

Characteristics of La Belle Époque

- 1. Materialism**
 - Higher standard of living
 - Development "zones"
 - Inner Zone → Br., Fr., Ger., Belg., No. It., W. Austria
 - Outer Zone → Ire., Iberian Pen., most of Italy, Europe east of Ger.
 - Underdeveloped Zone → Afro-Asia

Characteristics of La Belle Époque

- 2. Increased European Population**
- 3. Growth of Cities & Urban Life**
- 4. Migration from Europe**
 - 1850-1940 → 60 million left Europe
 - Went to → US, Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Australia/N. Zeal.
- 5. "Second" Industrial Revolution**
 - Steam → electricity
 - Internal combustion & diesel engines.
 - Cars, planes, submarines.

Characteristics of La Belle Époque

- 5. "Second" Industrial Revolution**

Britain → "The World's Industrial Workshop"

 - Corporations → limited liability of investments.
 - Mass production.
- 6. Free Trade [esp. in England]**
- 7. World Markets [Global Economy, Part II]**
- 8. Advance of Democracy**
 - Extension of the vote to the working class.
 - Creating a "welfare state."

Characteristics of La Belle Époque

- 9. The Appeal of Socialism**
 - By the 1880s, most socialist parties were Marxist [esp. Ger. & Fr.]
 - Not very successful in England.
- 10. Faith in Science Alone**
 - Science at the core of industrialization.
 - "New Wonders" of daily life.
 - Charles Darwin
 - Origin of Species* [1859]
 - "survival of the fittest"

Characteristics of La Belle Époque

10. Faith in Science Alone [con't.]

- "Social Darwinism" → Herbert Spencer
- Eugenics

Characteristics of La Belle Époque

10. Faith in Science Alone [con't.]

- "Social Darwinism" → Herbert Spencer
- Eugenics
- Newtonian Science turned on its head
 - Einstein → "Theory of Relativity" → nature & energy were separate & distinct.
 - Max Planck → Quantum Physics

Characteristics of La Belle Époque

10. Faith in Science Alone [con't.]

- Professionalization of "new" sciences [anthropology, archeology, etc.]
 - Psychology
 - Ivan Pavlov → conditioned responses
 - Sigmund Freud → psychoanalysis
 - *The Interpretation of Dreams* [1900]
 - The role of the unconscious [the id, ego, super ego].

Characteristics of La Belle Époque

11. New Trends in Philosophy

- Agnosticism
- Nihilism
 - Friedrich Nietzsche
 - Übermensch → "Super Man"
- Irrationalism
- Existentialism
 - Søren Kierkegaard → existence proceeds essence

12. Internal Religious Struggles

- modernists vs. fundamentalists

Characteristics of La Belle Époque

13. Anti-Semitism

- Dreyfus Affair
- Theodore Herzl → *Der Judenstaat* [The Jewish State], 1896
 - "Father of Modern Zionism"

14. Women's Movement

- Emmeline Pankhurst

15. The "New" Imperialism

16. Militarism → glorification of war



The Growth of Industrial Prosperity

- New Products
 - Substitution of steel for iron
 - Chemicals
 - Soda, dyes, and photographic plates and film
 - Electricity
 - Advances in lighting (light bulb), communication (telephone and telegraph), and transportation
 - Transformation of factories
 - The internal combustion engine
 - The rise of the automobile and airplane
 - Henry Ford (1863-1947) and mass production

EUROPE IN THE LATE 1880's

1. Material progress
2. New industries and new markets
3. 2nd Ind. Rev.
4. Belief in material progress
5. Mass society = voting rights, improved standard of living, education
6. Improvements for the working class
7. Mass leisure
8. Triumph of liberalism in W. Europe
9. Persistence of the old order in E. Europe

THE GROWTH OF INDUSTRIAL PROSPERITY

- 1st Industrial Rev. = textiles, railroads, iron, coal
- 2nd Industrial Rev. = steel, chemicals, electricity, petroleum



STEEL

1. Replaced iron
2. Lighter, smaller, faster machines and engines
3. Railways, ships, arms
4. Germany and USA surpass Britain in steel production

THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

1. Alkalies = textiles, soap, and paper products
2. Organic chemical compounds = artificial dyes
3. Chemicals used for photography and film

ELECTRICITY

1. New source of energy
2. 1st practical elec. generators dev. in 1870's
3. By 1910 becomes a source of power for homes, shops, and factories
4. Electric railways, streetcars, subways, factories

THOMAS EDISON = the light bulb

ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL = telephone

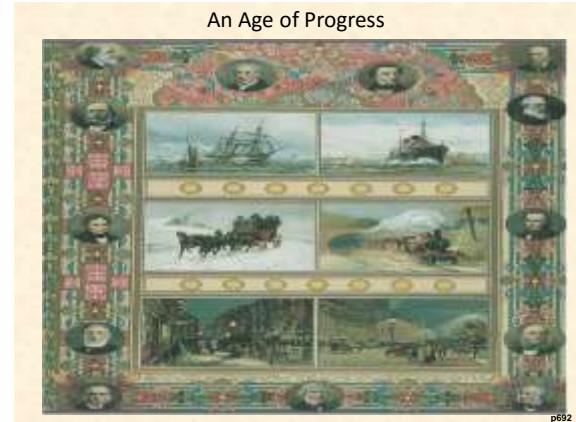
GUGLIELMO MARCONI = radio



GUGLIELMO MARCONI
He believed that through wireless, humanity "was destined well to spread from every of the continents inspired by present economic conditions."

