

Chapter 24

An Age of Modernity, Anxiety, and Imperialism, 1894–1914

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Learning Objectives (Slide 1 of 4)

- Summarize developments in science, intellectual affairs, and the arts that “opened the way to a modern consciousness” in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries
- Describe how the new modern consciousness differed from earlier worldviews

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Learning Objectives (Slide 2 of 4)

- Discuss the gains that were made in the movement for women’s rights
- Describe how new right-wing politics affected Jews in different parts of Europe
- Analyze the political problems faced by Great Britain, France, Austria-Hungary, Germany and Russia from 1894–1914 and their solutions

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Learning Objectives (Slide 3 of 4)

- Identify the causes of the new imperialism that emerged after 1880 and the effects of Europe’s quest for colonies on Africa and Asia
- Debate whether the Bismarckian system of alliances successfully kept the peace

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Learning Objectives (Slide 4 of 4)

- Summarize the issues between the international crises that Europe faced in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries

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The Eiffel Tower at the World’s Fair of 1900 in Paris



In 1889, the Eiffel Tower stood above Paris as a beacon of progress, a symbol of what technology and industrialization could accomplish. Constructed from iron to mark the entrance to the World’s Fair, it was the tallest structure in the world.

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The Modern Consciousness

- Near the end of the nineteenth century, a dramatic transformation in the realm of ideas and culture led to new views of the physical universe, alternative views of human nature, and radically innovative forms of literary and artistic expression
 - These also led to a sense of confusion and anxiety that would become even more pronounced after World War I

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TOWARD THE MODERN CONSCIOUSNESS

- Fin de Siecle = the end of the century
1. The new physics
 2. Glorification of the irrational
 3. New view of the human mind
 4. Rebellion in the arts – “Modernism”



The Cult of Science

- The Middle 19th century saw the development and reliance on the ideas of science like no time before it.
- Connected to it were the fundamental belief in progress (connected to liberal ideas of the time).
- These ideas of progress were applied both to nature and society in the hopes of discovering fundamental laws and processes that govern both.

The Sciences - Physics

- Mid-century developments in physics centered around thermodynamics, culminating in the laws as follows:
 1. Conservation of energy
 2. Any closed system tends toward equilibrium
- The work of Michael Faraday and James Clerk Maxwell developed theories of magnetism and how they work in the greater universe.

The Sciences – Chemistry and Biology

- Atomic theory became accepted by mid-century.
 - John Dalton (1766-1844), a British scientist, first proposed the concept of atomic weight.
 - Dimitri Mendeleev (1834-1907), a Russian chemist, developed the periodic table.
- Developments in biology brought health benefits to the public
 - Louis Pasteur techniques for killing bacteria in foods.
 - Joseph Lister's work showing that germs could be killed by carbolic acid made surgery safer.

THE EMERGENCE OF A NEW PHYSICS

MARIE AND PIERRE CURIE

1. French scientists
2. Radium
3. Subatomic particles

MAX PLANCK

1. German scientist
2. The quantum theory

ALBERT EINSTEIN

1. German born American physicist
2. Theory of Relativity
3. Space and time are not absolute, they are relative to the observer
4. $E = mc^2$
5. Father of the atomic age



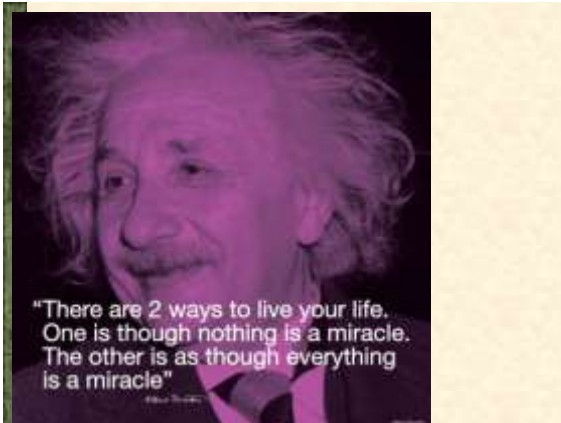
Ernest Rutherford

- Rutherford suggested that atoms were made up of yet smaller particles.
- Each atom, he said, had a nucleus surrounded by one or more particles called electrons.



Ivan Pavlov

- Russian physiologist who believed that human actions were often unconscious reactions to experiences and could be changed by training.
- He experimented with dogs getting them to salivate at the ringing of a bell. This is called "conditioning."



Marie Curie



Marie Curie was born in Warsaw, Poland, but studied at the University of Paris, where she received degrees in both physics and mathematics. She was the first woman to win two Nobel Prizes, one in 1903 in physics and another in 1911 in chemistry.

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Marie and Pierre Curie



- This husband and wife team discovered radium and polonium. These elements released energy which Marie Curie named "radioactivity."
- The Curies shared the Nobel Prize for chemistry in 1903.
- Pierre Curie died when hit by a horse drawn vehicle in 1906.
- Marie Curie won the Nobel Prize again in 1911.
- She died in 1936 from the effects of working with radiation without safety precautions. She is known to have carried radioactive isotopes in her pockets, and stored them in her desk drawers. It was unknown at the time that radiation had such negative health effects.



Toward a New Understanding of the Irrational: Nietzsche

- Friedrich Nietzsche (1844–1900)
 - Glorified the irrational
 - Claimed that humans were at mercy of irrational life forces
 - Rejected and condemned political democracy, social reform, and universal suffrage

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FRIEDRICH NIETZSCHE

1. German philosopher who attacked bourgeois society and culture
2. Attacked the rationalism of European society → drained society of emotion, passion, and instinct
3. Christianity made Western civilization weak and feeble → "a slave morality"
4. "the will to power"
5. Reject Christianity, middle class values, morality, equality, and democracy



An attack on mass culture and call for greatness



"A declaration of war on the masses by higher men is needed! ... Everything that makes soft and effeminate, that serves the end of the people or the feminine, works in favor of universal suffrage, i.e. the domination of the inferior men. But we should take reprisal and bring this whole affair to light and the bar of judgment."

WORKS BY NIETZSCHE

- *Beyond Good and Evil*
- *The Birth of Tragedy*
- *Thus Spoke Zarathustra*
- *Twilight of the Idols*

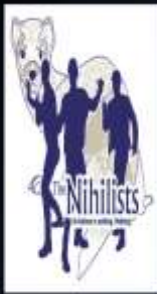


GOD IS DEAD

God is dead. God remains dead. And we have killed him. How shall we comfort ourselves, the murderers of all murderers? What was holiest and mightiest of all that the world has yet owned has bled to death under our knives: who will wipe this blood off us? What water is there for us to clean ourselves? What festivals of atonement, what sacred games shall we have to invent? Is not the greatness of this deed too great for us? Must we ourselves not become gods simply to appear worthy of it?

—Nietzsche

NIHILISM



LIFE HAS NO MEANING!!!

Nihilism (pronounced /ˈnɑː.əlɪzəm/ or /ˈniː.əlɪzəm/; from the Latin *nihil*, nothing) is the philosophical doctrine suggesting the negation of one or more putatively-meaningful aspects of life. Most commonly, nihilism is presented in the form of existential nihilism which argues that life is without objective meaning, purpose, or intrinsic value.^[1] Moral nihilists assert that morality does not inherently exist, and that any established moral values are abstractly contrived. Nihilism can also take epistemological, metaphysical or ontological forms, meaning respectively that, in some aspect, knowledge is not possible or that contrary to our belief, some aspect of reality does not exist as such.

THE UBERMENSCH = THE SUPERMAN

...the Übermensch represents a higher biological type reached through artificial selection and at the same time is also an ideal for anyone who is creative and strong enough to master the whole spectrum of human potential, good and "evil", to become an "artist-tyrant". In *Ecce Homo*, Nietzsche vehemently denied any idealistic, democratic or humanitarian interpretation of the Übermensch: "The word Übermensch [designates] a type of supreme achievement, as opposed to 'modern' men, 'good' men, Christians, and other nihilists ... When I whispered into the ears of some people that they were better off looking for a Cesare Borgia than a Parsifal, they did not believe their ears." ...the combination of ruthless warrior pride and artistic brilliance that defined the Italian Renaissance embodied the sense of the Übermensch for Nietzsche. ...Nietzsche intended the ultra-aristocratic figure of the Übermensch to serve as a Machiavellian bogeyman of the modern Western middle class and its pseudo-Christian egalitarian value system.



