

The Gain, Reign, Wane and Reclaim of Western Europe

Class #2. Reign (1789-1914): Great Acceleration

Why did Western Europe in 19th century
prosper and reign over the world?

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1789 marks a signal event in European and world history: the overthrow of a monarchy through a popular revolution. – Mason, A Concise History of Modern Europe, p 23

Class #1 Reminder (1500-1789): Why W Europe rose to Rule



- About 1500, Europe rose and by 1900 conquered world
- Age of Discoveries, launched by Portugal and Spain, started colonization and paved the way for exploitation
- British & Dutch soon followed with trading companies
- Thirty Years War calmed perpetual religious wars
- Grip of religion & absolutism were loosened by printing press, Protestant Revolution, Enlightenment, and Science
- Industrial Revolution and triangular trade with colonies boosted economies of W Europe

In 1500 only a madman would have bet that the future belonged to Europe. By 1700 only a madman would have bet that it belonged to anywhere else. — Micklethwait & Wooldridge, Fourth Revolution

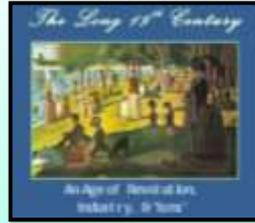
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Class #1 Refresher (1500-1789): Why W Europe rose to Rule

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"Long 19th century": Revolutions & "isms"(1789–1914)



- Era from French Revolution to WW I – turning point
- Changes spurred by Industrial Revolution, French Revolution and Napoleonic Wars
- Europe experienced:
 - "Isms" - nationalism, socialism, communism, capitalism
 - Rise of the Russian Empire
 - Peak of the Pax Britannica
 - Decline of Ottoman Empire.
 - Rise of the German Empire
 - Troubles Austro-Hungarian Empire – spark of WW I

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"Long 19th century" of revolutionary changes (1789–1914)

- From French Revolution to WW I – major turning points of history
- Period from Revolution to Imperialism
- Major changes initiated by Industrial Revolution, French Revolution and Napoleonic Wars
- Reorganized political map of Europe at Congress of Vienna in 1815
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II. Reign (1789-1914): Great Acceleration

- 1789: French Revolution
- 1815-1914: Pax Britannica
- 1815: Napoleon defeated at Waterloo - French Century ends
- 1815: Russian Empire played major role after Napoleon
- 1848: Peoples' Spring revolutions reversed but reverberated
- 1860: Italian "Risorgimento" – unites peninsula
- 1870-1914: Second Industrial Revolution
- 1871: Unification & industrialization of Germany
- 1873: Panic of 1873 and long depression begins
- 1885: Scramble for Africa
- 1905: Russia defeated by Japan – began
- 1914: Europeans rule the world



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Political change in 19th Century Europe – Empires to Nation States



Unification of Germany and Italy; decline of Hapsburg, French, Ottoman Empires ...

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Political change in 19th Century Western Europe – Empires to Nation States

- Unification of Germany and Italy, decline of Hapsburg, French, Ottoman Empires

French Revolution of 1789 marks start new era



- New era of revolutionary change and end of absolutist monarchy
- Widespread significance in Europe– 18th c. France most powerful, populous, prosperous and admired
- Europe in 18th century of absolute monarchies
 - King or queen inherited position, then passed to child
 - Few restraints on their power, claimed divine right
- Exception England - 1688 Glorious Revolution limited the monarchs' powers

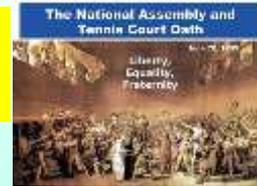
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French Revolution of 1789 marks start new era

- The French Revolution of 1789 marks the beginning of a new era of revolutionary change in Europe and the end of the old regime of absolutist monarchy
- And this had significance far beyond France for in the 18th century France was the most powerful country on the continent, the most populous and one of the most prosperous and French culture was admired and mimicked by the upper classes throughout Europe
- French was the language of the aristocracy and bursae symbolize the grander wealth and power of absolute monarchy-page 13
- Europe in the 18th century was composed almost entirely of absolute monarchies-run by a king or queen who inherited their position and pass the crown to their eldest son or daughter
- The monarchs had few restraints on their power and claimed divine right-the only exception was England whereas in the 1688 glorious revolution the essentially replaced absolute monarchy with constitutional monarchy which limited the monarchs' powers
- In France Louis XIV spent his time strengthening the power of the Marne are key and centralizing political authority
- Peter the Great and Frederick the Great both built palaces modeled on Versailles

Source: David S. Mason, *A Concise History of Modern Europe: Liberty, Equality, Solidarity*, Rowman & Littlefield, 2019, Fourth Edition, Chapter 1:
The old regime and the Enlightenment

French financial crisis prompted the 1st Estates General in 200 years



- Late 18th century - a time of ferment and economic transformation
- France suffering financially due to supporting US against foe England in War for Independence
- New World Silver had fueled inflation in France
- Monarchy weak under Louis XVI in contrast to a strong monarch the "Sun King" Louis XIV
- Louis XVI convoked Estates General in 1789 and events cascaded out of control

Wherever we meet, there is the nation! Tennis court oath

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French storm Bastille and revolution begins