PETROLEUM

1. Internal combustion engine 1878
2. Liquid fuels = petroleum and gasoline
3. Ships
4. Automobiles – Gottlieb Daimler devs light engine in 1886
5. Henry Ford = the assembly line = the Model T
6. Airplanes – the Wright Bros. at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina 1903



The Growth of Industrial Prosperity

- New Markets
 - Saturation of foreign markets
 - Domestic markets: increased wages, competition, and consumerism
 - Tariffs and cartels
 - Protectionism
 - Larger factories
 - Introduction of scientific management to maximize efficiency

NEW MARKETS

1. Expanding domestic markets
2. Pop increase + rising incomes = more spending on consumer goods
3. New mass marketing = advertising and sales tactics
4. Department stores



NEW PATTERNS IN AN INDUSTRIAL ECONOMY

- CARTELS = producers cooperating to set prices and control production = maintain high prices
- Larger and larger manufacturing plants
- More efficient production
 1. mechanization
 2. precision tools + interchangeable parts
 3. assembly line
 4. scientific management of labor

The Growth of Industrial Prosperity

- New Patterns in an Industrial Economy
 - Cycles of crisis and growth
 - The boom of *la belle époque*
 - German industrial leadership
 - Loss of British initiative in the Second Industrial Revolution
 - European economic zones
 - Advanced industrial core in west and north, little development in east and south
 - Impact on agriculture
 - The spread of industrialization
 - A world economy

THE BUSINESS CYCLE

1. The business cycle = boom and bust
2. Economy rises/ grows and heats up
3. Economy slows/ cools and slumps

LA BELLE EPOQUE = a golden age of European civilization = "the beautiful age" = good times!



GERMAN INDUSTRIAL LEADERSHIP

- After 1870 Germany replaces Britain as the industrial leader of Europe – why?
- 1. Brit stuck in 1st ind rev
- 2. Germany could jump directly to 2nd ind rev
- 3. Cartels = big business
- 4. Encouragement of scientific and technical educ



England's Economic Decline? (1870s-1914)



- * Germany & the U. S. became England's chief economic rivals.
- * Influx of cheap agricultural products from overseas caused a rapid decline in British farming.
- * Germany & U. S. overtake Britain in basic iron & steel production.
- * England's share of world trade fell from 23% in 1876 to 15% in 1913.
- * British science & technological education lagged behind Germany.
- * England is slow to modernize her aging industrial infrastructure.
- * England clings to free trade while everyone else is erecting tariff walls.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC ZONES

1. WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE = BRITAIN, FRANCE, NETHERLANDS, BELGIUM, GERMANY, WESTERN PART OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, NORTHERN ITALY
 - a. industrialized
 - b. higher standard of living
 - c. good transportation
 - d. healthy and educated people
2. SOUTHERN AND EASTERN EUROPE = RUSSIA, THE BALKANS, AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, SOUTHERN ITALY
 - a. lagged economically
 - b. lagged socially



A WORLD ECONOMY

Europe economically dominated the world

1. Bought their raw material
2. Sold surplus manufactured goods to them
3. Invested capital around the world
4. Use military superiority to enforce econ control



MAP 23.1 The Industrial Regions of Europe at the End of the Nineteenth Century



Map 23.1 p695

A Textile Factory in Japan



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Women and Work: New Job Opportunities

- Impact of the Second Industrial Revolution
 - Controversy over “right to work”
 - Ideal of domesticity
 - Sweatshops
- White-Collar Jobs
 - Shortage of male workers opened opportunities for women
 - Shop clerks, secretaries, and teachers
 - Freedom from domestic patterns and “dirty” work
- Prostitution

WOMEN AND WORK

- 2nd Ind Rev affected women's work roles
- 1. Controversy over a “woman’s right to work”
- 2. Working class organizations said women should stay home and stay out of industrial work
- 3. Piece workers in sweat shops = sweating

WHITE COLLAR WORK AND WOMEN

- AFTER 1870 NEW JOB OPPORTUNITIES BECAME AVAILABLE FOR WOMEN
 - 1. Excluded from manufacturing and industrial jobs
 - 2. Expansion of demand for service and white-collar jobs
 - 3. Clerks, typists, secretaries, file clerks, nursing,
 - 4. Expansion of government services = more bureaucrats and office people
 - 5. Lower middle class jobs= escape from the lower class world
 - 6. Women shifted from industrial jobs to white-collar work

New Jobs for Women: The Telephone Exchange

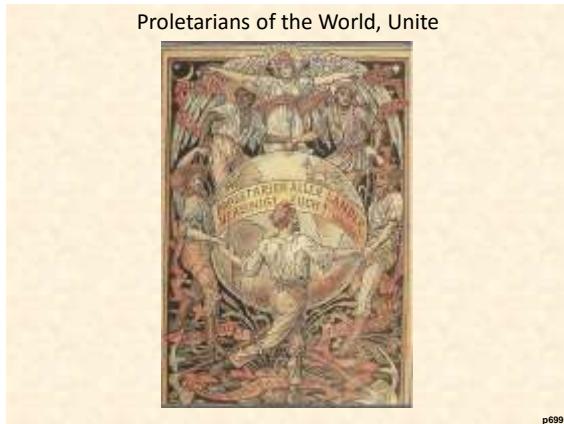


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PROSTITUTION

- 1. Lower class women
- 2. Rural and working class girls who came to the cities
- 3. No longer protected and watched over by family, or village, or church
- 4. Government and municipal regulation and licensing of prostitution