"For believe me! the secret of realizing the greatest fruitfulness and the greatest enjoyment of existence is: to live dangerously! Build your cities on the slopes of Vesuvius! Send your ships out into uncharted seas! Live in conflict with your equals and with yourselves!"

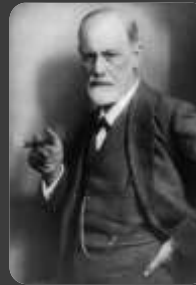
from *Ecce Homo*, part I, Walter Kaufmann transl.

Sigmund Freud and Psychoanalysis

- Major ideas
 - Repression began in childhood
 - Psychoanalysis was accomplished through dialogue
 - Therapist probed deeply into memory to retrace chain of repression back to childhood origins
 - Inner life was a battleground of contending forces—id, ego, and superego

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Sigmund Freud



- A pioneer in psychology.
- Freud believed that the unconscious mind drives how people think and act.
- He founded a type of therapy called psychoanalysis.

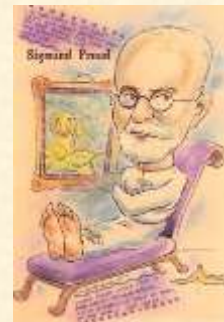
SIGMUND FREUD AND psychoanalysis

- Sigmund Freud = Viennese doctor/father of psychoanalysis
- Author of - The Interpretation of Dreams
- Unconscious/subconscious mind = affected by early experiences and inner forces
- Repression = socially unacceptable and crude lustful impulse and desires are hidden away and forced down into the unconscious mind where they still hide out and drive us to do things without our conscious knowledge



THE HUMAN MIND = THE PSYCHE

1. ID = the animal brain/the pleasure principle
2. EGO = the rational brain/the reality principle
3. SUPEREGO = the higher brain/conscience and moral principle



The Freudian Psyche = the mind

- The Id = the pleasure principle
- The Ego = the reality principle
- The Superego = conscience and moral principle
- The three parts of the human psyche struggling with each other and pull in different directions
- Freud said that our Id/pleasure principle is concerned with only two things -
 1. Eating
 2. Fornicating

FREUDIAN CONCEPTS

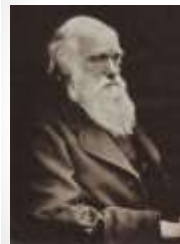
- Infantile sexual drives = babies have sexual desires
- The Oedipus Complex = kill your father/marry your mother
- The Electra Complex = the female version of the Oedipus Complex
- Mental illness = psychic conflict = according to Freud this is solved through
 1. **Psychoanalysis** = therapist/psychoanalyst and patient trace back the chain of repression into early childhood to discover what is going on in the unconscious/subconscious mind and work together to resolve the problems
 2. Dream interpretation
- Dreams = the contents of the unconscious mind sneaking out
- Para praxis = "Freudian slip"

The Impact of Darwin: Social Darwinism and Racism

- Social Darwinism: societies are organisms that evolve through time from a struggle with their environment
- Rabid nationalists and racists applied Darwin's ideas to human society
 - Houston Stewart Chamberlain: chief propagandist of German racism

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Charles Darwin (1809-1882)



- First studied medicine then theology.
- Served as a naturalist on HMS Beagle from 1831-1836.
- From the variety of wildlife and fossils he found on the voyage (especially in the remote Galapagos Islands) he developed his theory of natural selection.

Darwinian Evolution

- In *On The Origin of Species* (1859), Darwin stated that all existing forms of life developed from earlier forms.
- Life was a constant struggle for existence, from which, the most adaptable survive.
- Organisms survive due to favorable characteristics which are passed on to future generations, creating new species.
- In 1871s *The Descent of Man*, Darwin applied these theories to humans.

The Social Sciences - Sociology



- Cult of science was reflected in the doctrine of positivism and the work of French thinker Auguste Comte.
- Comte believed that humanity had progress from religious and metaphysical phases to one of scientific or positive stage.
- Humanity would not be concerned with God, but with collecting scientific knowledge.
- He believed that methods of science should be applied to the study of society, which he called sociology.

Karl Marx (1818-1883)

- Son of an attorney in western Germany
- Received his doctorate in philosophy in 1842.
- His radical views denied him a place at the conservative universities in Prussia.
- In 1844, he moved to Paris and began working with Friedrich Engels.



Marxism

- In *The Communist Manifesto* and *Das Kapital* Marx and Engels developed the concepts of **scientific socialism**.
- Ideas on the development of history based on **dialectic** of Hegel as well as **materialism** and **determinism**.
- **Dialectical materialism** states that:
 - Economic conditions provide basis for social order (structure)
 - Economic conditions determine the nature of everything else (superstructure)
 - This expresses itself in different forms throughout history

Marxism

- Class struggle was the basis of change throughout history.
- This was repeated throughout history in the dialectical model (thesis in conflict with antithesis = synthesis)
 - Aristocracy in conflict with bourgeoisie (18th and 19th century revolutions) led to new capitalist order.
 - In the future, bourgeoisie would be challenged by **proletariat** (working class) and be overthrown in a new communist society (final phase of history).

Social Darwinism

- Some who wished to apply scientific principles to society looked to the ideas of Charles Darwin.
- They used arguments loosely based on Darwin's ideas of evolution to explain differences in the advancement of human society.
- These ideas would be used to justify policies of racial differences and European imperialism over foreign populations.

Thomas Huxley



- British biologist, became a fervent support of evolution
- Won him the nickname "Darwin's Bulldog."
- Huxley's ideas brought him into conflict with clergy, but he saw it as fitting with most religious philosophy.
- His ideas would pave the way for Social Darwinism.

Herbert Spencer

- British philosopher and writer.
- In *Synthetic Philosophy*, he attempted to apply Darwin's ideas to every are of society.
- Development of human societies involve survival of the fittest.



THE IMPACT OF DARWINISM – SOCIAL DARWINISM AND RACISM

SOCIAL DARWINISM = the application of Darwin's principle of organic evolution to the social order

1. Darwin's ideas wrongly used to justify class, social, racial, and cultural differences
2. HERBERT SPENCER – most important proponent of social darwinism
3. White European societies were "the fittest" → thus superior and dominant
4. Rich people were naturally fittest/superior
5. Nationalists and racists used social Darwinism to justify their beliefs and actions

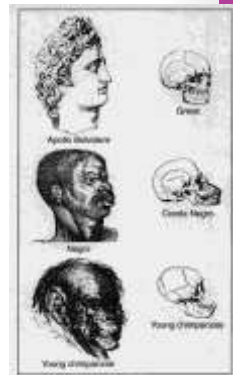


Nationalism + racism + social darwinism = Germany

- The Volk = the concept of German nation, people, race
- National groups/races → struggling for survival and the fittest will win
- ARYANS
- HOUSTON STEWART CHAMBERLAIN

Social Darwinism emphasized competition between races rather than cooperation. It justified European expansion into Asia and Africa.

The theory was popular in Europe, particularly among German intellectuals, in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.