- Publicity of Estates General stimulated protests and worried Louis XVI moved troops into Paris
- On July 14, protestors stormed Bastille; still celebrated
- Assembly abolished feudalism, freed peasants, passed Declaration of Rights of Man
- Louis XVI refused to sign Declaration, but eventually Assembly confiscated church properties, required public election of the clergy, and enacted a new constitution
- Prussia(Germany) & Austria joined in war against revolutionaries
- Assembly blamed Louis XVI with foreign collusion and rewrote the Constitution and declared a Republic

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- On July 14, protestors stormed the Bastille – a symbol of the revolution; Bastille Day still celebrated
- New assembly abolished feudalism and freed peasants, passed Declaration of Rights of Man – like American Declaration of Independence
- Louis XVI refused to sign Declaration, but eventually Assembly confiscated church properties, required public election of the clergy, and enacted anew constitution
- Prussia and Austria soon joined in the war against France, and the Assembly blamed Louis XVI with collusion and rewrote the Constitution and declared the first French Republic

Source: David S. Mason, *A Concise History of Modern Europe: Liberty, Equality, Solidarity*, Rowman & Littlefield, 2019, Fourth Edition, pages 25-27

French Revolution – Decade of events, centuries of effects

- 1783: Prelude - US Independence & crisis
- 1789, July 14: Fall of Bastille
- 1789, Aug 27: Declaration of Rights of Man
- 1791: Unsuccessful flight of Royal Family from Paris
- 1792: War and overthrow of monarchy
- 1793: War on Europe, Terror begins, Louis XVI guillotined
- 1793, July 26–28: Guillotined Robespierre; End of Terror
- 1795: Directory Replaces the Convention
- 1796: Napoleon's campaign in Italy failed uprising in Paris
- 1799-1805: Napoleon in Power; Ends Revolution
- 1815: After Waterloo Congress of Vienna restores old order



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It was the national razor which shaved close.... It superseded the Cross. Models of it were worn on breast from which the Cross was discarded, and it was bowed down to an believed in where the Cross was denied. – Charles Dickens on the guillotine

Source: David S. Mason, *A Concise History of Modern Europe*, Chapter 2, The French Revolution and Napoleon

Causes & renown of French Revolution



- Causes?
 - Long-term factors - ideas of the Enlightenment, weaknesses of monarchy, grievances
 - Short-term factors - government debt, financial crisis, and bad harvest year
- Renown?
 - France - most important country on continent at the time of the French Revolution
 - Most populous, leading center of arts and sciences and French most widely used international language

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Napoleon won many battles & celebrity, but lost in the end



- At 1810-12 peak, controlled Spain, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, and much of Germany, Poland, Croatia and Slovenia
- But over-extended in 1812 when invaded Russia
- Army devastated and forced to withdraw
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Napoleon's defeat followed by restoration of old order relative peace for a century



- At Congress of Vienna of 1814-15, triumphant powers (Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia) restored the old order
- Napoleon's conquests reversed
- No continent-wide wars for next 100 years
- But Napoleonic wars and French Revolution unleashed forces that would shake the foundations of European society

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After defeat of Napoleon, monarchs restored the old order in France and Louis XVIII was placed on the throne

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Consequences of French Revolution (1789–1799)



- Period of social and political upheaval
 - Monarchy collapsed
 - Feudal, aristocratic and religious privileges ended
 - Monarchy, aristocracy and religious authority - overthrown by Enlightenment's equality, citizenship & inalienable rights
- Modern era unfolded in its shadow
 - Growth of republics and liberal democracies
 - Spread of secularism
 - Development of modern ideologies
 - Invention of total war

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http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French_Revolution

Legacies of Napoleon



- Napoleonic code - Code still basis for legal systems in much of Europe and Louisiana
 - Equality before the law, freedom of religion, rights of property owners, ended primogeniture
- Napoleon still controversial
 - **Pro:** Hero - inherited a disaster, turned it around, implemented progressive reforms and lasting code
 - **Con:** Tyrant and megalomaniac - reinstated slavery overseas, plundered, hurt status of France, responsible for 17 years of war and 6 million deaths

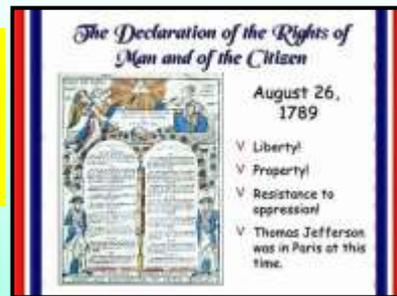
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Legacy of French Revolution: Key ideas of the modern world



- Overthrew feudalism in much of Western Europe
- Liberalized property laws
- Abolished guilds
- Legalized divorce
- Made Jews equal
- Ended Inquisition and Holy Roman Empire
- Reduced power of church
- Proclaimed equality under the law for all

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Legacy of French Revolution: Key ideas of the modern world

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Revolution & Terror threatened other monarchies prompted war



- Fall of monarchy marked triumph of democracy
- Louis XVI and wife Marie Antionette beheaded
- 40,000 guillotined during the Terror led largely by Robespierre who also guillotined
- But shortly thereafter, Britain, Holland and Spain joined Austria and Prussia against France as they feared French revolutionaries would threaten their monarchies

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Threat of Terror posed other monarchies of Revolutionaries prompted war

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Source: David S. Mason, *A Concise History of Modern Europe: Liberty, Equality, Solidarity*, Rowman & Littlefield, 2019, Fourth Edition, p 28

Map of Europe after Napoleon



Borders agreed at 1815 Congress of Vienna to settle destabilizing impact of French Revolutionary Wars, Napoleonic Wars, and dissolution of Holy Roman Empire.