Organizing the Working Class

- Socialist Parties
 - German Social Democratic Party (SPD)
 - Limited socialist successes and cooperation in other states
 - Second International (1889)
- Evolutionary Socialism
 - Eduard Bernstein (1850 – 1932)
- The Problem of Nationalism
- The Role of Trade Unions
 - Program: better living and working conditions
- The Anarchist Alternative

SOCIALIST PARTIES

- GERMANY
 1. Most important working class/socialist party was formed in 1875
 2. The German Social Democratic Party = SPD
 3. Formed by Wilhelm Liebknecht and August Bebel
 4. Elected reps to serve in the REICHSTAG = the German Parliament
 5. 1890 – 1.5 million votes/1912 – 4 million votes = largest polit party in Germany
- JEAN JAURES = leader of the French socialists
- THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL 1889 = organization made up of all the different socialist groups
- MAY DAY = international labor day

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.

REVISIONISM

- ORTHODOX OR PURE MARXISM
 1. Class struggle
 2. Workers revolution
 3. Abolition of capitalism
- REVISIIONISM = REVISIONIST MARXIST
 1. Eduard Bernstein - author of Evolutionary Socialism
 2. Challenged orthodox Marxism
 3. Capitalist system had not broken down
 4. Middle class was expanding not disappearing
 5. Condition of proletariat was improving
 6. Discarded emphasis on class struggle and revolution
 7. Evolution by democratic means not revolution

THE ROLE OF TRADE UNIONS

- Breakthrough for unions comes after 1870 when they win the right to strike = gave them the power and leverage to achieve their goals
- 1. First dev. in Britain
- 2. Continental trade unions developed more slowly
- 3. French trade unions – closely linked to socialist parties
- 4. German trade unions – second largest behind Britain

THE ANARCHIST ALTERNATIVE

1. The state and society corrupt people's natural goodness
2. True freedom can only come through the abolition of the state and all social institutions
3. Anarchism was popular in less industrialized and less democratic countries → spain, portugal, italy, russia



MICHAEL BAKUNIN

1. Russian anarchist
2. Key figure in anarchism
3. Use violence and terrorism to cause the state and society to collapse

"The liberty of man consists solely in this, that he obeys the laws of nature because he has himself recognized them as such, and not because they have been imposed upon him externally by any foreign will whatsoever, human or divine, collective or individual."



The Emergence of a Mass Society

- Population Growth
 - Decline in the death rate
 - Causes
 - Medical discoveries and environmental conditions
 - Improved public sanitation
 - Improved nutrition
- Emigration
 - Inability of industrialized regions to absorb rural surplus
 - Destinations: United States, Latin America, and Canada
 - Non-economic motives for oppressed minorities

TABLE 23.1 European Populations, 1851–1911 (in Thousands)

	1851	1881	1911
Austria-Hungary	11,910	15,310	20,010
Belgium	2,380	3,780	5,020
Bulgaria	—	1,070	2,000
Croatia	—	—	3,000
Denmark	20,740	25,000	30,000
Finland	11,410	16,210	20,000
France	45,620	53,500	64,500
Greece	3,370	6,070	10,000
Iceland	—	—	1,000
Ireland	1,415	1,880	2,070
Italy	1,490	3,070	3,200
Latvia	—	—	2,000
Lithuania	—	—	1,000
Norway	—	—	1,000
Poland	5,410	10,020	16,000
Portugal	3,860	4,610	5,000
Rome	2,030	3,000	4,070
Russia	3,550	5,540	6,750
San Marino	—	—	—
Serbia	—	—	1,000
Slovenia	—	—	1,000
Spain	18,300	27,700	32,000
Sweden	—	4,600	5,000
Turkey	—	—	3,000
Ukraine	—	—	2,000
Yugoslavia	—	—	2,000

Source: Data from S. P. Tilly, *European Historical Statistics, 1750–1950* (New York, 1990).

Table p701

MAP 23.2 Population Growth in Europe, 1820–1900



Map 23.2 p702

MAP 23.2 Population Growth in Europe, 1820–1900



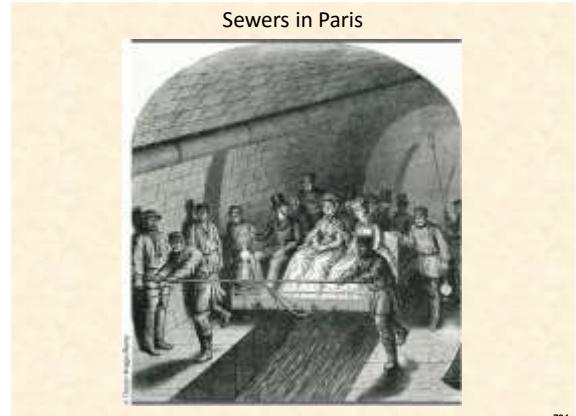
Map 23.2 p702

TABLE 23.2 European Emigration, 1876–1910
(Average Annual Emigration to Non-European Countries per 100,000 Population)

	1875–1880	1881–1890	1891–1900	1901–1910	1905–1910	1911–1915	1916–1920
Europe	90	108	113	48	171	171	111
Ireland	100	142	133	98	191	127	65
Great Britain	102	115	92	79	88	22	112
Denmark	107	200	497	336	311	202	216
Norway	101	102	810	107	111	861	546
Sweden	101	100	118	167	160	168	817
Finland	100	219	207	363	47	30	44
Ukraine	—	—	96	98	31	31	30
Poland	21	136	111	16	31	91	30
Austria	3	14	48	11	11	31	27
Spain	—	100	421	424	440	201	156
Portugal	100	104	403	367	341	146	106
Italy	100	100	104	842	850	170	132
Austria	46	46	144	162	80	39	39
Hungary	—	50	102	154	202	107	63
Russia	17	21	42	47	31	47	27

SOURCE: Robert Cribb, European and World Cities, 1800–1910 (London, 1987), p. 200.

