERS vs. SLAVOPHILES

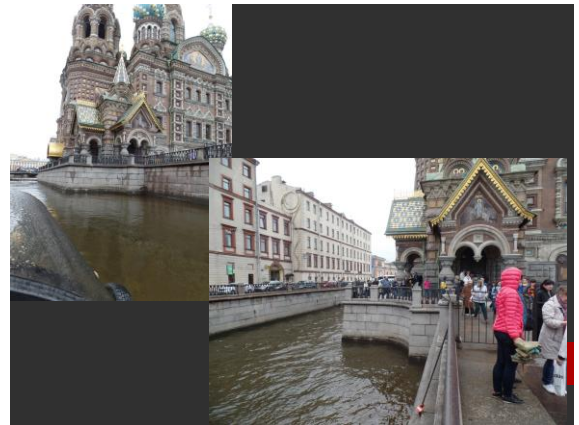
- Reformers –
 1. Wanted more and faster change
 2. ALEXANDER HERZEN = peasant must be chief instrument of reform = Populism
 - a. a type of socialism
 - b. village peasant commune is a type of natural organic socialism
 - c. peasant commune should be basis for a new Russian society
 - d. failed
 3. Some reformers turned to more radical and violent ideas = THE PEOPLE'S WILL = terrorism
 - a. revolutionary group
 - b. assassinate Tsar Alexander II in 1881

8

Assassination of Tsar Alexander II (1881)



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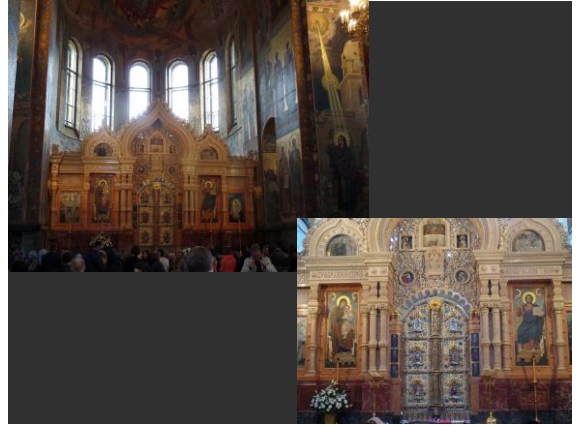
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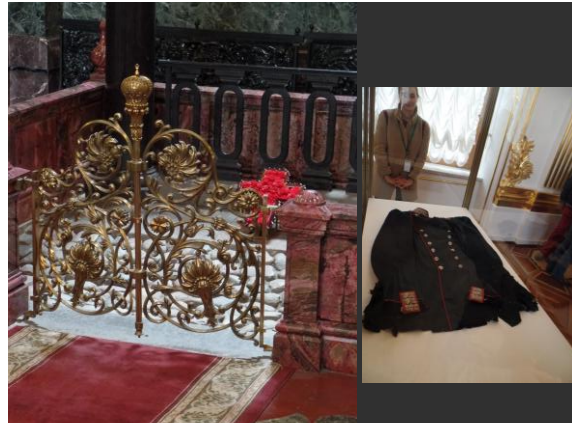
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14



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16

TSAR ALEXANDER III (1881-1894)



Tsar Alexander III

1. Comes to power when his father is assassinated
2. Turns against reform
3. Rules in an autocratic repressive way = reactionary

17



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Victorian England



WHY NO REVOLUTION OF 1848 IN BRITAIN?

1. THE REFORM ACT OF 1832 = first move to expand the franchise = expand voting rights
2. Effective parliament = responds to the people
3. Social and political reforms
4. Economic growth



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GREAT BRITAIN – THE VICTORIAN AGE

1. mid-century Britain
2. Named after Queen Victoria (1837-1901)
3. Period of strict morality, duty, family values, prim and proper
4. Lord Palmerston = PM 1855-1865 = not reformer = no new voting rights
5. After 1865 political changes = new voting rights



Queen Victoria

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Britain: 1850-1870s

- * The most prosperous period in British history.
 - Unprecedented economic growth.
 - Heyday of free trade.
 - New fields of expansion → shipbuilding from wood to iron.
 - By 1870, Britain's carrying trade enjoyed a virtual monopoly.
 - Br. engineers were building RRs all over the world.
 - Br.'s foreign holdings nearly doubled.
- * BUT, Britain's prosperity didn't do away with political discontent!



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The "Victorian Compromise"

- * Both Tories and Whigs had considered the 1832 Reform Bill as the FINAL political reform.
- * Therefore, the aims of the two political parties seemed indistinguishable.
- * But, by the 1860s, the middle class and working class had grown → they wanted the franchise expanded!
- * This era saw the realignment of political parties in the House of Commons:
 - Tory Party → Conservative Party under **Benjamin Disraeli**.
 - Whig Party → Liberal Party under **William Gladstone**.



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KEY POLITICAL FIGURES OF VICTORIAN ENGLAND

WILLIAM GLADSTONE =
leader of the liberals



BENJAMIN DISRAELI =
leader of the conservatives



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The Two "Great Men"



- * **Benjamin Disraeli**,
Conservative Prime Minister
 - 1868
 - 1874-1880



- * **William Gladstone**,
Liberal Prime Minister
 - 1868-1874
 - 1880-1885
 - 1886
 - 1892-1894



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The 2nd Reform Bill - 1867

- * In 1866, Gladstone introduced a moderate reform bill that was defeated by the Conservatives.
- * A more radical reform bill was introduced by Disraeli in 1867, passed largely with some Liberal support.



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The 2nd Reform Bill - 1867

- * Disraeli's Goals:
 - Give the Conservative Party control over the reform process.
 - Labor would be grateful and vote Conservative.
- * Components of the Bill:
 - Extended the franchise by 938,427 → an increase of 88%.
 - Vote given to male householders and male lodgers paying at least £10 for room.
 - Eliminated rotten boroughs with fewer than 10,000 inhabitants.
 - Extra representation in Parliament to larger cities like Liverpool & Manchester.
- * This ended the "Victorian Compromise."