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Map of Europe after Napoleon

- Borders agreed at 1815 Congress of Vienna to settle destabilizing impact of French Revolutionary Wars, Napoleonic Wars, and dissolution of Holy Roman Empire.
- Napoleon's defeat 1814, ended 25 years of wars during which France had caused the annexation or geopolitical reorganization of Europe.

Pax Britannica – Britain ruled world 1815-1914



- British Empire became "global policeman"
- Royal Navy had unchallenged sea power, suppressed piracy and blocked the slave trade
- Britain adopted free trade policy
- But unification of Italy and Germany; industrialization of Japan and US led to relative decline of British industrial supremacy in late 19th century

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- Pax Britannica ("British Peace") –during relative peace between the Great Powers, British Empire became the "global policeman".
- In 1815-1914, Britain's "imperial century", 400 million people were added to the Empire.
- Victory over Napoleonic France left the British without any serious international rival, other than perhaps Russia, but British and French defeated Russia in Crimean War (1853–1856)
- Britain's Royal Navy had unchallenged sea power
- Superiority of British military and commerce was aided by a divided and relatively weak continental Europe
- Royal Navy suppressed of piracy and blocked the slave trade after The Slave Trade Act 1807
- Royal Navy prosecuted the First Opium War (1839–1842) and Second Opium War (1856–1860) against Imperial China.
- Britain traded goods and capital extensively with countries around the world, adopting a free trade policy after 1840. The growth of British imperial strength was further underpinned by the steamship and the telegraph
- Pax Britannica was weakened by Crimean War, new states Italy and Germany and industrialisation of Japan and US and British industrial supremacy declined relatively in the late 19th century.

Pax Britannica, From Wikipedia

Nationalism became a powerful political force – top cause WW I



- Napoleon's conquests stimulated nationalism and demands for national unity
- German states
 - In 1806 - dissolved Holy Roman Empire
 - In 1860s, von Bismarck achieved German unification in 1870
- In 1860, Italian "Risorgimento" (Resurgence) unified peninsula into Kingdom of Italy in 1860
- In 1821, Greek drive for independence from Ottomans inspired supporters in Britain. France, Russia and Britain to intervene

Nationalism: an ideology and movement that promotes the interests of homeland sovereignty, especially to the exclusion or detriment of the interests of other nations.

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1848: People's Spring- Reversed but reverberated



- Popular revolts spread except to England and Russia
- Monarchies overthrown; independence declared - like 1989 fall of Berlin wall
- After defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo, powers met at Vienna reversed liberal reforms
- All major European powers controlled by monarchs
- Yet, 1848 was a turning point: ideas of government by consent and national unification reverberated

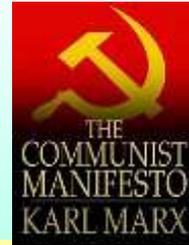
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1848: People's Spring- Reversed but reverberated

- Popular revolts and revolutions that began in France spread to every country except England and Russia
- Monarchies overthrown, constitutions proclaimed, independence declared - Comparable to after 1989 fall of Berlin wall
- All revolutions failed and accomplishments reversed
- After 1815 defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo, European powers met Vienna in 1815 returned to old pre-1789 map
- All major European powers controlled by monarchs
- Yet, 1848 was a turning point: ideas of government by consent and national unification reverberated
- Within a generation, they were victorious in Germany and Italy and socialism was on the political agenda

Source: David S. Mason, *A Concise History of Modern Europe*, Chapter 4. 1848: The People's Spring

Marxism and Communist Manifesto inspired but not implemented



- In 1848, Marx & Engels Communist Manifesto
- Called for workers revolution to overthrow capitalism
- In 1869, Communist International had 800,000 members
- Radicals supported socialist, communist and anarchistic ideas
- Communism was not a major political factor until 1917 Russian Revolution

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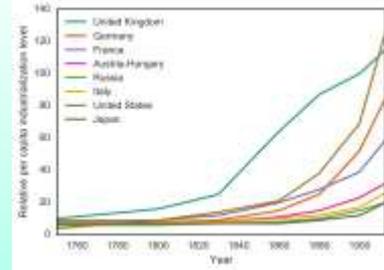
Source: David S. Mason, *A Concise History of Modern Europe*, Chapter 5. Marx, Marxism, and Socialism

Marxism and Communist Manifesto

- Called for worldwide workers revolution to overthrow capitalism and property publicly owned
- Argued that history was not a story of great individuals or of conflict among states but of social classes
- Basic idea: "from each according to his abilities, to each according to his needs"
- In 1869, Communist International had 800,000 members
- In 1870, Paris Commune established but defeated and 25,000 put to death
- Communism was not a major political factor used until 1917 Russian Revolution
- But eventually encompassed half of humanity

Source: David S. Mason, *A Concise History of Modern Europe*, Chapter 5. Marx, Marxism, and Socialism

Second Industrial Revolution (1870-1914) made Europe dominant industrial producer



- Led by expansion of railroads, iron and steel production, machinery use, autos, telegraph, petroleum, beginning of electrification ...
- 1870-90 increase in economic growth and productivity reduced prices of almost all goods
- By 1900, world leaders in industrial production: Britain(24%), US (19%), Germany (13%), Russia (9%) and France (7%), and Europe total (62%)

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Second Industrial Revolution made Europe dominant industrial producer