Table 23.2 p703



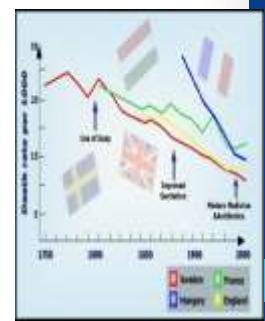
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Transformation of the Urban Environment

- Improving Living Conditions
 - Urban Reformers
 - Linked living conditions to disease
 - Expanded the role of municipal authorities
 - Addressing problems of water, waste, and pollution
- Housing Needs
 - From private enterprise to public law
 - Linking living conditions to political and moral health of the nation
- Redesigning the Cities
 - Reconstruction plans create separation of home and work for many Europeans

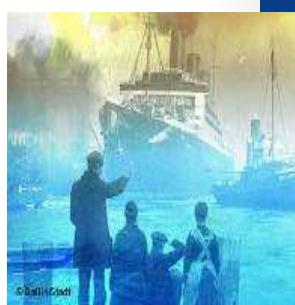
POPULATION GROWTH

- Dramatic pop growth between 1850–1910
 - 1850 = 270 million
 - 1910 = 460 million
- Cause of pop incr.
 - a. 1850–1880 = rising birthrate
 - b. 1880–1910 = decline in death rates
- Causes of the decline in death rate
 - 1. Medical discoveries
 - 2. Improved urban environment
 - 3. Improved nutrition



EMIGRATION

1. Poor people moved around from rural to industrialized areas
2. Emigration within Europe
3. After 1900 → massive emigration from southern and eastern Europe to N. America
4. 1846–1932 → 60 million left to go to America



TRANSFORMATION OF THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT

- Causes of urbanization
 - 1. Industrialization
 - 2. Pop growth

Why did cities grow?

1. Migration from rural to urban
2. Economic necessity
3. Jobs in the cities
4. Cities become more attractive → better health and living conditions

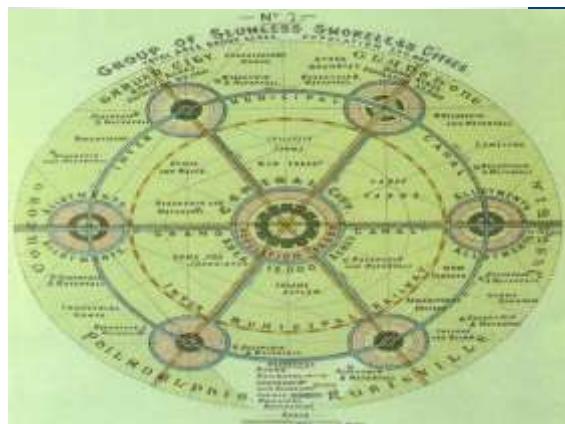


IMPROVING LIVING CONDITIONS

- Urban reformers in the 1840's → Edwin Chadwick
- Sanitary reforms
- Boards of health created → monitor and enforce health and living conditions
- Medical officers and building inspectors
- Building codes and zoning laws
- Clean water
 1. dams and reservoirs to store water
 2. aqueducts and pipes to carry water to cities
- Sewer systems

HOUSING NEEDS

- Need for better housing became a reform effort in the 19th century
 - Good housing =
 1. stable family life
 2. stable society
- OCTAVIA HILL = British housing reformer
1. rehab old housing
 2. constructed new housing
- THE GARDEN CITY MOVEMENT = construction of new towns separated by open country



REDESIGNING THE CITIES

1. Tearing down of old defensive city walls
2. Parks and boulevards
3. The Ringstrasse in Vienna
4. Old working class slums in city centers torn out
5. New town halls, govt buildings, stores, museums, cafes, and theaters for middle class
6. Cities expand and spread out
7. Streetcars and commuter trains
8. Development of the suburbs





Social Structure of the Mass Society

- The Upper Classes (5 percent)
 - Controlled 30 to 40 percent of wealth
 - Alliance of wealthy plutocrats and traditional aristocracy
- The Middle Classes
 - Variety: upper middle, middle middle, lower middle
 - Middle class values of hard work and propriety
- The Lower Classes (80 percent)
 - Agricultural and urban laborers
 - Rising wages and the adoption of middle class values
 - Reinforcement of traditional female roles

SOCIAL STRUCTURE OF THE MASS SOCIETY

- After 1871 → improving standards of living/rising wages...BUT...
- 1. Gap between rich and poor still enormous
- 2. Small group of elite at top
- 3. Large # of very poor at bottom

THE ELITE

- 5% of pop controlled 30-40% of wealth
- NEW ELITE = aristocrats + wealthy industrialists, bankers, and merchants
- BERTHA KRUPP = wealthiest woman in Germany → not an aristocrat
- The fusing of aristocrats and plutocrats
 1. Plutocrats bought country houses
 2. Aristocrats bought townhouses
 3. Children of wealthy gain entrance to elite schools
 4. Leadership roles in govt and mil for middle class
 5. Marriage
 6. Class lines still strong in many countries