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The 2nd Reform Bill - 1867

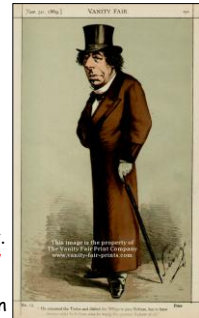


27



Benjamin Disraeli (1804-1881)

- * A dandy and a romance novelist.
- * A brilliant debater.
- * Baptized by his father into the Anglican Church.
- * BUT, he was the first & only Prime Minister of Jewish parentage.
- * A strong imperialist.
 - "Greater England" foreign policy.
- * Respected by Queen Victoria.



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William Gladstone (1809-1898)



- * An active legislator and reformer.
- * Known for his populist speeches.
- * Could be preachy.
- * Queen Victoria couldn't stand him.
- * Tried to deal with the "Irish Question."
- * Supported a "Little England" foreign policy.



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Gladstone's 1st Ministry

- * Goals: ["Gladstonianism"]
 1. Decrease public spending.
 2. Reform laws that prevented people from acting freely to improve themselves.
 - He's against privilege & supports a meritocracy.
 - Protect democracy through education.
 3. Promote peace abroad to help reduce spending and taxation, and to help enhance trade.
 - Low tariffs.
 - All political questions are moral questions!



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Gladstone's 1st Ministry

* Accomplishments:

- 1868: **Army reform** → peacetime flogging was illegal.
- 1869: **Disestablishment Act** → Irish Catholics did not have to pay taxes to support the Anglican Church in Ireland.
- 1870: **Education Act** → elementary education made available to Welsh & English children between 5-13 years.
- 1870: **Irish Land Act** → curtailed absentee Protestant landowners from evicting their Irish Catholic tenants without compensation.
- 1871: **University Test Act** → non-Anglicans could attend Br. universities.

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Gladstone's 1st Ministry

* Accomplishments (con't.):

- 1872: **Ballot Act** → secret ballot for local and general elections.
- 1872: The settlement of the *CSS Alabama* claims [from the American Civil War] in America's favor.
- 1873: Legislation was passed that restructured the High Courts.
- Civil service exams introduced for many government positions.

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Disraeli's 2nd Ministry

* Accomplishments:

- Domestic Policy
 - 1875: **Artisans Dwelling Act** → govt. would define minimum housing standards.
 - 1875: **Public Health Act** → govt. to create a modern sewer system in the big cities & establish a sanitary code.
 - 1875: **Pure Food & Drug Act**.
 - 1875: **Climbing Boys Act** → licenses only given to adult chimney sweeps.
 - 1875: **Conspiracy & Protection of Property Act** → allowed peaceful picketing.

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Disraeli's 2nd Ministry

* Accomplishments:

- Domestic Policy
 - 1876: **Education Act**
 - 1878: **Employers & Workmen Act** → allowed workers to sue employers in civil courts if they broke legal contracts.



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Gladstone's 2nd Ministry

* Accomplishments:

- Domestic Policy
 - **1884 Reform Bill**
 - ❖ Extended the franchise to agricultural laborers.
 - ❖ Gave the counties the same franchise as the boroughs.
 - ❖ Added 6,000,000 to the total number who could vote in parliamentary elections.
 - 1885: **Redistribution of Seats Act** → changes M.P. seats in Commons to reflect new demographic changes.

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Gladstone's Last Ministries

* 3rd Ministry: 1886

- First introduced an **Irish Home Rule Bill**.
 - This issue split the Liberal Party.
 - Gladstone lost his position in a few months.

* 4th Ministry: 1892-1894

- 1893: Reintroduced a **Home Rule Bill**.
 - Provided for an Irish Parliament.
 - Did NOT offer Ireland independence!
 - Passed by the Commons, but rejected in the House of Lords.

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Home Rule for Ireland??



Gladstone debates Home Rule in Commons.



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Science and Culture in an Age of Realism

A New Age of Science

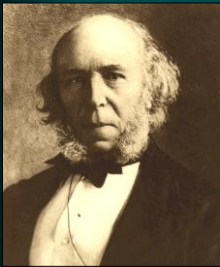
- Growth of interest in scientific research
 - New developments in physics, biology, and chemistry
 - Faith in science erodes religious faith

Charles Darwin (1809 – 1882) and the Theory of Organic Evolution

- On the Origin of Species*, 1859
 - All plants and animals evolved from earlier, simpler forms through adaptation ("survival of the fittest")
- The Descent of Man*, 1871: animal origins
- Impact: controversy to gradual acceptance

38

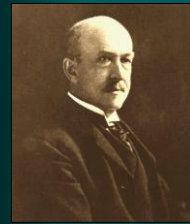
Social Darwinism



- British economist, Herbert Spencer.
- Advocate of *laissez-faire*.
- Adapted Darwin's ideas from the "Origin of Species" to humans.
- Belief that there was a natural upper class and lower class.
- "Survival of the fittest"

39

Social Darwinism in America



William Graham Sumner
Folkways (1906)

§ Individuals must have absolute freedom to struggle, succeed or fail.

§ Therefore, state intervention to reward society and the economy is futile!

40

Social Darwinism

•Social Darwinists believed that companies struggled for survival in the economic world and the government should not tamper with this natural process.

•The fittest business leaders would survive and would improve society.

•Belief that hard work and wealth showed God's approval and those that were poor were lazy and naturally a lower class.