- Second Industrial Revolution, was a phase of rapid industrialization from the late 19th century into the early 20th century, following First Industrial Revolution, which ended 1850
- Advancements in manufacturing and production technology enabled the widespread adoption of technological systems such as telegraph and railroad networks, gas and water supply, and sewage systems.
- It continued until WW I with factory electrification and production line
- Period of rapid industrial development, in Britain, Germany, US, Italy and Japan
- Characterized by the build out of railroads, large-scale iron and steel production, widespread use of machinery, increased use of steam power, telegraph, petroleum and beginning of electrification.
- Electrification was heralded as "the most important engineering achievement of the 20th century"
- Petroleum production and refining began in 1848 in Scotland
- German Karl Benz began in 1888 to sell first commercially available automobile
- Ford Motor redesigned factory into an assembly line for mass production allowing drastic cost reductions
- 1870 to 1890 – had great increase in economic growth and productivity which lowered the prices of almost all goods
- By 1900, world leaders in industrial production was Britain(24%), US (19%), Germany (13%), Russia (9%) and France (7%), and Europe total (62%)

Second Industrial Revolution from Wikipedia

British Industrial Revolution growth was staggering



- 1800-50 – economy grew nearly 4x
- 1850, per capita income was 55% higher than in France, and 240% than in central Europe
- 1870s - produced 50% of steel, owned 33% of shipping and 50% of railways
- 1800-50 – economy grew nearly 4-fold
- World supplier of cottons, woolens, cutlery, stoves, railway engines, and steamships

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Nationalism: Unification of Italy



- Italian peninsula - patchwork
- Unification while division during US Civil War
- Before 1860 only two major nationstates - England and France, others small and peripheral
- In 1861 Victor Emmanuel proclaimed king in Italy and five years in 1870 rest states joined and completed the unification of Italy
- Unification changed balance of power, by 1870 Germany was largest and strongest state

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Nationalism: Unification of Italy

- Unification of Italy and Germany was same time US Civil War was testing unity in the US while Europe used warfare and nationalism unify disparate political units
- Creation of Germany and Italy changed the balance of power, by 1870 Germany was the largest and strongest state
- Before 1860 only two major nationstates - England and France, others of Portugal, Holland and in Scandinavia were small and peripheral
- Nationalism led to breakup of the Ottoman Empire
- Before 1860, Italian peninsula was a patchwork of states, a 1848 nationalism revolt was crushed
- Sardinia, won support of France and Britain against claims against Austria, and in 1861 Victor Emmanuel proclaimed king in Italy and five years in 1870 rest states joined and completed the unification of Italy

Source: David S. Mason, *A Concise History of Modern Europe*, Chapter 7. The unification of Italy and Germany

1871 unification made Germany most powerful and French revengeful



- Bismarck unified Germany by quickly defeating France in Franco-Prussian War
- Bismarck victory held in Hall of Mirrors at Versailles
- Germany became the largest and strongest state, changing the balance of power
- French revenged the Franco-Prussian loss by forcing Germany to surrender at Versailles and shoulder the burden of WW I

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1871 unification made Germany most powerful and French revengeful

- Germany was unified Bismarck (1815-98) of Prussia whose unity failed revolutions of 1848
 - Bismarck stated unification of Germany will be determined not ... not by speeches and majority votes ... -that was the great error of 1848 and 1849-but by iron and blood”
 - Bismarck waged a series of short decisive wars - Prussian in Franco-Prussian War (1870) victory was a swift and unexpected and proclaimed in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles
 - French did not forget this humiliation and after WW I took revenge and forced Germany to surrender at Versailles
 - A unified German Empire upset balance of power created at end of the Napoleonic Wars.
 - Germany became a major power on continent with most powerful army in the world
 - Although Britain remained the dominant world power, involvement in European affairs was limited owing to its focus on colonial empire-building, allowing Germany to exercise great influence over the European mainland.
 - Defeat in Franco-Prussian War led to hatred and demand for revenge against Germany – to reclaim Alsace and Lorraine.
 - Unification of Germany and Italy changed the balance of power and by 1870, Germany was the largest and strongest state

Source: David S. Mason, *A Concise History of Modern Europe*, Chapter 7. The unification of Italy and Germany

Russian Empire (1721-1917): Big but autocratic and backward



- 3rd largest ever, major role in defeating Napoleon
- Retention of serfdom precluded economic progress
- Predominantly agricultural of low productivity on large estates worked by serfs
- Absolute monarchy until collapsed during Revolution of 1917, largely due its failures WW I
- Russia very different - "in but not of Europe"

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Russian Empire (1721-1917)

- 3rd - largest empire in history and played a major role in defeating Napoleon
- Population of 126 million in 1897 - third-largest in world
- Predominantly agricultural, with low productivity on large estates worked by serfs
- Was an absolute monarchy until collapsed during Revolution of 1917, largely as a result of massive failures in its participation in the First World War
- Played a leading political role in 19th century, thanks to its role of defeating Napoleon
- But its retention of serfdom precluded economic progress and began to lag ever farther behind

Crimean War (1853-56) defeated Russia and ended balance of power



- Decline of Ottoman Empire prompted Britain & France to oppose Russia gaining Ottoman lands in Balkans
- Fearing Ottoman collapse, France & Britain conquered Russia's naval base at Sevastopol on Crimea
- Treaty of Paris forbade Russia basing warships in Black Sea
- Long-term – it marked re-ascendancy of France, continued decline of the Ottoman Empire, and balance-of-power system that included France, Russia, Austria and UK since 1815

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Crimean War (1853-56) defeated Russia and ended balance of power