THE CULTURE OF MODERNISM

The revolution in culture and thinking included

1. Physics
2. Psychology
3. Literature and the Arts = called "Modernism"

The Culture of Modernity

- Changes produced by writers and artists called Modernism
- Naturalism and symbolism in literature
 - Naturalism dominated late 19th century literature
 - Émile Zola wrote a twenty-volume series of novels, Rougon-Macquart
 - Symbolist poets William Butler Yeats and Rainer Maria Rilke included personal language

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NATURALISM

1. Style of writing which dominated the late 19th century
2. Was a continuation of Realism which dominated the mid- century
3. Portray the world as it really is
4. More pessimistic than the liberal optimism of realism

EMILE ZOLA

1. French novelist
2. Naturalism
3. Portrayed grim gritty settings like urban slums and industrial coalfields
4. Stressed the impact of environment and heredity on characters
5. Wrote a twenty volume series of novels called the ***Rougon-Macquart***



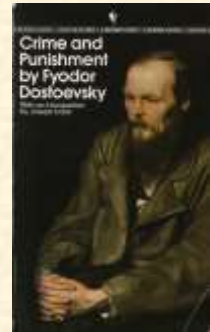
LEO TOLSTOY



1. One the greatest of all Russian writers
2. Novelist
3. 19th century realist writer - fat books
4. Key works = War and Peace - set during Napoleon's invasion of Russia
5. Anna Karenina - an unhappy family

Fyodor Dostoevsky -

1. The other great 19th century Russian novelist
 2. Realism
 3. Psychology and moral observation
 4. The loss of spiritual belief - the poisonous effects of materialism and faith in human reason and human will = nihilism
 5. Suffering and faith purify the soul
- Key works = Crime and Punishment
The Brothers Karamazov
The Devils



SYMBOLISTS

1. New style of writing which rejected Realism
2. Turn of the century
3. Objective knowledge of the world is impossible/external world was a collection of symbols that reflected
4. The true reality of the individual mind
5. Art for art's sake
6. Literature and art should have no social purpose
7. Expressed primarily in poetry
8. Symbolist poets - William Butler Yeats. Rainer Maria Rilke, Arthur Rimbaud

Modernism in the Arts (Slide 1 of 2)

- Preamble to modern painting found in Impressionism
 - Utilized bright colors, dynamic brushstrokes, and a smaller, more private scale than predecessors
 - Berthe Morisot broke with the practice of women as only amateur artists; became a professional painter
 - Vincent van Gogh viewed art as a spiritual experience

Berthe Morisot, *Young Girl by the Window*



Berthe Morisot was the first female Impressionist painter, with her own unique style. Her gentle colors and strong use of pastels are evident in *Young Girl by the Window*, painted in 1878.

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Vincent van Gogh, *The Starry Night*



In *The Starry Night*, painted in 1889, van Gogh's subjective vision was given full play as the dynamic swirling forms of the heavens above, seemingly alive with a mysterious spiritual force, overwhelm the village below. Van Gogh painted this work in an asylum one year before he committed suicide.

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Modernism in the Arts (Slide 2 of 2)

- Pablo Picasso developed Cubism
- Wassily Kandinsky, an originator of abstract painting, sought to avoid representation altogether
- Composer Igor Stravinsky revolutionized music world with *The Rite of Spring*

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MODERNISM

- Modernism was new and different in that for the first time since the Renaissance artists moved away from the goal of trying to represent reality as accurately as possible
- Modernism was the search for new forms of artistic expression



IMPRESSIONISM

1. Movement in painting that originated in France in the 1870's
2. Rejection of the art studio and museum - go out into the countryside and paint nature directly
3. Paint their impressions of the changing effects of light on objects in nature
4. Camille Pissaro = one of the founders of Impressionism
5. Claude Monet = haystacks, water lilies, Giverny - light, water, atmosphere
6. Berthe Morisot - women Impressionist

MANET - transition from Realism to Impressionism



Camille Pissarro – Boulevard Montmartre



CLAUDE MONET -Impressionism



Post-Impressionism

1. New movement in painting in France in the 1880's
2. An extension of Impressionism and a rejection of its limitations
3. Use of vivid colors, thick application of paint, distinctive brushstrokes, real life subject matter
4. More attention paid to structure and form than in Impressionism
5. Key figures = Paul Cezanne - Woman with Coffee Pot
Vincent Van Gogh - The Starry Night
Paul Gauguin - images of the South Seas
Toulouse Lautrec - dance halls and cabarets

Paul Cezanne – Post Impressionism



VINCENT VAN GOGH – Starry Night



PAUL GAUGUIN



TOULOUSE LAUTREC



PICASSO

1. One of the most important artists of the 20th century
2. Spanish painter
3. Moves to Paris in 1904
4. Develops a new style of painting called Cubism
5. objects are broken up, analyzed, and re-assembled in an abstracted form
6. The first Cubist painting = Picasso's *Les Femmes d'Alger* (O.J. version O)

Pablo Picasso, *Les Femmes d'Alger* (O.J. version O)



- Pablo Picasso, a major pioneer of modern art, experimented with a remarkable variety of styles. *Les Femmes d'Alger* (1907) was the first great example of Cubism.

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PABLO PICASSO - CUBISM



ABSTRACT PAINTING

1. Non-representational painting
2. Rejection of visual reality
3. Founder of abstract painting - Wassily Kandinsky

See: *Composition VIII*, No.



WASSILY KANDOUSCHESKY – abstract painting



MODERNISM IN MUSIC

Edvard Grieg -

- Norwegian composer
- express identity and nationalist passion
- create a national music style for Norway

Claude Debussy -

- French composer
- Key figure in Impressionist music
- elusive moods and delicate beauty
- Key work - Prelude to the Afternoon of a Faun

Igor Stravinsky -

- Russian modernist composer
- Started as a composer of ballet music for the Ballet Russe
- Composed music for three ballets for Sergei Diaghilev company - all based on Russian folk tales
 - The Firebird
 - Petrushka
 - The Rite of Spring
- The premiere of The Rite of Spring in Paris in 1913 caused a literal riot
- Stravinsky's early music focused on the primitive and the irrational



Politics: New Directions and New Uncertainties

- Growth of liberal principles and political democracy slowed after 1894
- Mass politics forced liberals to move in new direction
- New right-wing politics based on racism added ugly note to existing anxieties
- Workers elected socialists
- Women insisted on right to vote

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The Movement for Women's Rights

- New professions
 - Divorce and property rights only a beginning
 - Teaching and nursing professions
- The right to vote
 - Suffragists' basic aim: women's full citizenship
 - Bertha von Suttner, head of the Austrian Peace Society
- The new woman
 - Maria Montessori exemplified "new woman"

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THE MOVEMENT FOR WOMEN'S RIGHTS:

Early movement in the 1830's for women's rights -

1. Reform of marriage family and marriage laws
2. Difficult for women to divorce
3. Property laws gave husbands control over the property of wives
4. Early efforts were not particularly successful
5. Progress was made with middle and upper class women gaining access to higher education
6. Entry into new occupations - teaching, nursing

SUFFRAGETTES

In the 1840's and 1850's women began to focus on gaining equal political rights -

1. Women's movement most active and vocal in Britain
2. Millicent Fawcett - organized a moderate group
3. Emmeline Pankhurst - organized a radical group = the Women's Social and Political Union 1903
4. Used media attention and publicity stunts to get people's attention
5. Suffragettes - confrontational methods to gain full citizenship/voting rights
6. Women for the most part gained the right to vote only after 1914 and World War I

The Struggle for the Right to Vote – Arrest of a Suffragist



This photograph shows the arrest of a suffragist who had chained herself to the fence outside Buckingham Palace in London.

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The Struggle for the Right to Vote – Surrender of Life Itself

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A photograph of Emily Davison throwing herself under the king's horse at the Epsom Derby horse race. Shortly before her sacrificial action, she had written, "The glorious and indomitable Spirit of Liberty has but one further penalty within its power, the surrender of life itself, the supreme consummation of sacrifice."

Women's Social & Political Union [W.S.P.U.]



Emmeline Pankhurst

- * 1858-1928.
- * Her husband & children were all involved in the suffrage movement.
- * They became militants & were arrested and imprisoned.
- * 1917: She and her daughter, Christabel, formed the **Women's Party** in 1917:
 - Equal pay for equal work.
 - Equal marriage & divorce laws.
 - Equality of rights & opportunities in public service.
 - A national system of maternity benefits.



The Struggle for the Right to Vote – Presenting a Petition



- * This photograph shows police preventing Emmeline Pankhurst and her two daughters from entering Buckingham Palace to present a petition to the king.



Representation of the People Act (1918)



- * Women over 30 got the right to vote.
- * All men gained suffrage.
 - Property qualifications were completely eliminated!
- * **Reform Act of 1928**
 - Women over 21 years of age gained the right to vote at last!