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SOCIAL DARWINISM

1. All living things have always competed for survival. Survival of the fittest.

2. All living things have evolved over millions of years as a result of genetic changes.

3. Some plants and animals developed traits that helped them survive.

1. Every human activity individuals compete for success.

2. The unfit or incompetent lose and the strong or competent win.

3. These winners make up a natural upper class.

4. Hard worked paid off, and lazy were inferior.

42

Science and Culture in an Age of Realism

- A Revolution in Health Care
 - Louis Pasteur, Robert Koch, and Germs
 - Identifying bacteriological causation of diseases
- New Surgical Practices
 - The antiseptic principle and anesthesia
- New Public Health Measures
- New Medical Schools
 - Advances in training and professionalization
- Women and Medical Schools
 - Obstacles to education and professional recognition
- Science and the Study of Society

43

Auguste Comte

Father of
Positive
Philosophy



44

Positivism

The ONLY valid knowledge is knowledge gained through the scientific method.



45

3 Stages

1. **THEOLOGICAL**
(Fictitious)
2. **METAPHYSICAL**
(Abstract)
3. **POSITIVE**
(Scientific)



46



Theological

47

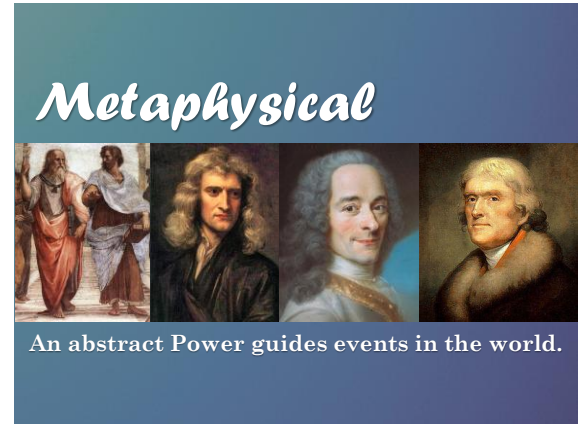


Religion
without Science

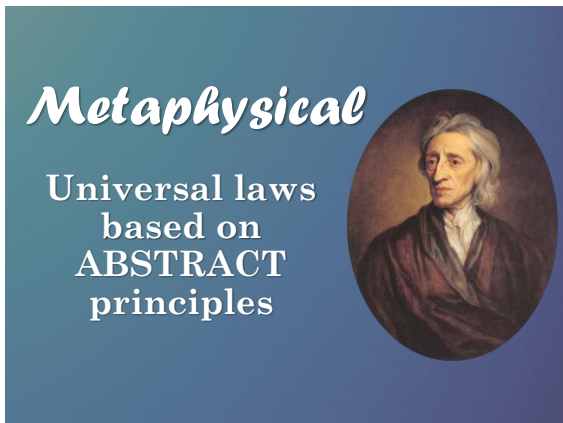
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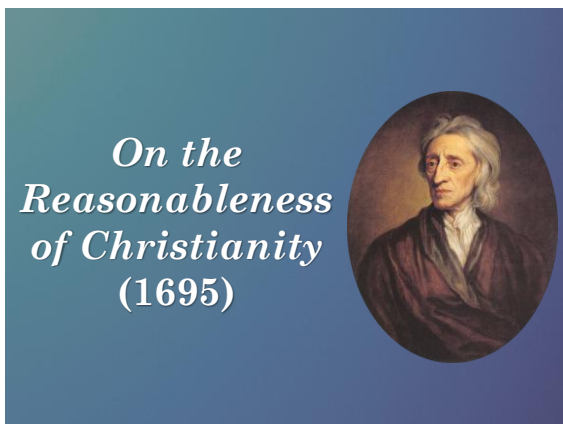
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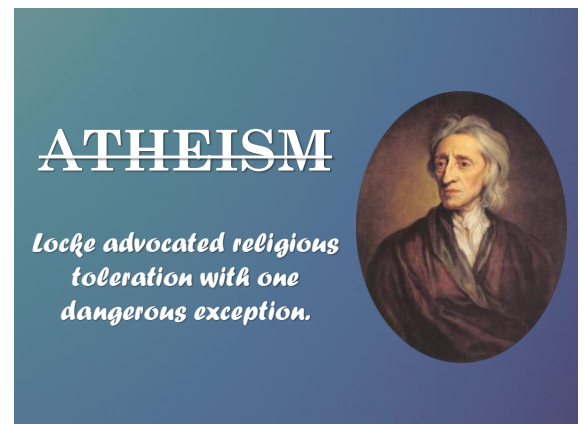
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52



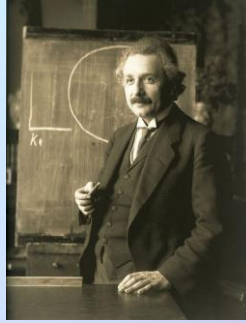
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54

Positive

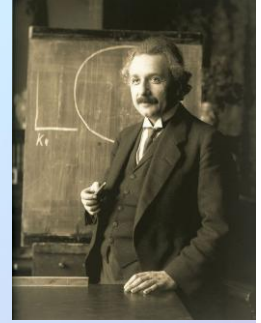
Observation
Experimentation



55

Science

Independent
of Religion



56

NOT Mutually Exclusive



Different stages can exist within the same society...

57

NOT Mutually Exclusive



And even within the same mind.

58

3 Stages

1. THEOLOGICAL
(Fictitious)
2. METAPHYSICAL
(Abstract)
3. POSITIVE
(Scientific)



59

Auguste Comte

Sociologist
and
Humanist



60

RANKING the Sciences

*From the most ancient
to the most modern*

Increasing
Complexity

Sociology
Biology
Chemistry
Physics
Astronomy
Mathematics

61

Superiority of Social Sciences

Sociology
Biology
Chemistry
Physics
Astronomy
Mathematics

62

The Religion of Humanity

*Comte proposed a new
secular religion as a
positivist alternative to
supernatural religion.*



Photo Credit: Tetraaktys (Wikipedia - cc 3.0)

63

Altruism

*The morality of an action is
determined by how it affects
OTHER human beings.*



64

"vivre pour autrui"

("live for others")