- Fundamental causes were decline of Ottoman Empire and unwillingness of Britain and France to allow Russia to gain territory at Ottoman expense
- Started in Balkans when Russian troops occupied Ottoman lands
- Fearing an Ottoman collapse, France and Britain conquered Russia's naval base at Sevastopol on Crimean Peninsula
- Russia signed Treaty of Paris which forbade her from basing warships in the Black Sea
- Humiliation of defeat spurred Russia to start modernizing and restoring her position in the ranks of European powers

France & UK only to achieve democracy in 1800s



- Portugal and Spain, except for brief time, never escaped autocracy
- Italy never escaped autocracy except briefly in mid-century
- Germany escaped autocracy late in century, but never became democratic
- Russia mired in worse autocracy all long 19th century

Democracy is the worst possible form of government, except for all the others. - Churchill

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Age of imperialism and scramble for Africa



- In 1500, Europe controlled 7% of world; in 1800, 35% and 1914, 84%
- In 1880, 90% of Africa ruled by Africans, by 1900, virtually all colonized by Europe
- Why imperialism? national pride, strategic competition, search for new markets and raw materials, and civilize "backward" peoples
- Colonialism brought European technology, ports and roads, ideas, religions ... resentment & for exploitation

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Age of imperialism and scramble for Africa

- In 1500, Europe controlled 7% of world; in 1800, 35% and 1914, 84%
- In 1880, 90% of Africa ruled by Africans, by 1900, after the scramble for Africa, virtually all colonized by Europe
- Reasons for imperialism included national pride, strategic competition, search for new markets and raw materials, and mission to civilize "backward" peoples
- Colonialism brought European technology, ports and roads, ideas and religions as well as resentment for exploitation
- By WW I, Europeans truly dominated the world

Source: David S. Mason, *A Concise History of Modern Europe*, Chapter 8.
The age of imperialism and the scramble for Africa

La Belle Époque, 1871-1914



- Period of optimism, regional peace, prosperity and apex of colonial empires
- Technological, scientific, and cultural innovations
- Most states were constitutional (rather than absolute) monarchies by 1871
- Arts in Paris flourished – a Golden Age
- Europe at greatest power and influence
- In UK - Pax Britannica
- Germany industrializing and had largest economy

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The Belle Époque (“Beautiful Epoch”) 1871-1914

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By 1900, Europe was most successful ever and ran the world



- History was speeding up – European hegemony was prime cause
- Europeans had over two centuries of astonishing growth and progress
- World seemed destined to a progressive course and limitless advance
- But in 1914, clouds of war began to rise and result in half century of self-destruction

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Smoldering Nationalism in Austro-Hungarian Empire (1867-1918) eventually lit the fire



- Austria-Hungary established in 1867 in aftermath of the Austro-Prussian War
- Had co-equal monarchies - ruled Bosnia and Herzegovina; 10 major ethnics – German largest at 24%
- Despite legalization of “customary languages, ethnic tensions
- 1914 assassination of Archduke of Austria by Bosnian-Serb nationalist triggered WW I

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- Had co-equal monarchies (Austria with 30 mil. and Hungary 20 mil.) and ruled Bosnia and Herzegovina (2 mil.)
- 10 major ethnics – German largest at 24%
- Despite legalization of “customary languages, ethnic tensions
- 1914 assassination of Archduke of Austria by Bosnian-Serb nationalist triggered WW I

What was US doing with Western Europe during long 19th century? **Developing rapidly**



- Doubling share global GDP
- Acquiring territory
- Founding industries
- Protecting turf
- Exploring West
- Overcoming Civil War
- Adopting democracy

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What was US doing with Western Europe during long 19th century? **Developing Rapidly!**

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- Founding industries
- Protecting turf
- Exploring West
- Overcoming divisions of Civil War
- Adopting democracy
- Developing rapidly

Summary & Conclusions

"Long 19th century" of drastic changes



- French Revolution upheaval: Monarchy, aristocratic and church authority - overthrown by Enlightenment
- After Napoleon's Waterloo, monarchs restored the old order - No, continent-wide wars for a century
- But French Revolution had unleashed forces shook Europe – Rise of Pax Britannica, Nationalism, Russian Empire, German Empire and Italy
- By 1900 Europe was most materially successful ever existed and dominated the rest of globe

Class III: Wane and Pain! (1914-1949): End of European Age
– from WW I & Great Depression to end WW II

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Summary & Conclusions

- Fundamental change about 1500, Europe began to rise and eventually conquer 84% of world
- Age of discoveries, launched by Portugal and Spain, was motivated by religion and economics
- British and Dutch soon followed with trading companies
- Thirty Years War established a world order still extant
- Grip of religion and absolutism eased by printing press, Protestant Revolution, Enlightenment, and Science
- Technologies such as steam engine propelled Industrial Revolution and triangular trade with colonies