Maria Montessori -

1. Establish a new system of education based on natural and spontaneous activities
2. Students worked at their own pace
3. Montessori schools were established throughout Europe and the United States
4. Montessori is a model of the "new woman"



Jews in the European Nation-State

- Jews granted legal equality in many European countries
 - Assimilated into cultures around them
- 1880s and 1890s: Anti-Semitic parties formed in Germany and Austria
- Eastern Europe displayed worst treatment of Jews
 - 72 percent of world's Jewish population
- Jews emigrated to Palestine: **Zionism**

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Palestine



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JEWIS WITHIN THE EUROPEAN NATION-STATE:

- End of the 19th century saw a revival of
1. Racism + extreme nationalism
 2. This produced a new right wing politics
 3. One group targeted by this new thinking were Jews = anti-Semitism

The ideals of the Enlightenment and the French Revolution led to increased legal equality for Jews in many European countries

After 1848 Jews were emancipated throughout central and Western Europe



Captain Alfred Dreyfus



ZIONISM

1. A Jewish nationalist movement
2. Advocated a return to Palestine - the ancient land of the Jews
3. Theodor Herzl = the father of political Zionism
4. The goal of Zionism was a create an independent homeland/nation for the Jews in Palestine



The Transformation of Liberalism: Great Britain

- Trade unions and the Labour Party forced social reforms
- Trade unions advocated radical change in economic system
- Fabian Socialists formed Labour Party and elected twenty-nine members to House of Commons in 1906
- National Insurance Act of 1911 provided benefits for sickness and unemployment

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Fabianism

- A British socialist intellectual movement founded in the mid-1880s.
- Purpose** → advance socialism by working through the political system, not through revolution.
- Laid the foundations for the British Labour Party.
- Famous **Fabian Society** members:
 - George Bernard Shaw.
 - H. G. Wells.
 - Sidney & Beatrice Webb.
 - Emmeline Pankhurst.
 - Bertram Russell.
 - John Maynard Keynes.



The British Labour Party

- Founded in 1900 by the Scotsman, **Keir Hardie**.
 - The growth of labor unions gave voice to socialism in Britain.
 - By 1906, it won 26 seats in Commons.
 - Had to form a political coalition with the Liberal Party.
 - By the 1920s, Labour would replace the Liberals as one of the two major British political parties.



The Beginnings of the "Welfare State"?

- Labour's Political Agenda:**
 - Gradual socialization of key industries & utilities.
 - Workman's Compensation Act.
 - State employment bureaus.
 - Minimum wage set.
 - Aid to dependent children & the elderly.
 - Old age pension to all over 70.
 - National Insurance Act.

↓
How to pay for all of this??

The "People's Budget"

- The Liberals dominated government from 1906 to 1924.
- The Liberal Chancellor of the Exchequer, **David Lloyd George**, presented a "**People's Budget**" in 1911.
 - Increase income taxes for those in the higher brackets.
 - Raise the inheritance tax.
- The House of Lords rejected this budget.



The Parliament Act of 1911

- A political crisis.
 - WHY?** → Lords had traditionally approved all revenue bills passed by the Commons in the past.
 - By threatening to create enough new Liberal peers to control that chamber, **King George V** forced the House of Lords to pass this bill!
- Also known as the 4th Reform Bill.
- Provisions:**
 - Lords could not defeat a bill passed three times by Commons.
 - Lords can't hold up revenue bills for more than one month.
 - Members of Commons would be paid a salary.



THE TRANSFORMATION OF LIBERALISM – GREAT BRITAIN

Two new working-class organizations in Britain at this time -

1. Trade unions
2. The Labour Party

Trade unions began to call for more radical changes to the economic system

The Labour Party -

1. Formed in Britain as a working-class political party
2. Formed by representatives of the trade unions and the Fabian Socialists

THE FABIAN SOCIALIST

The Fabian Socialists -

1. Movement that urged workers to use their right to vote and gain control in Parliament
2. Formed by intellectual elites
3. Socialism through democratic means
4. They were not Marxists = did not support class struggle or revolution



THE LABOUR PARTY



THE LIBERAL PARTY

- The **Liberal Party** was one of the two major British political parties from the mid 19th century until the rise of the Labour Party in the 1920s
- social welfare reform
- NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT 1911
 - = benefits for workers in case of sickness/unemployment
- old age pensions
- New taxes for social welfare program



France: Travails of the Third Republic

- Outgrowth of anti-Semitism
 - Wrongful condemnation of French Army General Alfred Dreyfus
- Public outrage forced new trial
 - Failed to set aside guilty verdict
- 1899: Dreyfus pardoned, 1906: exonerated
- Radical republicans gained control of government; power of army and Catholic church broken

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Growing Tensions in Germany

- 1914: Strongest military and industrial power on continent
- Expansion of industry and cities led to demand for political participation and reform
- Conservative forces attempted to block reform
- Pan German League stressed nationalism, imperialism, and anti-Semitism

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IMPERIAL GERMANY

Imperial Germany =

1. Created in 1871
2. Authoritarian
3. Conservative
4. Dominated by the military and government bureaucracy

KAISER WILLIAM II



Kaiser William II -

1. Reigned from 1888 to 1918
2. Unstable and aggressive = loud, obnoxious, arrogant, pushy
3. Forces Bismarck to retire - he's jealous of him

GERMANY 1914

1. Industrially strongest country on the continent
2. Militarily strongest country on the continent
3. Social Democratic Party was the largest party in the Reichstag
4. Tension in German society = socialist working class v. conservative govt, big business, and nobles

Austria-Hungary: The Problem of the Nationalities

- Universal suffrage exacerbated nationality problem
- Prime minister ignored parliament, ruled by decree
- Dominant German minority threatened
 - Produced backlash of virulent German nationalism
- Nationalist working-class parties created
 - Social Democrats and Christian Socialists

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Industrialization and Revolution in Imperial Russia

- Late to industrialization, Russia progressed rapidly after 1890
 - Became fourth-largest steel producer by 1900
- Industrialization led to development of socialist parties
- Socialist Revolutionaries resorted to political terrorism
- Constitutional monarchy was short-lived under rule of Nicholas II

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RUSSIAN INDUSTRIALIZATION



1. Begins in the 1890's
2. State sponsored
3. Guided and directed by the minister of finance Sergei Witte
4. Focus on massive railroad construction = steel and coal industries
5. The rise of factories + industrial working class = socialist ideas and socialist political parties
 - A. The Social Democratic Party -Marxist
 - B. Socialist Revolutionary Party - peasant socialism

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR 1905

The Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905) -

1. Russia v. Japan
2. Conflict over Russian expansion to the South and East = northern Korea
3. Big European Russia is defeated by little Asian Japan = big shock



CAUSES OF THE REVOLUTION OF 1905

Causes of the Revolution of 1905 -

1. People unhappy over the loss in the Russo-Japanese War
2. Middle class wanted a liberal government
3. Peasants were unhappy, poor, and lacked land
4. Working class unhappiness over living and working conditions in the cities

The 1905 Russian Revolution

Nicholas II: The Last Romanov Tsar



Nicholas II



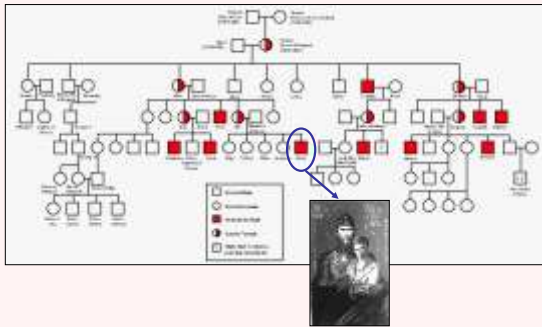
In this photograph, Nicholas II and his wife, Alexandra, are shown in 1913 with their family in front of the Kremlin at the celebration of the three-hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Romanov dynasty.

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The Tsar & His Family



Hemophilia & the Tsarevich

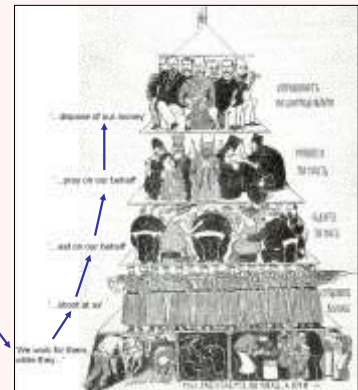


Nicholas II & His Uncle, George V



Causes

1. Early 20^c: Russian Social Hierarchy



2. First Stages of Industrialization



An Early Russian Factory

3. Weak Economy



1905 Russian Rubles

4. Extensive Foreign Investments & Influence



Building the Trans-Siberian RR
[Economic benefits only in a few regions.]