65

Comte laid the Foundation

*for Modernist
Philosophy*



66

Thomas Eakins, The Gross Clinic



p682

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Science and Culture in an Age of Realism

- Realism in Literature
 - Deliberation rejection of Romanticism
 - Emphasis on the ordinary and observation
 - Realism and the Novel
 - Gustave Flaubert (1821 – 1880)
 - *Madame Bovary*, 1857
 - William Thackeray (1811 – 1863)
 - *Vanity Fair*, 1848
 - Charles Dickens (1812 – 1870)
 - Emphasis on exposing the troubles of Britain's lower and middle classes

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Science and Culture in an Age of Realism

- Realism in Art
 - Gustave Courbet (1819 – 1877)
 - Portrayal of everyday life
 - Jean-Francois Millet (1814 – 1875)
 - Scenes from rural life
- Music: The Twilight of Romanticism
 - Franz Liszt (1811 – 1886)
 - Symphonic poems
 - Richard Wagner (1813 – 1883)
 - Nationalist subjects and themes
 - *The Ring of the Nibelung*

69

Realism

70

Jean-Francois Millet

1814-1875

71

Jean-Francois Millet

- The Walk to Work (Le Depart pour le Travail)
1851
Oil on canvas
55.5 x 46 cm



72



Jean-Francois Millet

73



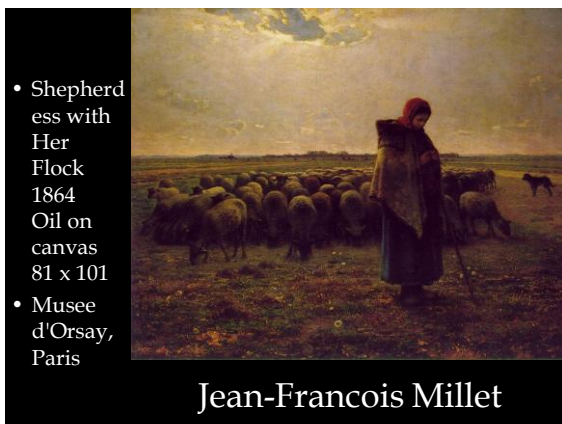
74



75



76



Jean-Francois Millet

77



Jean-Francois Millet

78

Jean-Francois Millet

- The Winnower
1848
Oil on canvas, 38 x 29 cm
Musée du Louvre, Paris



79

- Bauer beim Propfen eines Baumes
1855
Öl auf Leinwand, 80,5 x 100,0



Jean-Francois Millet

80



- Harvesters Resting
Oil on canvas, 1850-1853
67.31 x 119.70

Jean-Francois Millet

81



- Haystacks: Autumn
c. 1874
Oil on canvas, 85 x 110 cm
Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York

Jean-Francois Millet

82



- Hunting Birds at Night
1874
Oil on canvas, 74 x 93 cm
Museum of Art, Philadelphia

Jean-Francois Millet

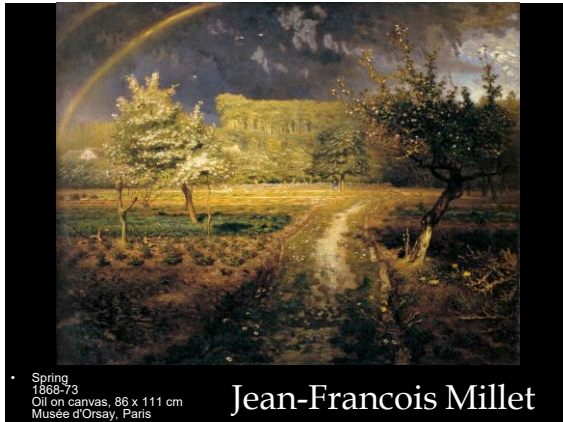
83

Jean-Francois Millet

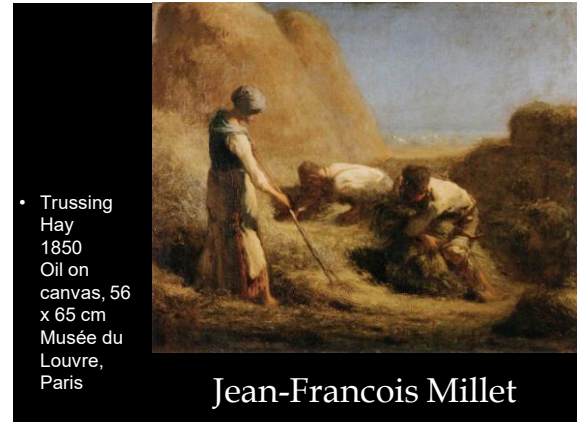
- Peasant-Girls with Brushwood
c. 1852
Oil on canvas, 38 x 30 cm
The Hermitage, St. Petersburg



84



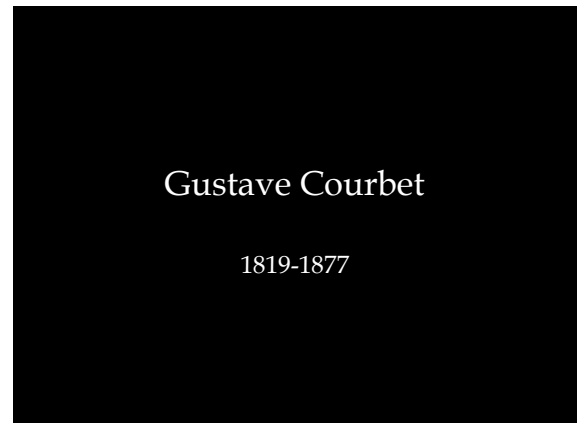
85



86



87



88



89



90



- Burial at Ornans
1849-50
Oil on canvas, 315 x 668 cm
Musée d'Orsay, Paris

Gustave Courbet

91



- Cliffs at Étretat
1870
Oil on canvas, 66 x 82 cm
Nationalgalerie, Berlin

Gustave Courbet

92



- Courbet in his Cell at Sainte-Pélagie
1871
Charcoal on paper, 160 x 270 mm
Musée du Louvre, Paris