Appendix of Supplemental Data

Timeline of US Relations with Europe and major domestic events

Timeline of what was US doing with during long 19th century

- 1803 – Louisiana Purchase from Napoleon
- 1807 – Embargo Act against Great Britain & France during Napoleonic Wars
- 1812 – War of 1812, an offshoot of the Napoleonic Wars, begins
- 1821 – Florida becomes a U.S. territory from Spain
- 1823 – Monroe Doctrine opposing European colonization in Americas
- 1831 – Cyrus McCormick invents the mechanical reaper
- 1835 – Alexis de Tocqueville's Democracy in America published
- 1837 – U.S. recognizes the Republic of Texas
- 1849 – California Gold Rush begins
- 1853 – Commodore Matthew Perry opens Japan
- 1853 – Gadsden Purchase of areas of New Mexico & Arizona from Mexico
- 1858 – Transatlantic cable laid
- 1861-65 – American Civil War
- 1867 – Territory of Alaska purchased from the Russian Empire
- 1871 – Treaty of Washington starts peaceful relations with British & Canada
- 1882 – Chinese Exclusion Act
- 1892 – General Electric Company founded
- 1896 – Gold discovered in the Yukon's Klondike
- 1898 – Hawaii annexed
- 1898 – Treaty of Paris (1898) ends Spanish–American War
- 1901 – U.S. Steel founded
- 1903 – Wright brothers make first powered flight
- 1904 – Panama Canal Zone acquired
- 1913 – 16th Amendment, establishing an income tax
- 1913 – Henry Ford develops the modern assembly line

Source: [wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_United_States_history](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_United_States_history)

Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen (1789)

- I. Men are born and remain free and equal in rights. Social distinctions can be founded only on the common good.
- II. The goal of any political association is the conservation of the natural and imprescriptible rights of man. These rights are liberty, property, safety and resistance against oppression.
- III. The principle of any sovereignty resides essentially in the Nation. No body, no individual may exercise any authority which does not proceed directly from the nation
- IV. Liberty consists of doing anything which does not harm others: thus, the exercise of the natural rights of each man has only those borders which assure other members of the society the fruition of these same rights. These borders can be determined only by the law.
- V. The law has the right to forbid only actions harmful to society. Anything which is not forbidden by the law cannot be impeded, and no one can be constrained to do what it does not order.
- VI. The law is the expression of the general will. All the citizens have the right of contributing personally or through their representatives to its formation. It must be the same for all, either that it protects, or that it punishes. All the citizens, being equal in its eyes, are equally admissible to all public dignities, places, and employments, according to their capacity and without distinction other than that of their virtues and of their talents.
- VII. No man can be accused, arrested nor detained but in the cases determined by the law, and according to the forms which it has prescribed. Those who solicit, dispatch, carry out or cause to be carried out arbitrary orders, must be punished; but any citizen called or seized under the terms of the law must obey at once; he renders himself culpable by resistance.
- VIII. The law should establish only penalties that are strictly and evidently necessary, and no one can be punished but under a law established and promulgated before the offense and legally applied.

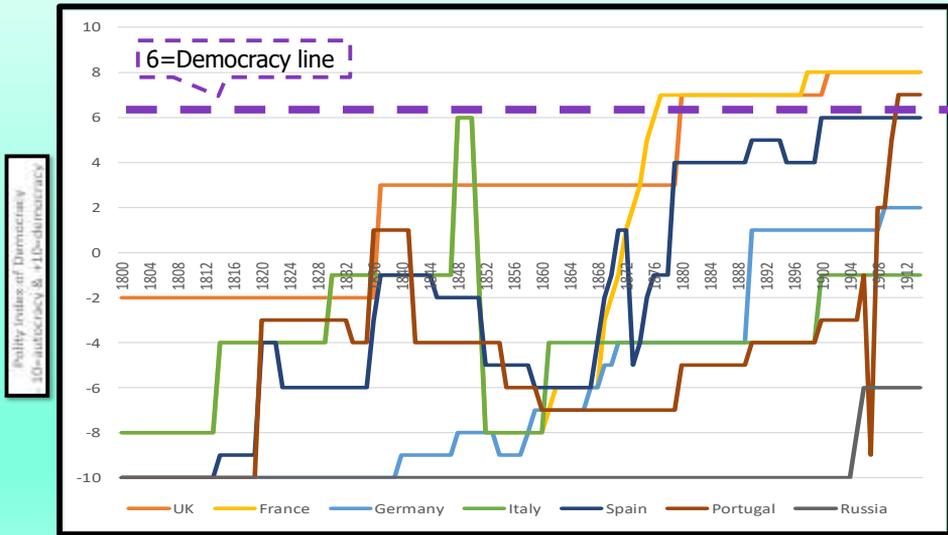
Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen (1789)

- IX. Any man being presumed innocent until he is declared culpable if it is judged indispensable to arrest him, any rigor which would not be necessary for the securing of his person must be severely reprimanded by the law.
- X. No one may be disturbed for his opinions, even religious ones, provided that their manifestation does not trouble the public order established by the law.
- XI. The free communication of thoughts and of opinions is one of the most precious rights of man: any citizen thus may speak, write, print freely, except to respond to the abuse of this liberty, in the cases determined by the law.
- XII. The guarantee of the rights of man and of the citizen necessitates a public force: this force is thus instituted for the advantage of all and not for the particular utility of those in whom it is trusted.
- XIII. For the maintenance of the public force and for the expenditures of administration, a common contribution is indispensable; it must be equally distributed to all the citizens, according to their ability to pay.
- XIV. Each citizen has the right to ascertain, by himself or through his representatives, the need for a public tax, to consent to it freely, to know the uses to which it is put, and of determining the proportion, basis, collection, and duration.
- XV. The society has the right of requesting an account from any public agent of its administration.
- XVI. Any society in which the guarantee of rights is not assured, nor the separation of powers determined, has no Constitution.
- XVII. Property being an inviolable and sacred right, no one can be deprived of private usage, if it is not when the public necessity, legally noted, evidently requires it, and under the condition of a just and prior indemnity.