5. Russo-Japanese War [1904-1905]



The "Yellow Peril"



Russo-Japanese War [1904-1905]



Russo-Japanese War [1904-1905]



Russian & Japanese Soldiers



Russia Is Humiliated



Treaty of Portsmouth [NH] - 1905



President Theodore Roosevelt Acts as the Peacemaker

[He gets the Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts.]



6. Unrest Among the Peasants & Urban Working Poor



Father Georgi Gapon:

Leader of the People OR Police Informer?

Bloody Sunday January 22, 1905



The Czar's Winter Palace in St. Petersburg



The Revolution Spreads

Russian Cossacks Slaughter The People in Odessa



Anti-Jewish Attacks

7. The Battleship Potemkin Mutiny [June, 1905]



Results

1. The Tsar's *October Manifesto*



October 30, 1905

2. The Opening of the *Duma*: Possible Reforms?



1906

- The first two tries were too radical.
- The third *duma* was elected by the richest people in Russia in 1907.

The Russian Constitution of 1906

- ♦ Known as the **Fundamental Laws** [April 23, 1906].
- ♦ The autocracy of the Russian Tsar was declared.
- ♦ The Tsar was supreme over the law, the church, and the *Duma*.
- ♦ It confirmed the basic human rights granted by the *October Manifesto*, BUT made them subordinate to the supremacy of the law.

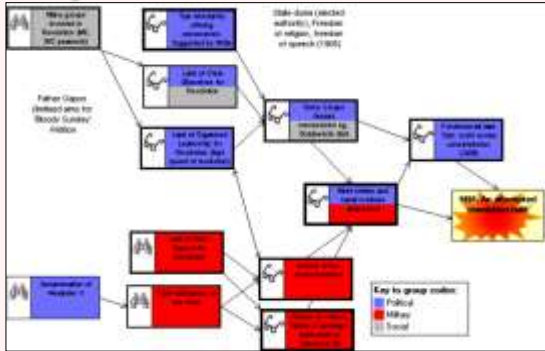
3. Jewish Refugees Come to America in 1906



4. The Path to October, 1917



Why did the 1905 Revolution Fail?



REVOLUTION OF 1905 IN RUSSIA

The Revolution of 1905 in Russia -

1. Food shortages in the cities
2. Protest march in Saint Petersburg in Jan. 1905 - troops open fire = "Bloody Sunday"
3. Strikes, protests, uprisings break out across Russia
4. A nationwide strike is begun in October - the Tsar gives in
5. The October Manifesto = Tsar Nicholas II agrees to create a liberal constitutional monarchy
 - A. civil liberties
 - B. creation of a national parliament - the Duma
 - C. elections and voting rights

Outcome of the Revolution of 1905 -

1. It looks like Russia is now a liberal constitutional monarchy
2. It only lasts temporarily
3. Within a few years after 1905 the power of the Duma is restricted and the Tsar rules using the army and the bureaucracy

The Rise of the United States

(Slide 1 of 2)

- By 1900, United States richest nation and greatest industrial power
- Labor unrest over working conditions, strict work discipline, and devastating unemployment
 - American Federation of Labor emerged as labor's dominant voice

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The Rise of the United States

(Slide 2 of 2)

- Progressive era reforms provided industry regulation
- Woodrow Wilson imposed federal income tax and created Federal Reserve System

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The Growth of Canada

- By 1871, Canada stretched from the Atlantic to the Pacific
- Distrust existed between English speaking majority and French Canadians in Quebec
- Wilfred Laurier became first French Canadian prime minister
 - Reconciled the English speaking majority and French Canadians

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Canada, 1871



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Chronology: Politics, 1894–1914

Event	Dates
Reign of Emperor William II	1888–1918
Reign of Tsar Nicholas II	1894–1917
Dreyfus affair in France	1895–1899
Theodor Herzl, The Jewish State	1896
First congress of Social Democratic Party in Russia	1898
Beginning of Progressive era in the United States	1900
Formation of Labour Party in Britain	1900
Pankhursts establish Women's Social and Political Union	1903
Russo-Japanese War	1904–1905
Revolution in Russia	1905
National Insurance Act in Britain	1911

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European Imperialism: 1800-1914



The New Imperialism

- Impetus for the **new imperialism**
 - Great Britain expanded into new regions to keep the French, Germans, and Russians from setting up bases that could harm British interests
 - Colonies were source of international prestige
 - Social Darwinism and racism factors: superior races dominated inferior races
 - Economic imperialism provided direct control of natural resources and products

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What is imperialism?

The takeover of a country, territory, or area by a stronger nation in order to dominate and control the government, resources, economy, and culture of the weaker nation.



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Berlin Conference

Otto von Bismarck, Imperial Chancellor of the German Empire, convened the conference in 1884 to peacefully divide up Africa.

13 nations of Europe plus the United States were invited to participate in the talks.

No African nations were invited

France, Germany, Great Britain, and Portugal were the main European power brokers.

The United States played a role, but its interests were in the Pacific realm, not Africa.



Count Otto von Bismarck

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Congress of Berlin (1878)



* **Purpose** → Great Powers & Ottomans met to settle issues from the Russo-Turkish War.

* Disraeli represented England.

The nations drafted the General Act in February 1885 which defined spheres of influence in Africa.

- 1 Rules were established to claim control of African territories.
- 2 To claim any part of Africa, a European country had to set up government offices there.
- 3 European powers had power over the territory and would override any challenges made by local rulers and peoples.
- 4 The doctrine of "effective occupation" was established to protect trade and travel on the Niger and Congo rivers for all. This meant the rivers would not be under any one country's control.
- 5 The General Act established regulations to ensure the protection of missionaries, scientists, and explorers in Africa.
- 6 Finally, the General Act also established Congo Basin as the Congo Free State to be under the sovereign power of Leopold II of Belgium.

Berlin Conference

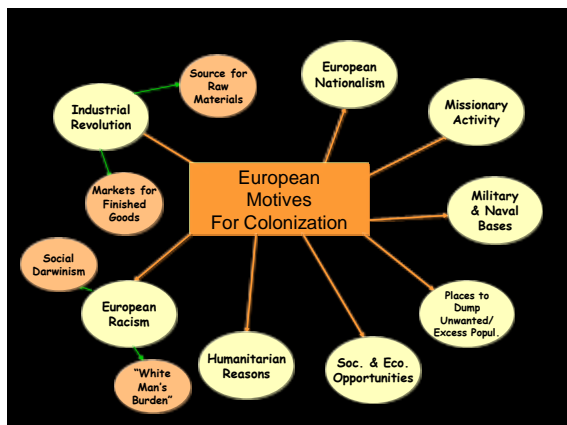


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Africa was "carved up" in the following fashion:

- French West Africa
- British East and Southern Africa
- Belgians Congo/Central Africa
- Portuguese colonies in West & Southern Africa
- Germans one colony per region

Europeans drew the political map of the African continent over the next 20 years with no regard for patterns of settlement or ethnic boundaries of Africans.



Maps

- ❖ British Empire 1897
- ❖ Africa 1885-1914
- ❖ Asia 1914
- ❖ World

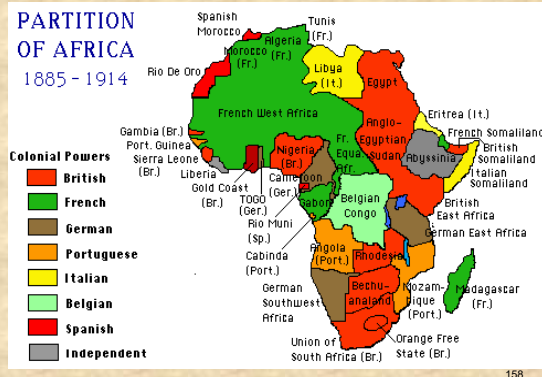
156

Extent of the British Empire, 1897



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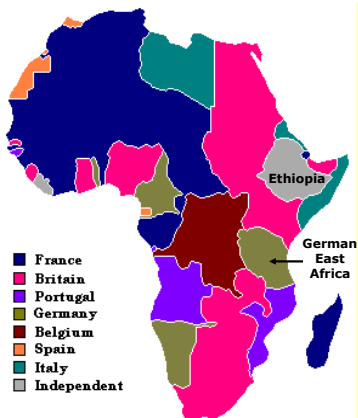
PARTITION OF AFRICA 1885 - 1914



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The Race for Africa

By 1914, African territory was hotly contested by many European powers.