Gustave Courbet

93



- Firemen Running to a Fire
1850-51
Oil on canvas, 388 x 580 cm
Musée du Petit Palais, Paris

Gustave Courbet

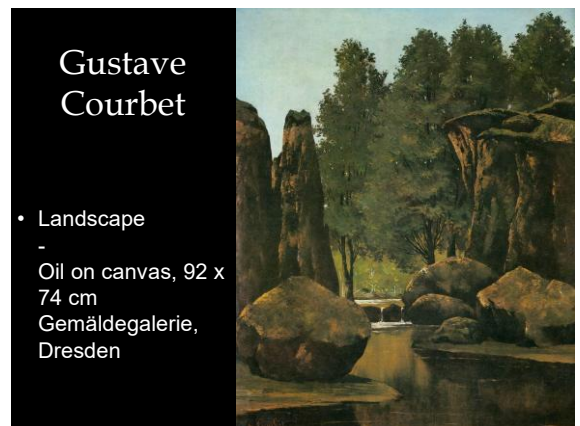
94



- Flower Still-Life
1863
Oil on canvas, 65 x 54 cm
The Hermitage, St. Petersburg

Gustave Courbet

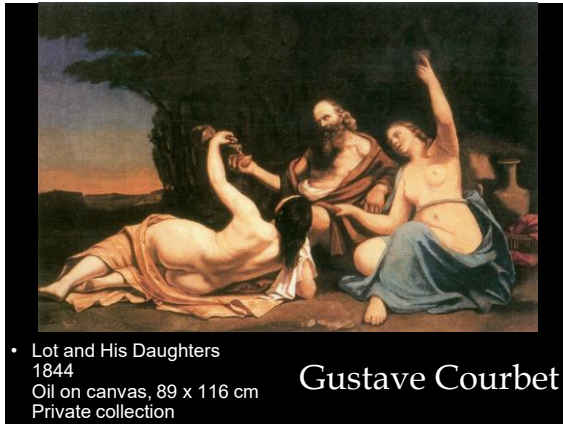
95



- Landscape
-
Oil on canvas, 92 x 74 cm
Gemäldegalerie, Dresden

Gustave Courbet

96



- Lot and His Daughters
1844
Oil on canvas, 89 x 116 cm
Private collection

Gustave Courbet

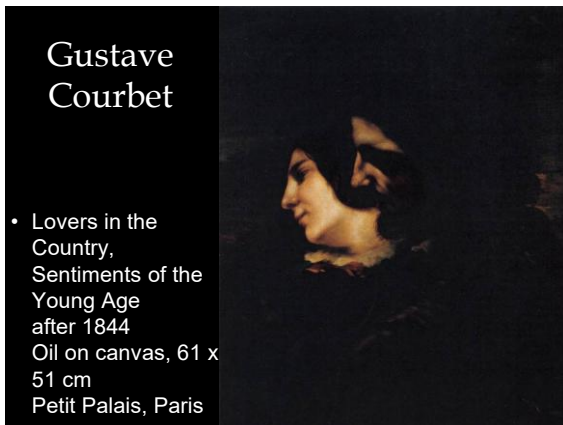
97



- Lovers in the Countryside
1844
Oil on canvas, 77 x 60 cm
Musée des Beaux-Arts, Lyon

Gustave Courbet

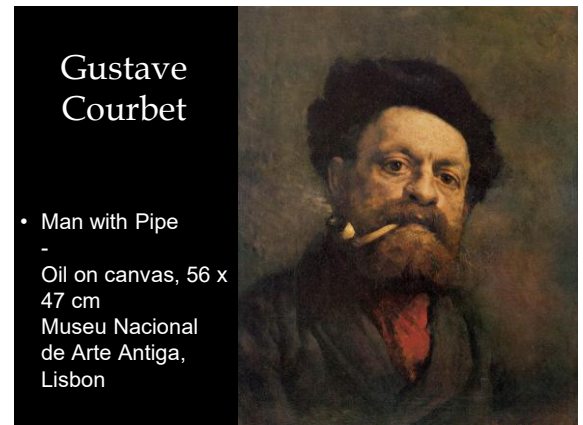
98



- Lovers in the Country, Sentiments of the Young Age
after 1844
Oil on canvas, 61 x 51 cm
Petit Palais, Paris

Gustave Courbet

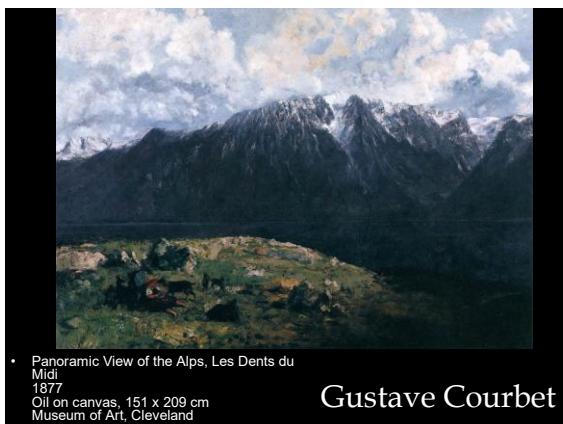
99



- Man with Pipe
-
Oil on canvas, 56 x 47 cm
Museu Nacional de Arte Antiga, Lisbon

Gustave Courbet

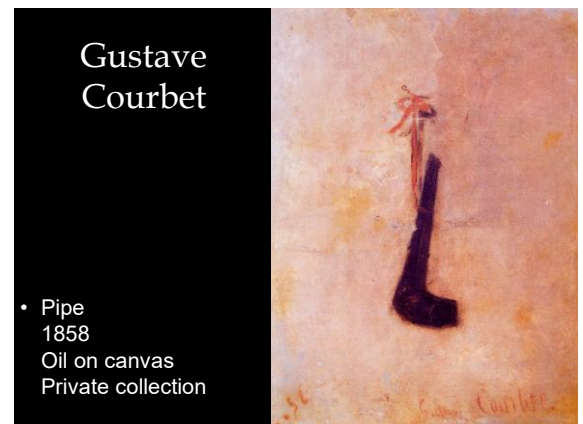
100



- Panoramic View of the Alps, Les Dents du Midi
1877
Oil on canvas, 151 x 209 cm
Museum of Art, Cleveland