Appendix of Supplemental Data

1st year Democratic	
US	1809
France	1848
Switzerland	1848
Belgium	1853
Greece	1864
UK	1880
Luxembourg	1896
Spain	1900
Denmark	1911
Portugal	1911
Norway	1914
Sweden	1914

Major powers became less autocratic in 1800's with UK and France achieving democracy



Appendix of Supplemental Data

Former sovereignties of West Europe that no longer exist		
Former countries	Sovereignty	Today part of
Austrian Empire	1804–1867	Austria, Hungary, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland, Ukraine, Romania, Serbia, Italy, Slovenia, Croatia
Austro-Hungarian Empire	1867–1918	Austria, Hungary, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland, Ukraine, Romania, Serbia, Italy, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia
Finland (Grand Duchy)	1809–1918	Finland, Russia
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	1352–1867	Germany
Saxony (Kingdom)	1806–1867	Germany
Baden (Grand Duchy)	1806–1871	Germany
Bavaria (Kingdom)	1806–1871	Germany
Anhalt (Duchy)	1813–1867	Germany
Hanover (Kingdom)	1814–1866	Germany
Brunswick (Duchy)	1815–1867	Germany
Frankfurt (Free City)	1816–1866	Germany
Schleswig (Duchy)	1864–1866	Germany, Denmark
Prussia (Kingdom)	1701–1867	Germany, Poland, Denmark, Russia
Kingdom of Hungary	1000–1918	Hungary, Slovakia, Ukraine, Romania, Serbia, Croatia, Austria, Poland
Parma (Duchy)	1814–1859	Italy
Tuscany (Grand Duchy)	1815–1859	Italy
Lombardy–Venetia (Kingdom)	1815–1866	Italy
Two Sicilies (Kingdom)	1816–1860	Italy
San Marco Republic	1848–1849	Italy
Papal States	752–1870	Italy
Sardinia (Kingdom)	1720–1861	Italy, France
United Kingdom, Netherlands	1815–1839	Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg
Serbia (Principality)	1815–1882	Serbia
Serbia (Principality)	1817–1878	Serbia
Ottoman Empire	1299–1923	Most of Middle East and S.E Europe

Source: 11/2/2019, wikipedia.org/wiki/Former_countries_in_Europe_after_1815

Appendix of Supplemental Data

1789-1913: Reign - Great Acceleration from French Revolution to WW I

- 1789: Beginning of French Revolution and end of absolute monarchy in France
- 1793-1815: Napoleonic wars caused 4 million deaths
- 1799: Napoleon comes to power as dictator of France
- 1801: Irish Act of Union unites Britain and Ireland
- 1805: Victory for Nelson at Battle of Trafalgar over fleets of France and Spain allows Royal Navy to have control of seas
- 1806: Napoleon abolishes Holy Roman Empire and Cape of Good Hope occupied by British
- 1815: Napoleon defeated at Waterloo, French Century(1715-1815) ends and British (1815-1914) begins
- 1833: Slavery abolished in British Empire
- 1838: World shrinks - first steamship for trans-Atlantic crossings enters service
- 1842: Treaty of Nanking concluded Opium Wars and ceded Hong Kong to British
- 1848: Revolutions across Europe and Communist Manifesto
- 1853: Crimean War - France and Britain protect Ottomans from Russia
- 1860: Italian "Risorgimento" unified peninsula into Kingdom of Italy
- 1870: Franco-Prussian War; defeat of France; Alsace-Lorraine acquired
- 1871: Unification of Germany under Bismarck
- 1871: Until WW I - "Belle Epoch" (Beautiful Epoch) when Europe reached greatest global power and influence
- 1873: Panic of 1873, Long Depression begins
- 1876: Queen Victoria took title Empress of India
- 1880: British PM Gladstone seeks peaceful Europe but outdone by Bismarck's "realpolitik"
- 1882-1914: Triple Alliance (Germany, Austria & Italy) vs Triple Entente (Britain, France & Russia)
- 1885: German industrialization - Benz invents world's first automobile
- 1889: World Fair in Paris attended by 50 million headlined by new Eiffel Tower
- 1902: World shrinks again - Marconi sends first transatlantic radio transmission
- 1904: Japan's surprise and humiliating defeat of Russia in Russo-Japanese War
- 1905: Germany devises Schlieffen War Plan against France of a quick sweep around Paris

Spain richest in Europe until 1800's

Europe's Real GDP/capita for 500 years

Year	England/UK 2011 US\$	As Percent England/UK				
		Portugal	Spain	France	Italy	Germany
1500	1,100	na	157%	118%	131%	97%
1650	1,000	145%	150%	136%	140%	95%
1700	1,600	75%	109%	85%	90%	57%
1800	2,200	60%	88%	na	60%	43%
1900	5,600	31%	69%	75%	38%	82%
1945	9,600	25%	44%	35%	19%	67%
2016	39,200	71%	81%	99%	89%	120%

Source: Maddison Project Database, version 2018.

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Spain richest in Europe until 1800's

- Spain had highest income of the major western European countries until the Industrial Revolution boosted UK income to the top in the 1700s
- Spain's income was boosted by trade with its empire as was Portugal's in 1500 and 1600's
- But all the western majors began to decline relative to UK after 1700s
- Rise of British Empire and the devastation of WW II further shrunk the shares
- By 2016, Western Europe narrowed the income gap with UK, and Germany has shot ahead of UK by 20%
- These data underscore key big points:
 - 1. Nations rise and fall: Once Spain's GDP/capita reigned in Europe but now it's Germany
 - WW II war was hell for Western Europe – not only in loss of lives but also loss of wealth
 - 2. Wealth of European countries has dramatically increased over the past 500 years – UK's has rise almost 39-fold!