German Colonialism

- Starting in 1884, Germany took over several small islands in the Pacific Ocean, including German New Guinea and the Marshall Islands.
- The Germans purchased the Caroline Islands and Mariana Islands from Spain in 1899.
- The Chinese were forced to give the Germans a 99-year lease for the city of Kiaochow in Shandong Province.
- Later Germany took over the rest of Shandong and built the port of Tsingtao.
- In 1884, Kaiser Wilhelm II expanded the German empire into Southwest Africa (Namibia), Cameroon, Togoland, and German East Africa (Tanzania).



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German Colonies and Settlements



161

Italian Colonialism

- By 1914, Italy had colonies in north and east Africa.
- The African territory of Fezzan was claimed by both England and Italy.
- Italy had a small territory in Tianjin, a Chinese trading city shared by several European nations.



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France's Second Colonial Empire

- As part of the "race for Africa," France expanded its empire to include much of West Africa, Madagascar, and parts of Somalia.
- The French also controlled French Guyana in South America, Lebanon and Syria in the Middle East, Laos and Vietnam in Southeast Asia, and contested regions of Yunnan in China.



IMPERIALISM IN ASIA 1914



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EXTENT OF IMPERIALISM IN THE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURIES



The Creation of Empires

- The scramble for Africa
 - Cecil Rhodes determined British policy driving Boers or Afrikaners north on the Great Trek
 - After war with Boers, Union of South Africa became self-governing dominion
 - By 1900, French added huge area of French West Africa and Tunisia; in 1912, established protectorate over Morocco
 - British established protectorate over Egypt; seized Sudan

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The Scramble for Africa

- Italy defeated by Ethiopia; seized Tripoli and renamed it Libya
- Central Africa added to list of European colonies in 1860s and 1870s
- Germany established colonies in South West Africa, Cameroons, Togoland, and East Africa
- By 1914, only Liberia and Ethiopia remained free states

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**Victorian England:
Foreign Policy Issues**



1. "Scramble for Africa"

- 1869: Disraeli pushed for the completion of the Suez Canal.



The Strait of Gibraltar separates the Atlantic Ocean from the Mediterranean Sea.

Before the construction of the Suez Canal, the Strait of Gibraltar was the key to controlling sea traffic and trade in and out of the Mediterranean Sea.



Strait of Gibraltar

European nations desired a shortcut for trading ships to get to Asia.

Prior to the completion of the Suez Canal, cargo ships either had to circumnavigate Africa, or unload cargo to be transported by land.

The land distance in Egypt between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean was approximately 100 miles.




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In 1854 the Egyptian government allowed a French company to build a canal across the Suez isthmus.

Egypt was given over half the shares in the venture

Construction began in 1858

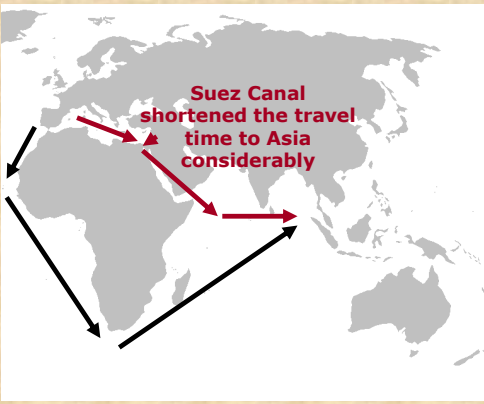
101 miles long

Built mostly by forced labor of poor Egyptians

Completed in 1869



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Suez Canal shortened the travel time to Asia considerably

3

In an effort to get out of financial ruin, the Egyptian government sold its shares of the canal to Britain in 1875.

By 1882, Britain took control over the administration of Egypt and Sudan.




1. "Scramble for Africa"

- * Gladstone opposed the "Mad Scramble."
- * 1880-1881: First Boer War in South Africa [Gladstone].






1. "Scramble for Africa"

- * 1884-1885: *Mahdi* uprising in the Sudan [Gladstone].





Muhammad Ahmad "al-Mahdi"

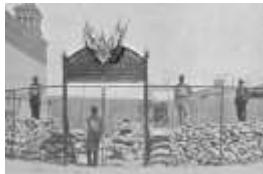
Charles Gordon "Pasha"





Cecil Rhodes

British statesman Cecil Rhodes (1853-1902) helped secure British dominance of southern Africa. Rhodes arrived in the Cape Colony in 1870 and by 1890 he controlled the region's diamond production. His company, De Beers Mining Company, eventually controlled 90% of the world's diamond production.



De Beers Mining Company, Kimberley, 1893.

After he led the British economic push inland from Cape Colony, Rhodes moved farther north and organized a huge colony he named Rhodesia.



Rhodesia



Political cartoon of Rhodes spanning Africa

Rhodes encouraged the British Empire to invest in a road that would stretch from south to north, connecting the empire's African colonies: the Union of South Africa, South and North Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Tanganyika, Kenya, and Egypt. The road was to link important cities such as Cape Town, Johannesburg, Pretoria, Nairobi, Khartoum, and Cairo. Though it was started in South Africa, the Cape to Cairo Road was never completed.



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2. Middle East

* 1878-1880: Second Anglo-Afghan War



Congress of Berlin (1878)



- * Purpose → Great Powers & Ottomans met to settle issues from the Russo-Turkish War.
- * Disraeli represented England.



Keep the "Sick Man of Europe" in Good Health!



3. India: The British Raj



The new "Empress of India" receiving the "Jewel in the Crown" of her Empire.



The British in India



The World in 1600



The Dutch East India Company

- The Dutch East India Company was established in 1602, during the age of mercantilism.
- The government of the Netherlands granted it a 21-year monopoly to carry out colonial activities in Asia.
- It is considered to be the first multinational corporation in the world, and also the first company to issue stock.
- The company was granted the authority to maintain an army, conduct war, make treaties, coin money, and establish colonies.



The Extent of the Dutch East India Company, with Company Flag

A corporation is a legal entity which acts as a legal personality, separate from its shareholders.



Dutch East India Company Stock Certificate

The Dutch East India Company

- ❖ Created in 1602 to control the spice trade in southeast Asia
- ❖ First multinational corporation
- ❖ First corporation to issue stocks
- ❖ Traded throughout Asia
- ❖ Used silver from Spanish mines in Peru and copper from Japan to trade with India and China for textiles
- ❖ Brought European ideas and technology to Asia
- ❖ Dominant European force in Asia for nearly 200 years



Company logo



D.E.I.C. bond, November 7, 1623





The British East India Company: 1600 - 1857



The British East India Company: The World's Largest Monopoly

- The British East India Company was an early joint-stock company similar to the Dutch East India Company.
- The company traded in cotton, silk, indigo dye, saltpeter, tea and opium with British colonies and trading partners.
- It was formed by royal charter in 1600, which provided a 21-year monopoly of trade with the British colony in India.
- The Company went on to establish colonies in British Malaya, Burma, Ceylon, Hong Kong and Singapore.



British East India Company, London



British East India Company Fort in Calcutta, India

- Pressure from other entrepreneurs led Parliament to open India to new investment in 1694, ending a 100-year monopoly.
- However, the Company bought out the competition and regained its monopoly by 1708.
- By 1720, the Company controlled all imports from British India, amounting to 15% of total British imports.
- In 1760 Sir Robert Clive led the Company's army to victory over France and its Indian allies, giving the Company near-complete control over all Indian exports.