Gustave Courbet

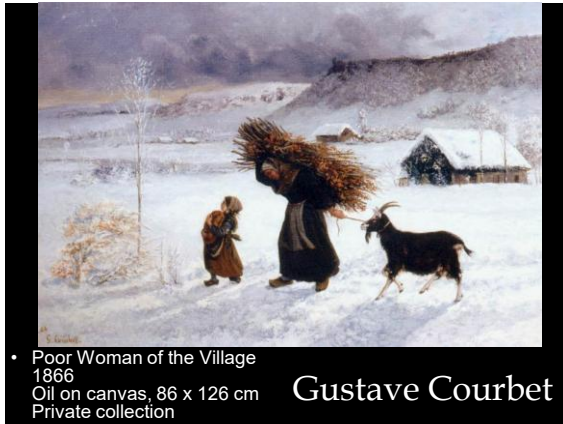
101



- Pipe
1858
Oil on canvas
Private collection

Gustave Courbet

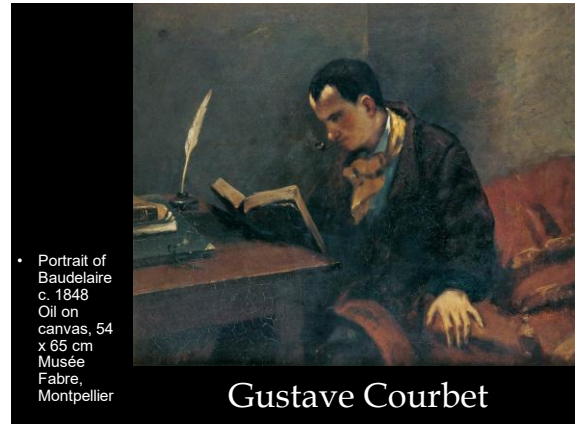
102



- Poor Woman of the Village
1866
Oil on canvas, 86 x 126 cm
Private collection

Gustave Courbet

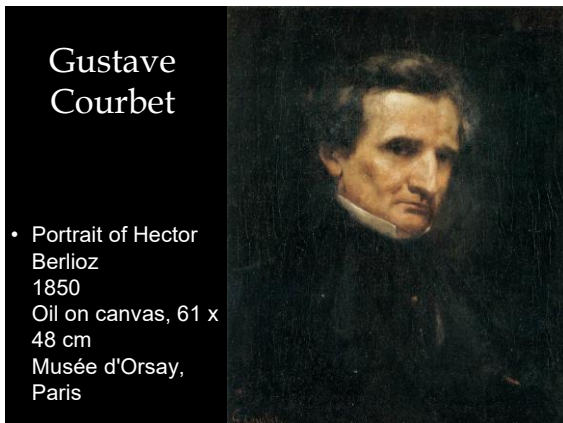
103



- Portrait of Baudelaire
c. 1848
Oil on canvas, 54 x 65 cm
Musée Fabre, Montpellier

Gustave Courbet

104



Gustave Courbet

- Portrait of Hector Berlioz
1850
Oil on canvas, 61 x 48 cm
Musée d'Orsay, Paris

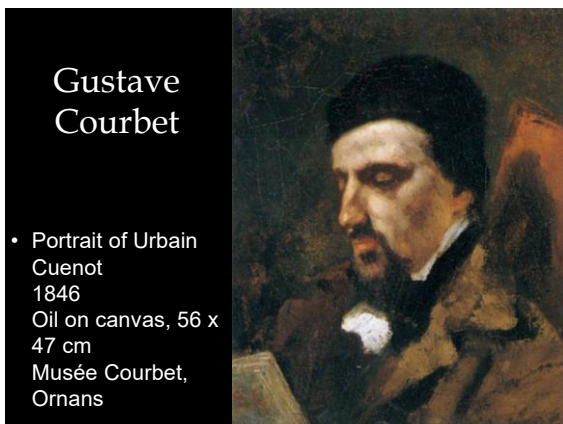
105



Gustave Courbet

- Portrait of Juliette Courbet
1844
Oil on canvas, 78 x 62 cm
Musée du Petit Palais, Paris

106



Gustave Courbet

- Portrait of Urbain Cuenot
1846
Oil on canvas, 56 x 47 cm
Musée Courbet, Ornans

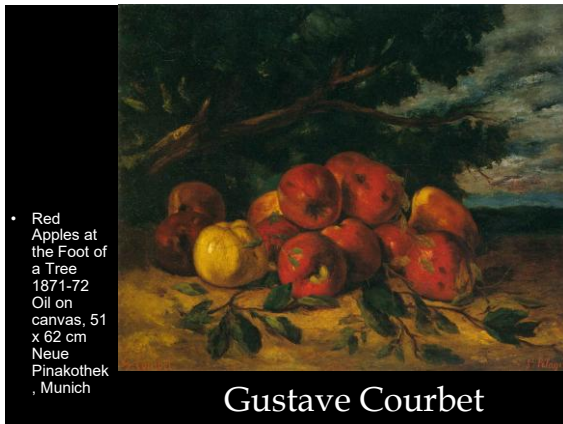
107



- Reclining Woman
1865-66
Oil on canvas, 77 x 128 cm
The Hermitage, St. Petersburg