Appendix of Supplemental Data

Western Europe GDP 1500 to 1950 (in Bil 1990 dollars PPP)							
Country	1500	1600	1700	1820	1870	1913	1950
UK	3	6	11	36	100	225	348
Germany	8	13	14	27	72	237	265
France	11	16	20	35	72	144	220
Italy	12	14	15	23	42	95	165
Spain	4	7	7	12	20	42	61
Portugal	1	1	2	3	4	7	18
Total	39	56	68	136	310	751	1,078
Russia	8	11	16	38	84	232	510
US	1	1	1	13	98	517	1,456
World	248	332	371	695	1,111	2,733	5,332
Share of World GDP							
UK	1%	2%	3%	5%	9%	8%	7%
Germany	3%	4%	4%	4%	6%	9%	5%
France	4%	5%	5%	5%	6%	5%	4%
Italy	5%	4%	4%	3%	4%	3%	3%
Spain	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%
Portugal	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total	16%	17%	18%	20%	28%	27%	20%
Russia	3%	3%	4%	5%	8%	9%	10%
US	0%	0%	0%	2%	9%	19%	27%
World	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Source: wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_regions_by_past_GDP_(PPP) data from Angus Maddison							

Appendix of Supplemental Data

Western Europe GDP (PPP) per capita in 2011 International Dollars											
Country	1500	1600	1700	1850	1913	1929	1937	1960	1973	1995	2016
Germany	2,315	1,631	1,897	2,884	7,369	8,184	9,464	15,565	24,173	34,579	44,689
UK	1,697	1,691	2,365	4,248	8,052	8,601	9,718	13,512	18,795	27,447	37,334
France	1,748	1,661	1,748	2,627	5,733	7,748	7,381	12,170	21,097	30,135	37,124
Italy	3,125	2,778	3,009	3,018	4,698	5,663	5,651	10,922	19,632	32,061	33,419
Spain	1,477	1,558	1,422	2,017	3,629	4,938	3,139	5,960	13,770	24,465	30,110
Portugal	-	1,615	1,554	1,597	2,164	2,786	3,041	5,115	12,222	20,507	25,346
Median	1,748	1,646	1,823	2,756	5,216	6,706	6,516	11,546	19,214	28,791	35,272
US	-	-	-	2,825	8,101	10,543	10,450	18,058	26,603	39,391	53,015
Russia	-	-	-	-	3,040	2,979	4,634	8,972	16,939	12,369	23,635

Source: wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_regions_by_past_GDP_(PPP)_per_capita, updated by the Maddison Project

Appendix of Supplemental Data

Year	1500	1600	1700	1820	1870	1913	1950	2019
Germany	12,000	16,000	15,000	24,905	39,231	65,058	68,371	83,042
France	15,000	18,500	21,471	31,246	38,440	41,463	41,836	67,055
UK	3,942	6,170	8,565	21,226	31,393	45,649	50,363	66,435
Italy	10,500	13,100	13,300	20,176	27,888	37,248	47,105	60,278
Spain	6,800	8,240	8,770	12,203	16,201	20,263	27,868	46,934
Portugal	1,000	1,100	2,000	3,297	4,353	6,004	8,512	10,276
Total	49,242	63,110	69,106	113,053	157,506	215,685	244,055	334,020
% World	11.2%	11.4%	11.5%	10.9%	12.4%	12.0%	9.7%	4.3%
Russia	16,950	20,700	26,550	54,765	88,672	85,000	102,833	146,794

Source: Maddison and others. (University of Groningen)

Appendix of Supplemental Data

Western Europe GNP 1830-1913 (Millions 1960 \$)												
Country	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1913	% Change 1830-70	% Change 1870-1910
France	8,582	10,335	11,870	13,326	16,800	17,381	19,758	23,500	26,869	27,401	96%	37%
Germany	7,235	8,320	10,395	12,771	16,697	19,993	26,454	35,800	45,523	49,760	131%	63%
Italy	5,570	5,951	6,666	7,466	8,273	8,745	9,435	10,820	12,598	15,624	49%	34%
Portugal	860	945	985	1,100	1,175	1,270	1,360	1,550	1,710	1,800	37%	31%
Spain	3,600	4,150	4,700	5,400	5,300	5,400	5,675	6,500	7,333	7,450	47%	28%
UK	8,245	10,431	12,591	16,072	19,628	23,551	29,441	36,273	40,623	44,074	138%	52%
Total of 6	34,092	40,132	47,207	56,135	67,873	76,340	92,123	114,443	134,656	146,109	99%	50%
W Europe	38,910	-	-	63,670	-	-	-	126,900	-	163,780	-	-
Russia/USSR	10,550	11,200	12,700	14,400	22,920	23,250	21,180	32,000	43,830	52,420	117%	48%

Source: Downloaded on 11/1/2019 from wikipedia.List_of_regions_by_past_GDP_(PPP) 1830-1938 by Bairoch. Estimates of GNP in 1960 US dollars and allows for the fluctuation of borders. GNP (Gross National Product) differs slightly from GDP (Gross Domestic Product) in that it includes production abroad by citizens whereas GDP, the more used concept, does not.