Sir Robert Clive

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- In 1773, to improve the British government's balance of trade with China, the Company increased its illegal trade in opium from Bengal to China.
- China responded with military action, but was defeated by the British.
- England gained the port city of Hong Kong and stepped up its trade in opium.



Combat at Guangzhou During Opium Wars

Opium is a narcotic drug produced from the sap of the opium poppy.






Flag of the British East India Company


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British East India Company


- Granted a Royal Charter by Queen Elizabeth I in December 1600, to trade with India
- Joint-stock company where investors buy into it
- Royal Charter gave the company a monopoly on all trade in the East Indies
- Over time the British East India Company became an unofficial extension of the British government
- Shaped and applied Britain's colonial and commercial policies





European settlements in India (1501 - 1739 CE)



Map created by:
<http://www.history.upenn.edu/coursepages/hist086/material/schmidt26a.jpg>
<http://www.colonialvoyage.com/>



Sir Robert Clive



1-G



Robert Clive was appointed to the East India Company's civil service at Madras in 1743.

His greatest success was the Battle of Plassey and the recapture of Calcutta from Siraj-ud-Daulah in 1757.

After that encounter, the company began to be an imperial power more than a trading company.




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Battle of Plassey: 1757




1-H

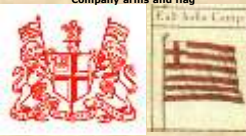
 In 1773 the British Parliament passed the Regulating Act for India which required the East India Company to appoint an official to be Governor-General of all the districts controlled by the Company (which in 1773 comprised Bengal, Oudh and the Carnatic).

 The British government appointed a council of four men to advise and control the Governor-General.

 British judges were sent to India to administer the British legal system.



Company arms and flag




British East India Company Agents



1-E





Sir Warren Hastings



r. 1773 - 1784




The Bengal Famine


- The British East India Company was responsible for governing Bengal.
- The Company raised land taxes to 50% of agricultural production.
- The Company had a monopoly over rice and controlled its supply.
- The Company left no rice reserves for the Bengali people.
- A three-year drought, from 1778 to 1780, caused widespread famine and starvation.
- An estimated 10 million people – one third of the population – died.


East Bengal, 1860


India in mid-18c



Lord Cornwallis







r. 1786 - 1793

1-J

Lord Bentinck







r. 1828 - 1835

1-K

British Soldiers in India, 1830s




Britain gained a source of raw materials as well as a market to sell manufactured goods in India.



'The East offering its riches to Britannia' from the head offices of the British East India Company, 1778.

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Tea was cultivated in India for export to Britain. There it would become a trade commodity on the British market.



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Coffee House in British India



Opium balls, such as these in an 1828 British warehouse in Patna, British India, were a great source of income for the British. This opium was awaiting shipment to China. Opium was made from poppies, shown on either side of the warehouse sketch.



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The British East India Company set up trading outposts at Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras.

By the mid 1800s, the company controlled a large area of India, and treated India as its own private colony.

In 1857 Indian soldiers rebelled against the company. After that incident, the British government took direct control. British military and mercantile goals were intertwined.



Sepoys of the East India Company fighting during an Indian revolt, 1857-58.



East India company merchant in India, 1850.

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The British military presence in India directly supported British trade.



In the long run, the British were active rulers in India.

They kept public order and ended many local wars.

The British military also trained local Indians to become soldiers.



Indian soldiers recruited to fight for the British army, 1902.

Many British families moved to India as their permanent home. They imported European culture with them. They established factories, hospitals, and schools in India. Indians were not treated equally by the British.



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It was important for the British to have a strong network of transportation and communication in India. They designed India's railroad system, brought telegraph and telephone technology, a postal system, news reporting, and banking.



Coins of the British East India Co.



1719 coin



1804 coin

Why was Britain so successful in India by the end of the 18c??

14





Outlawing Sutte (sati)



Fighting the Thuggees





British Opium Warehouse in Patna, India

Selling Patna Opium in China

Lord Dalhousie

r. 1848 - 1856

1-L



India: 18c-early 19c





Sir Raghbir Singh, Maharaja of Bundi




The Maharaja of Pannah

The Palace of the Nawab of Moorshedabad, Bengal - 1858




Sepoy soldiers



1-F

The Sepoy Mutiny: 1857



2-A

- ❑ By the middle of the 19th century, the Company ruled over 1/5 of the world's population.
- ❑ **Sepoys** (Indian soldiers in the Company's army) revolted against the Company in the Indian Rebellion of 1857.
- ❑ The revolt forced England to send regular troops to suppress the rebels.
- ❑ Because of the revolt, Parliament nationalized the Company in 1858.
- ❑ The Company continued in the tea trade until it was dissolved on January 1, 1874.



Indian Rebellion

Areas of the Sepoy 1857



1857

The Siege of Lucknow



Execution of Sepoys: "The Devil's Wind"



2-B

**The Raj:
"Jewel in the Crown"
of the
British Empire**






**1876: Queen Victoria
Becomes
"Empress of India"**




2-D

Queen Victoria in India







PAX BRITANNICA





**Queen Victoria:
Receiving the Crown of India**

**Sikhs – Bengal Cavalry
of the British Army**



2-E





15th Ludhiana Sikhs, 1889






Assorted British Soldiers, 1890s



British Colonial Life During the Raj



Bengal Medical Service, 1860



A Life of Leisure!



Br. Viceroy's Daughter: Simla, 1863



Lady Curzon, 1904





Living Like a Maharajah



Darjeeling Railroad, 1880s



Simla: Little England in the mountains of India



Karachi, 1896



Procession of the Rajahs, New Delhi, 1902



Victoria Station, Bombay



Chartered Bank of Calcutta, 1915



Theosophical Library – Madras, 1913



What were the **BENEFITS** of British rule in India??



2-F

What were the major **LIMITATIONS** of British rule in India??



2-G

The Rise of Indian Nationalism



the Indian National Congress

- 1885 → The Indian National Congress was founded in Bombay.
- *swaraj* → "independence."
* the goal of the movement.



Bal Gangadhar Tilak



1856 - 1920

Jawaharlal nehru



1889 - 1964

the Muslim League

- 1905 → partition of Bengal based on religions and languages.
- 1906 → creation of the Muslim League.



Mohammed Ali Jinnah



1876 - 1948

Young Mohandas K. Gandhi, 1876



1869 - 1948

Gandhi with the london vegetarian society, 1890



Gandhi as a Young Barrister in Natal



Gandhi as a Lawyer in Johannesburg, So. Africa



Gandhi and His Wife, Kasturba, 1915



Amritsar Massacre, 1919



379 dead: over 1200 wounded!

Salt March, 1930



Making Salt



Gandhi spinning cloth




Indian weaving was ruined by the competition of British machine-made textiles!



Gandhi and His Granddaughters, 1947

The End of the Raj: August 15, 1947



Last Viceroy of India



Lord Louis & Lady Edwina Mountbatten



Partition!



The UN had earlier created India and Pakistan. The UN was asked to resolve the dispute over the partition of India.






Britain Is Everywhere!





The Sun Never Sets on the British Empire







The Third French Republic:

Foreign Policy



Aims of French Foreign Policy

1. To regain the provinces of Alsace & Lorraine lost to Germany in 1871.
2. To end her isolation in international affairs after the Franco-Prussian War.
3. To expand her colonial empire and regain some of her prestige lost after the Franco-Prussian War.



A National Trauma: France's Loss of Alsace-Lorraine



French Colonial Empire

- * The empire set up under the 3rd Republic was the greatest France had ever possessed.
- * Jules Ferry played a huge role in French empire building.
- * Ironically, two-thirds of the missionary priests outside Europe were French!
- * By 1914, France was the second largest colonial power in the world and the largest in Africa.




French Foreign Legion officer, Africa, 1912.

The French installed a centralized federalist administration in Algeria, and established a system of direct rule.


The French went on to take over Tunisia and Morocco, by the beginning of the 20th century.

French in West Africa

- Colonies were ruled directly and linked with the government in Paris
- Assimilated upper class Africans in French culture and language
- Difficult at first to acquire wealth from the region because it was either desert without any natural resources or covered with dense forest that was difficult to gain access



Sahara desert from space



Oil and rubber

As the automobile industry developed in the early 20th century, so did need for rubber and oil.