Gustave Courbet

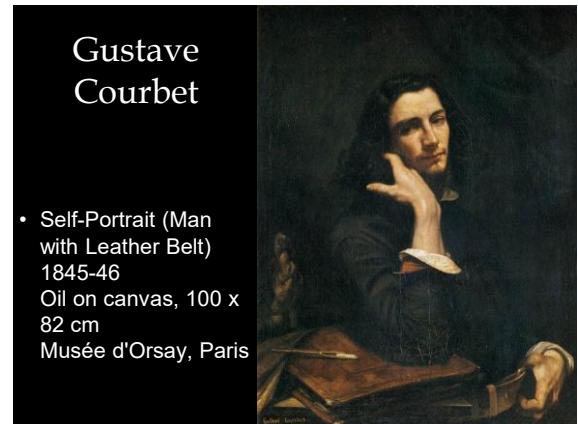
108



- Red Apples at the Foot of a Tree
1871-72
Oil on canvas, 51 x 62 cm
Neue Pinakothek, Munich

Gustave Courbet

109



- Self-Portrait (Man with Leather Belt)
1845-46
Oil on canvas, 100 x 82 cm
Musée d'Orsay, Paris

Gustave Courbet

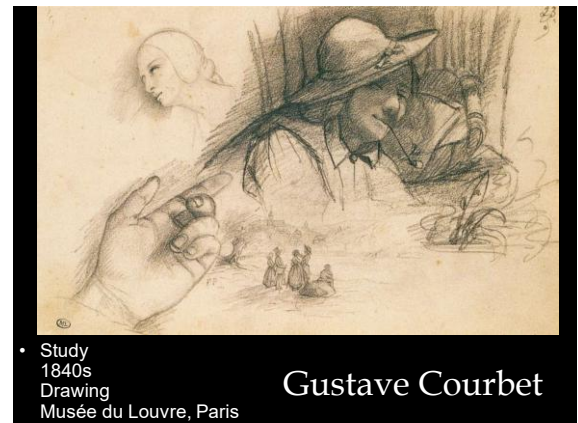
110



- Self-Portrait with Black Dog
1842-44
Oil on canvas, 46 x 56 cm
Musée du Petit Palais, Paris

Gustave Courbet

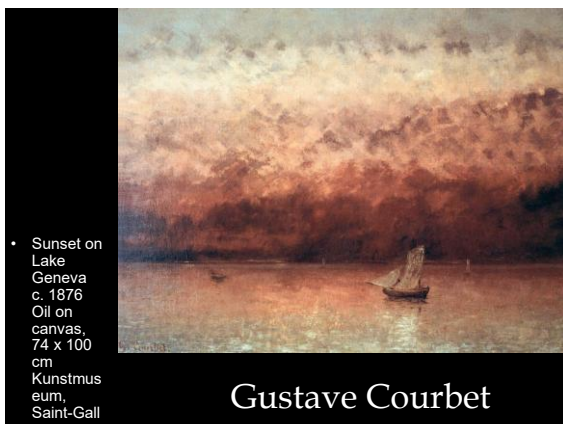
111



- Study
1840s
Drawing
Musée du Louvre, Paris

Gustave Courbet

112



- Sunset on Lake Geneva
c. 1876
Oil on canvas, 74 x 100 cm
Kunstmuseum, Saint-Gall

Gustave Courbet

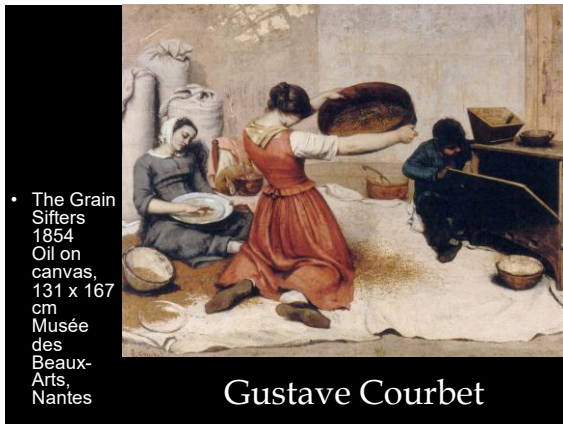
113



- The Bathers
1853
Oil on canvas, 227 x 193 cm
Musée Fabre, Montpellier

Gustave Courbet

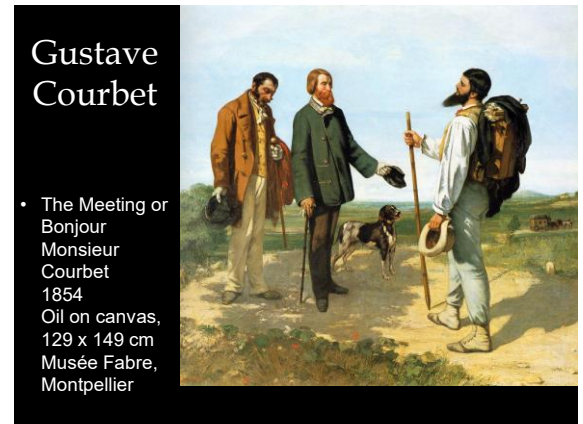
114



- The Grain Sifters
1854
Oil on canvas,
131 x 167 cm
Musée des Beaux-Arts,
Nantes

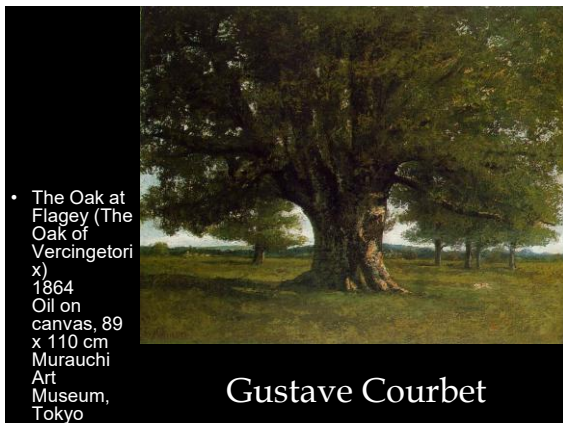
Gustave Courbet

115



- The Meeting or Bonjour Monsieur Courbet
1854
Oil on canvas,
129 x 149 cm
Musée Fabre, Montpellier