THE MIDDLE CLASS

- Middle middle class =

 1. Professionals – medicine, law, civil service
 2. Moderately wealthy industrialists and merchants
 3. Business managers and new professionals – engineers, accountants, chemists

- The lower middle class =

 1. Small shop keepers, traders, prosperous peasants
 2. New white collar office workers – secretaries, bank tellers, clerks, salesmen

MIDDLE CLASS VALUES

- 1. Victorian values
- 2. Importance of science and progress
- 3. Hard work
- 4. Churchgoing and traditional Christian morality
- 5. Propriety = doing the proper/correct thing



THE LOWER CLASS

- 80% of the pop –

 1. Landholding peasants, ag workers, sharecroppers
 2. Urban working class = skilled craftsmen, semi-skilled workers
 3. Largest group of the lower class was unskilled workers = day laborers, servants

The “Woman Question”: The Role of Women

- Marriage and Domesticity
 - Many still aspired to the ideal of femininity
- Birthrates and Birth Control
- The Middle-Class Family
 - Togetherness, leisure, and traditions
- The Working-Class Family
 - Changing work patterns
 - Higher paying jobs made it possible to live on the husband's wages
 - Limit size of the family
 - Reduced work week

“THE WOMAN QUESTION”

In the 19th century women remained –

1. Inferior
2. Economically dependent
3. Defined by family and household roles

The ideal of society –

1. Marriage
2. Domesticity
3. Economic necessity forced women to marry
4. Increase in marriage rates and decline in illegitimacy rates



NEW VIEW OF CHILDREN

1. Started with Rousseau in the late 18th cent
2. Children as unique beings → not little adults
3. Focus on creating a good environment for children
4. New children's games and toys → focus on learning and development



THE WORKING CLASS FAMILY

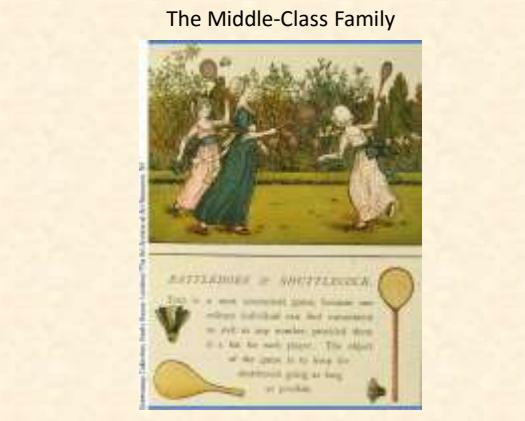
- Hard work was the way of life for the lower classes
- Daughters worked until they married
- Wages and standards of living increased for the lower classes and more lower class women able to stay home
- Increasing consumer consumption
- Smaller #'s of children in lower class families began to be the pattern

The Middle-Class Family



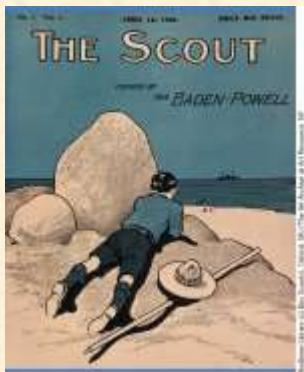
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The Middle-Class Family



p711

The Middle-Class Family



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Education in the Mass Society

- Universal Elementary Education
 - Mass education in state-run systems
 - States' liberal, industrial, and political motives
 - Indoctrination in national values
 - Differences in education of boys and girls
- Female Teachers
 - Extension of women's "natural role"
 - Teacher training institutes
- Literacy and Newspapers
 - Increased demand for newspapers with growing literacy
 - Tabloids and cheap literature

EDUCATION BEFORE 1850

- Being educated in the early 19th cent -
 1. Attending a secondary school or university
 2. Classical education based on Greek and Latin
 3. Primarily for the elite
- *after 1850 → secondary education expanded to meet the demands of the middle class



EDUCATION AFTER 1870

1. Mass education in state-run systems
2. Primary education became compulsory
3. Salaried and trained teachers

Why expand education?

1. Personal and social improvement of people
2. Furnished trained workers
3. Political → a. voting rights b. patriotism and national unity c. single national language



RANDOM EDUCATION INFO

- Sexes were separated at school
- Elementary schools stressed middle class values
- Consequences
 1. greater literacy
 2. rise of mass circulation newspapers
 3. other forms of mass lit

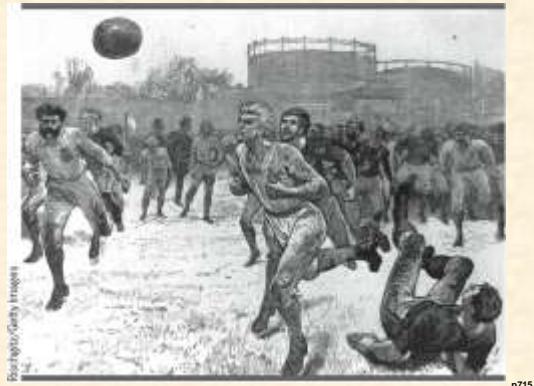


A Women's College



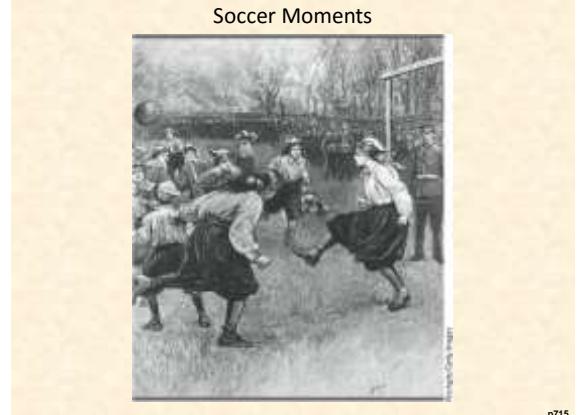
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Soccer Moments