French export and sale of these raw materials from western and equatorial Africa brought more wealth to France.



Harvesting rubber in the French Congo, 1900

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Africa proved to be an important source for the relatively new fuel—crude oil.



French oil well on Ivory Coast, circa 1900.

France's Colonial Empire



Central Africa

❖ Congo Free State

The Congo Free State
or
The Belgian Congo



King Leopold II:
(r. 1865 - 1909)



Henry Stanley, the journalist who found Dr. Livingstone in 1871, traveled back to Africa in 1879

- Stanley met with local leaders and signed treaties on behalf of the Belgian king
- The treaties gave King Leopold II of Belgium personal control over the lands in the Congo River valley
- Leopold announced that he would end the slave trade in the region



The Congo Free State

Leopold promised that he would serve the Congo Free State well by:

- Protecting the native African population.
- Ending slavery.
- Guaranteeing free trade for European powers.

However, under Leopold's control, Congo became horrible for the African people because Leopold allowed companies that used:

- Slave labor.
- Rape and mutilation of native population.
- Torture against natives to force work and discourage resistance.



Congo Free State, 1894

Leopoldville was the capital of the Congo Free State (Etat Independent du Congo). It was located on the Congo River, which served as the transportation and communication line through the Congo Free State.

The riches of the Congo, ivory, copper, and rubber, were exploited by Leopold and the companies he gave contracts.

Any land in Congo not lived on by Europeans was considered "vacant," regardless of village or tribal claims.

Many villages were cleared by the Belgian overseers to open land for plantation agriculture.

Once displaced from their homes, the Africans were required to work on the rubber plantations.

Africans worked in unbearable conditions.

Those who refused to work were savagely beaten or mutilated or killed.

The development of Kodak's brownie camera allowed missionaries and members of the Congo Reform Association to provide photographic evidence of Africans who had been mutilated.

Many of those who did not die from infection after their hands were severed died of starvation since they were left with no hands to use to hunt or gather food.

Mutilated Africans in Leopold's Congo Free State

Harvesting Rubber

Punishing "Lazy" Workers

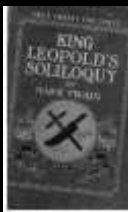


5-8 Million Victims! (50% of Popul.)



It is blood-curdling to see them (the soldiers) returning with the hands of the slain, and to find the hands of young children amongst the bigger ones evidencing their bravery...The rubber from this district has cost hundreds of lives, and the scenes I have witnessed, while unable to help the oppressed, have been almost enough to make me wish I were dead... This rubber traffic is steeped in blood, and if the natives were to rise and sweep every white person on the Upper Congo into eternity, there would still be left a fearful balance to their credit. -- Belgian Official

Mark Twain and Joseph Conrad brought the horror of the Congo Free State to the world's attention.



King Leopold's Soliloquy: A Defense of His Congo Rule
By Mark Twain
1905

The Heart of Darkness
By Joseph Conrad
1902

It is estimated that the death toll in the Congo was half of the entire population, anywhere from 3 to 10 million people during the 20 year reign of Leopold.

In response to pressure from Europe and the United States, the Congo Free State became an official colony of Belgium in 1908.

It was no longer under the control of one man who was accountable to no one.



King Leopold's stranglehold on the Congo Free State

Belgium's Stranglehold on the Congo



Africa in 1914



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Chronology: The New Imperialism—Africa

Event	Dates
Opening of the Suez Canal	1869
Leopold II of Belgium's settlements in the Congo	1876
French conquest of Algeria	1879
British expeditionary force in Egypt	1882
Defeat of Italians by Ethiopians	1896
Boer War	1899–1902
Union of South Africa	1910
Italian seizure of Tripoli	1911

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Imperialism in Asia (Slide 1 of 4)

- 1850: Britain granted Australian colonies self-government
 - 1901: Unified into Commonwealth of Australia
- British East India Company crushed in 1858
 - Parliament transferred power of company to government
- 1876: Queen Victoria proclaimed empress of India

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Imperialism in Asia (Slide 2 of 4)

- Russia expanded into Siberia and south to Ottoman Empire
- Russians lost Russo-Japanese War in 1905
 - Agreed to a Japanese protectorate in Korea
- 1907: Russians and British agreed to make Afghanistan buffer state
 - Between Russian Turkestan and British India

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Imperialism in Asia (Slide 3 of 4)

- Britain obtained Hong Kong and rights to trade in a number of Chinese cities
 - Other Western nations rushed to gain similar privileges
- Commodore Matthew Perry forced Japan to grant United States trading and diplomatic privileges

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Imperialism in Asia (Slide 4 of 4)

- In Southeast Asia:
 - Britain controlled Burma and the Malay states
 - France subjugated Indochina
- United States on the imperialist stage
 - 1887: Made Hawaii's Pearl Harbor into Naval station
 - 1893: Annexed Hawaii during Spanish-American War
 - Acquired Cuba, Puerto Rico, Guam, and Philippine Islands

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Asia in 1914



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Chronology: The New Imperialism—Asia

Event	Years
Hong Kong to Britain, along with trading rights in cities in China	1842
Commodore Perry's mission to Japan	1853–1854
Rebellion of sepoys in India	1857–1858
Queen Victoria proclaimed empress of India	1876
Russians in Central Asia	1881
Spanish-American War; U.S. annexation of the Philippines	1898
Commonwealth of Australia	1901
Commonwealth of New Zealand	1907
Russian-British agreement over Afghanistan and Persia	1907
Japanese annexation of Korea	1910

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Responses to Imperialism (Slide 1 of 3)

- Africa
 - Beginning of twentieth century: Educated native peoples organized political parties and movements seeking end of foreign rule
- China
 - Western response to Boxer Rebellion in 1900–1901 was immediate and overwhelming
 - Manchu dynasty overthrown
 - New Republic of China created

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Responses to Imperialism (Slide 2 of 3)

- Japan
 - Samurai revolt in 1867 restored emperor as head of government
 - Mutsuhito's reign, called the Meiji, absorbed and adopted Western methods

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Responses to Imperialism (Slide 3 of 3)

- India
 - Britain brought order, efficient government and Western technology
 - Poor conditions and British racial attitudes led to Indian nationalist movement
 - By 1919, Indians demanded independence

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Results of the New Imperialism

(Slide 1 of 2)

- By 1900, societies of Africa and Asia were either under full colonial rule or at a point of collapse
- Thailand escaped as a buffer state
- Ethiopia and Afghanistan survived due to remote location and mountainous terrain

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Results of the New Imperialism

(Slide 2 of 2)

- Japan avoided common fate through concerted strategy of political and economic reform
- Competition for lands abroad exacerbated rivalry among European states

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International Rivalry and the Coming of War

- Unified Germany in 1871 upset balance of power established at Vienna in 1815
- Bismarck's Triple Alliance of 1882 committed Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy to support existing political order
- Bismarck maintained separate treaty with Russia
- 1890: William II dismissed Bismarck

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New Directions and New Crises

- Dropped treaty with Russia brought France and Russia together
- 1907: Britain, France and Russia formed loose confederation: Triple Entente
 - Divided Europe into two opposing camps

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Crises in the Balkans, 1908–1913

(Slide 1 of 2)

- Austrian annexation of Serbia and Herzegovina led to Serbian outrage and Russian military assistance
- William II demanded Russian acceptance of annexation
 - Humiliated Russia vowed revenge
- 1912: Balkan League defeated Ottomans in First Balkan war

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Crises in the Balkans, 1908–1913

(Slide 2 of 2)

- 1913: Second Balkan war erupted when Balkan League unable to divide territories
- Serbian ambition to acquire Albanian territory led to Austrian and German help in creating independent Albania
- Austrian conviction that Serbia should be crushed renewed Russian-French alliance and closer ties between France and Britain

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The Balkans in 1913



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Chapter Timeline



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Discussion Questions

- How did the “new view” of science change thinking about the universe?
- What radical changes in concepts about human behavior followed as a result of Sigmund Freud's work?
- How were Darwin's ideas of natural selection transformed to apply to civilization?