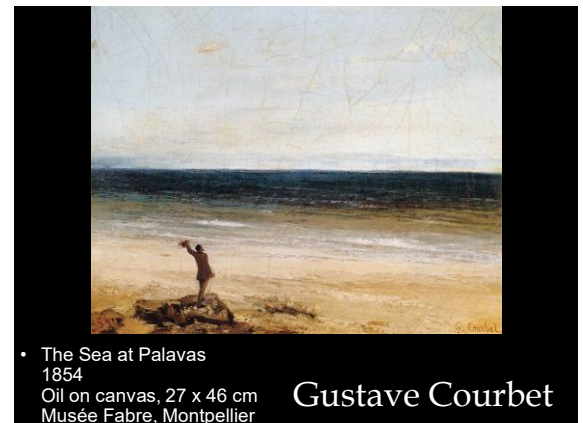
116



- The Oak at Flagey (The Oak of Vercingetorix)
1864
Oil on canvas, 89 x 110 cm
Murauchi Art Museum, Tokyo

Gustave Courbet

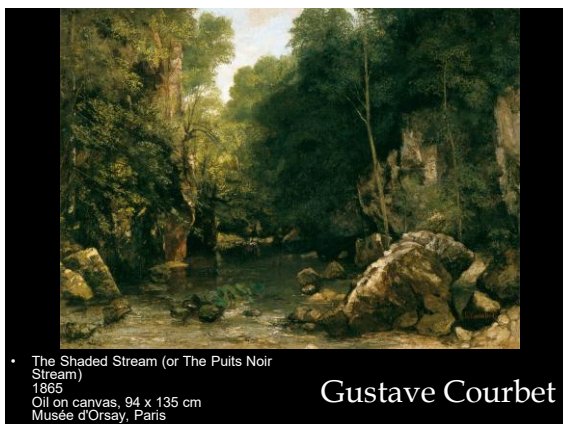
117



- The Sea at Palavas
1854
Oil on canvas, 27 x 46 cm
Musée Fabre, Montpellier

Gustave Courbet

118



- The Shaded Stream (or The Puits Noir Stream)
1865
Oil on canvas, 94 x 135 cm
Musée d'Orsay, Paris

Gustave Courbet

119



- The Source
1868
Oil on canvas, 128 x 97 cm
Musée d'Orsay, Paris

120



- The Source of the Loue
1863
Oil on canvas, 84 x 107 cm
Kunsthaus, Zurich

Gustave Courbet

121



- The Stonebreakers
1849
Oil on canvas, 165 x 257 cm
Gemäldegalerie, Dresden (destroyed)

Gustave Courbet

122



- The Studio of the Painter
1855
Oil on canvas, 359 x 598 cm
Musée d'Orsay, Paris

Gustave Courbet

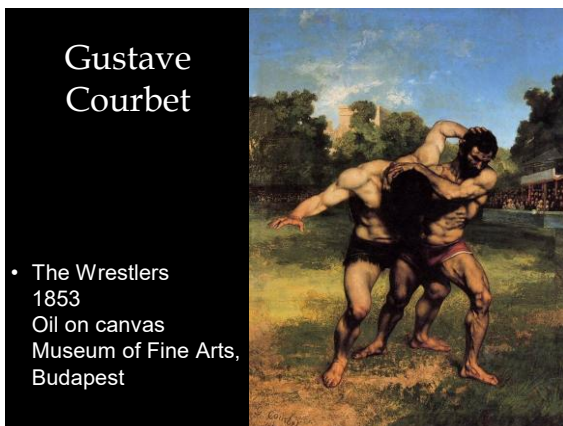
123



- Young Women from the Village
1851
Oil on canvas, 195 x 261 cm
Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York

Gustave Courbet

124



- The Wrestlers
1853
Oil on canvas
Museum of Fine Arts,
Budapest

Gustave
Courbet

125



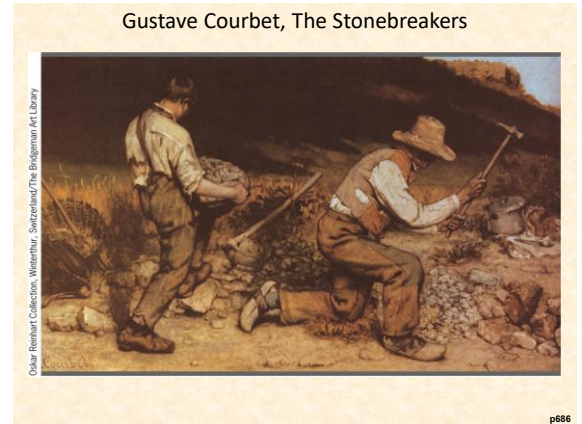
- Woman of Frankfurt
1858
Oil on canvas, 104 x 140 cm
Wallraf-Richartz Museum, Cologne

Gustave Courbet

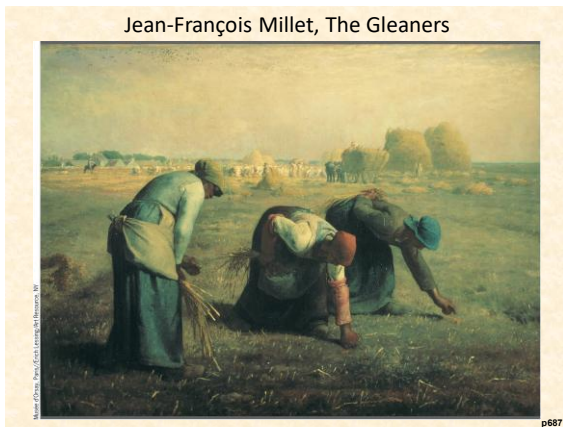
126



127



128



129