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Soccer Moments



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Mass Leisure and Mass Consumption

- Mass Leisure
 - Work and leisure as oppositional
 - Leisure offered escape from the urban environment
 - Music and dance halls
 - Questions of respectability
 - Mass tourism
 - Thomas Cook (1808 – 1892), pioneer
 - Team sports
 - Growing organization and professionalism
- Mass Consumption
 - Expansion and availability of goods

MASS LEISURE



- Ind Rev creates new patterns of work and leisure –

 1. Separation of work and leisure
 2. Leisure time = after work, in the evenings, weekends, and later holidays
 3. New forms of leisure = amusement parks, athletic events, dance halls, beaches

Mass tourism –

 1. First was just for upper and middle classes
 2. As wages increased and workers were given paid vacations it became a type of mass leisure
 3. THOMAS COOK = British pioneer of mass tourism

BLACKPOOL, ENGLAND early resort and amusement park

TEAM SPORTS

1. Another new form of mass leisure
2. Sports became strictly organized with rules and refs
3. Dev of organized athletic groups
4. Aimed at training adolescents in team work
5. Team sports were at the center of elite British schools

The National State

- Western Europe: The Growth of Political Democracy
 - Reform in Britain
 - Reform Act of 1884 and Redistribution Act of 1885
 - Limited land reform
 - The unresolved “Irish Question”
 - The Third Republic in France
 - Universal male suffrage (1871) leads to monarchist restoration
 - Radical republicans form the Commune
 - Vain attempts to defend the Commune
 - Louise Michel (1830 – 1905)
 - Establishment of the Third Republic
 - Constitution of 1875: a compromise

Major reforms in the Victorian Era

1. THE REFORM ACT OF 1867 = extends voting rights to male urban workers
2. Competitive exams for civil service jobs/not patronage or connections
3. Secret ballot for voting
4. Abolishes purchasing of military commissions
5. THE EDUCATION ACT OF 1870 = elementary education for all children

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.

Summary Question:

Who was more “democratic” at the beginning of the 20^c—Britain OR France?



The Third French Republic:

The Paris Commune



Third French Republic Declared!

- * September, 1870 after France's defeat at the Battle of Sedan.
- * Napoleon III abdicated the throne.
- * New government headed by **Adolphe Thiers**.
 - This new government continued the fight against the Germans who laid siege to Paris.
 - To defend Paris, a National Guard was raised numbering over 350,000.
- * France surrendered in February, 1871 after 40,000 Parisians died.



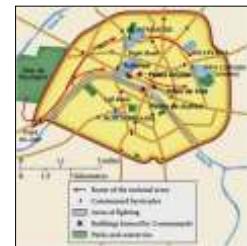
The Third French Republic

- * Thiers' government was seen as:
 - Too conservative.
 - Too royalist.
 - Too ready to accept a humiliating peace with Prussia.
- * Prussian troops marched into Paris in March, 1871.
- * The French government established itself at Versailles, NOT in Paris.
 - Parisians were angered by this.
 - They opposed the policies of this new government.
 - It attempted to restore order in Paris.

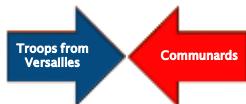


Paris in Revolt!

- * The **Paris Commune [Communards]** was elected on March 28 and established itself at the Hôtel de Ville.



Civil War!



- * The Commune was suppressed by government troops led by **Marshal Patrice MacMahon** during the last week of May, 1871.
- * Known as the "Bloody Week."



The Communards





Paris City Hall Destroyed



Attempted Communard Reforms

- * Allowed trade unions & workers cooperatives to take over factories not in use and start them up again.
- * Set up unemployment exchanges in town halls.
- * Provide basic elementary education for all → they were strongly against church-controlled schools.
- * Attempted to set up girls schools.
- * Day nurseries near factories for working mothers.

Too little time to accomplish much!



First Communist Revolution?



It served as an inspiration to later revolutionaries like Vladimir Lenin.



- * 25,000 Communards killed.
- * 35,000 were arrested.



Communard Casualties



The Third French Republic:

Government Structure



Declaring the 3rd French Republic





An Overview of the 3rd French Republic

- * Politically very unstable.
 - Rivalry between monarchists and republicans.
 - A number of scandals:
 - The Boulanger Affair.
 - The Panama Canal Scandal.
 - The Dreyfus Affair [L'Affaire]
- * Because there were so many factions, all governments were coalitions.
- * Still, it survived longer than any other regime since 1789!



The Constitution

- * The President:
 - Head of state → little political power.
 - Right to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies with the support of the Senate.
 - Right to nominate the new head of government.
 - Played an important role in foreign affairs.
- * The Senate:
 - Elected by mayors & councillors in the counties throughout France.
 - Nicknamed the "Chamber of Agriculture" because the countryside was overrepresented.



The Constitution

- * The Senate:
 - Senators elected every nine years.
 - Very conservative body → able to block progressive legislation.
- * The Chamber of Deputies:
 - Chosen every four years.
 - 600 members elected by universal male suffrage.
 - There was no organized party system.
 - Major political groupings in the Chamber:
 - Socialists → many were Marxists.
 - Moderate Republicans → middle class.
 - Radicals → anti-clerical.
 - Monarchists → Catholics, Bonapartists, etc.



The Third French Republic: Scandals



1. The Boulanger Affair



- * Bonapartism without a Bonaparte.
- * Most of the army was dominated by monarchists.
- * BUT, the Minister of War, **General Georges Boulanger**, was a republican.



1. The Boulanger Affair

- * Very popular with the troops → the government was suspicious and removed him in 1887.





1. The Boulanger Affair

- * Now a national figure, he was the focal point of conservative opposition to the republican government.
 - Was part of a plot to overthrow the Republic.
 - Was summoned to trial, but he fled to Belgium where he committed suicide on the grave of his mistress.
- * Boulanger's fall increased public confidence in the Republic.



2. The Panama Canal Scandal : Ferdinand de Lesseps

- * President of the French Company that worked on the Panama Canal.
 - Govt. officials took bribes from the company to withhold news from the public that it was in serious economic debt.
 - One billion francs affecting 800,000 investors.



2. The Panama Canal Scandal : Ferdinand de Lesseps

- * All but one of the accused went unpunished due to lack of evidence.
- * Anti-Semitism:
 - Two German Jews were also involved → they received the most press coverage.
- * Results:
 - The scandal proved to the public that the Republic was corrupt.
 - It created a climate of anti-Semitism that would increase in time.



3. The Dreyfus Affair

- * In 1894 a list of French military documents [called a *bordereau*] were found in the waste basket of the German Embassy in Paris.
- * French counter-intelligence suspected Captain Alfred Dreyfus, from a wealthy Alsatian Jewish family → he was one of the few Jews on the General Staff.



3. The Dreyfus Affair

- * Dreyfus was tried, convicted of treason, and sent to Devil's Island in French Guiana.
- * The real culprit was a Major Esterhazy, whose handwriting was the same as that on the *bordereau*.
 - The government tried him and found him not guilty in two days.



3. The Dreyfus Affair

- * A famous author, Emile Zola, published an open letter called *J'accuse!*
 - He accused the army of a mistrial and cover-up.
 - The government prosecuted him for libel.
 - Found him guilty → sentenced to a year in prison.

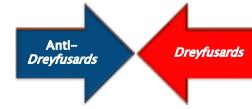




J'Accuse!



3. The Dreyfus Affair



- * Public opinion was divided → it reflected the divisions in Fr. society.
- * The **Dreyfusards** were anti-clericals, intellectuals, free masons, & socialists.
- * For **Anti-Dreyfusards**, the honor of the army was more important than Dreyfus' guilt or innocence.
 - Were army supporters, monarchists, & Catholics.



Dreyfus, the Traitor!



3. The Dreyfus Affair

- * Dreyfus finally got a new trial in 1899.
- * He was brought back from Devil's Island *white-haired and broken*.
- * Results:
 - Found guilty again, BUT with extenuating circumstances.
 - Was given a presidential pardon.
 - Exonerated completely in 1906.
 - Served honorably in World War I.
 - Died in 1935.



The Zionist Movement



Theodore Herzl
[1860-1904]

- * Was motivated by the Dreyfus trial to write the book, ***Der Judenstaat***, or ***The Jewish State*** in 1896.
- * Creates the First Zionist Congress in Basel, Switzerland.
- * **"Father of Modern Zionism."**



New Wave of Anti-Catholicism

- * The anti-clerical, republican left took power in the National Assembly in 1879.
 - This anti-Catholicism was a remnant of the French Revolution.
 - They stayed in power until 1914.
- * **Ferry Laws** [1879-1885]:
 - Named after Jules Ferry, one of the ablest politicians of the 3rd Republic.
 - Were the first major attempt at educational reform.





Ferry Laws

- * Only the State could grant degrees.
- * Free education in public primary schools.
- * Religious instruction was excluded from the State school curriculum.
- * Unauthorized religious orders [Marists, Dominicans, and Jesuits, who were eventually expelled from France] were forbidden to teach.
- * Authorized Catholic orders could NOT teach in French public schools.
- * State improved training of teachers.

They created a deep division between Church and State!



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.



France's Colonial Empire





1889 Paris Exposition

- World's Fair held in honor of the French Revolution Centennial.
- The Eiffel Tower, completed in 1889, served as the entrance to the Fair.



1889 Paris Exposition: Gallery of Machinery



The Growth of Political Democracy

- Spain**
 - New constitution under Alfonso XII (1874 – 1885)
 - Parliamentary government dominated by Liberals and Conservatives
 - Defeat in the Spanish-American War, 1898
 - The Generation of 1898: demand for reforms
 - Revolt and suppression in Barcelona, 1909
- Italy**
 - Pretensions of great power status
 - Sectional differences in Italy
 - Chronic turmoil beyond the government's control

Central and Eastern Europe: Persistence of the Old Order

- Common Theme: Maintenance of Autocracy**
- Germany**
 - Divisions acknowledged in the new constitution
 - Continuation of Prussian tradition of linking army and monarchy
 - Bismarck's conservatism
 - Kulturkampf*: attack on Catholic clergy and institutions
 - Outlawing the Social Democratic Party
 - Social welfare programs

Bismarck and William II



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Central and Eastern Europe: Persistence of the Old Order

- Austria-Hungary**
 - Limited gains in the Austrian constitution of 1867
 - Problem of minorities worsened with universal male suffrage, 1907
 - The nationalities problem
- Russia**
 - Refusal of liberal or democratic concessions
 - Alexander III (1881 – 1894)
 - OVERTURNS reform and returns to repressive measures
 - Nicholas II (1894 – 1917)
 - Belief in absolute rule

THE NATIONAL STATE

1. Progress in liberalism → constitutions, parliaments, individual liberties
2. Reform
3. Expansion of voting rights
4. Creation of mass political parties
5. Continuation of the old order/old regimes in E. Europe

REFORM IN BRITAIN

- Growth of political democracy/expansion of the franchise –
1. The Reform Act of 1832
 2. The Reform Act of 1867
 3. The Reform Act of 1884 =
 - a. passed by the govt of William Gladstone
 - b. extended voting rights to ag. workers
 4. The story of Britain is the story of gradual reform parliamentary legislation

Irish Nationalism = the “Home Rule” movement



THE PROBLEM OF IRELAND

1. The Act of Union 1801 unites Britain and Ireland
2. The Irish hate the British and absentee landlords= Irish nationalism
3. Irish Catholics begin to demand independence = HOME RULE
4. Home Rule Act is passed in 1914...BUT...it is suspended because →
 - a. Irish Protestants in Northern Ireland/Ulster don't want it
 - b. WW I breaks out in 1914



THE PARIS COMMUNE & THE 3RD REPUBLIC

- France is defeated in the Franco-Prussian War → the 2nd Empire of Napoleon III collapses
- 1871 radical republicans in Paris set up an independent govt = the COMMUNE
- The govt of the 3rd REPUBLIC crushes the Commune in 1871 → 20,000 revolutionaries are shot/10,000 are shipped off to the South Pacific
- France is very divided politically
 - a. republicans, liberals, middle class, peasants → support the 3rd republic
 - b. monarchists, Catholic clergy, army officers → hate the 3rd republic
 - c. socialists → want radical change

THE 3RD REPUBLIC IN FRANCE

1. Upper and lower house legislature
2. President chosen selected by legis for 7 yr. term
3. 3rd republic was a compromise which lasted 65 years



SPAIN AND ITALY

- Catholic church, large landowners, and the army prevent reform and liberalization in Spain
- Italy
 1. North was rich/South was poor
 2. weak and unstable govt.
 3. extensive corruption in govt.
 4. not a great power

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

- CENTRAL EUROPE = GERMANY, AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
- 1. Had liberal institutions – but they were weak
- 2. Monarch and conservatives – very powerful

EASTERN EUROPE = RUSSIA

1. No liberalization and very little reform
2. Autocracy – old regime/one man rule

IMPERIAL GERMANY

1. Bicameral legislature
2. Leader of the govt = THE CHANCELLOR → responsible to the Kaiser not the legislature
3. The KAISER controlled the army, foreign policy, internal admin
4. Germany had a parliament and voting/universal suffrage → BUT democracy failed to grow → why??? → the army and Bismarck didn't answer to or serve the legislature



BISMARCK

1. Served as Chancellor until 1890
2. Resisted the growth of democratic institutions
3. First he works with liberals to centralize power
4. KULTURKAMPF = "struggle for civilization" = Bismarck's attack on Catholicism in Germany
5. Bismarck hates socialism and attempts to crush it → 1. repression/crack down 2. social welfare programs to win the support of the workers away from socialism → fails → socialism and SPD continue to grow



AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

1. Dual monarchy created by the Ausgleich in 1867
2. Emperor Francis Joseph
3. Biggest problem is nationalism and national minorities



RUSSIA

1. No liberal or democratic reforms
2. Tsar Alexander II assassinated 1881
3. Tsar Alexander III (1881-1894) = reactionary = harsh autocratic
4. Tsar Nicholas II (1894-1917) = weak leader who tries to rule as autocrat/resists change



St. Petersburg capital of Imperial Russia

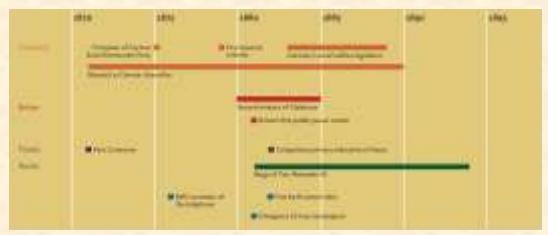


CHRONOLOGY National States of Europe, 1871–1894

CHRONOLOGY: National States of Europe, 1871–1894	
Greece	Second ministry of William Gladstone
	Reform Act
	Prussia
	Formation of French provincial governments in
	Germany
	Austrian Empire
	Republican constitution (First Republic)
	Andorra is dissolved
	Spain
	King Alfonso XII
	New constitution
	Concord
	Bornholm is transferred
	Arenzano fire
	Social welfare legislation
	Austria-Hungary
	Emperor Francis Joseph
	Count Edward von Bismarck passes measure
	Russia
	Tsar Alexander II

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Chapter Timeline



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Discussion Questions

- What were the major changes of the Second Industrial Revolution on the lives of people?
- What were the changes in urban sanitation and health?
- How did the industrialization of society redesign the cities?
- What were the changes in education and leisure?
- Why was the “old order” so persistent in Central and Eastern Europe?