**AP European History**

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**Edwin Chadwick:** Secretary of the Poor Law Commission, he investigated living conditions of the working class and advocated a system of modern sanitary reforms (sewers and piped water).

* Urged Britain to create the National Board of Health to establish sanitary systems

**Population Growth:** Spread of agriculture revolution and decrease in death rates (due to decrease epidemics, wars, and diseases) led to a rise in population

* More people led to more laborers for the growing industry in Europe.
* More people = less land = increase in rural poverty (*The Great Hunger*)

**Urbanization:** Workers moving to industrial centers for jobs caused a growth in cities.

* Aided the growth of factories
* Factory pollution, sewage in the streets, and over population led to miserable living conditions (soon to be reformed)

**1851:** The working class was composed of mostly farmers, servants, and artisans and craftspeople in the cities. Factory workers did not form an industrial proletariat yet.

* As factories began to replace guilds due to their ability to produce cheaply, artisans tended to support anti-industrialization movements

**Industrial Middle Class:** A rise of resourceful and intuitive entrepreneurs made the Industrial Revolution possible by taking the risk to start up their own factories.

* Led to a new “business” aristocracy that merged with the elites
* Made up a majority of the economy; 43% factories had < 100 workers

**Agricultural Revolution:** Improved methods of farming (use of manure, crop rotation, etc) and selective stock breeding led to an increase in food production.

* Able to feed more at lower prices
* British families had leftover money to purchase manufactured goods
* Aid growing population and labor force

**1804:** Richard Trevithick pioneered a **steam-powered locomotive** in southern Wales—improved locomotives (by the Stephenson’s) soon followed.

* Faster and cheaper transportation fueled the growing British industrial economy
* Demand for iron and coal 🡩, boosts these industries
* Construction of railroads opened new jobs

**1783:** James Watt develops a **rotary engine** that enabled steam power to be applied to spinning cotton.

* **Steam engines** were fired by coal, so entrepreneurs did not have to construct factories *only* by rivers

Industrial Revolution

(1770 - 1860)

**Realism** (1850s) is a movement that came after Romanticism, which portrayed ordinary characters from real life rather than heroes of Romantic literature.

* Shed light on everyday life of men and women in the working and middle class (Ex: *Madame Bovay,* 1857, by Flaubert)

**Romanticism** (1800s—1850s) was found in art, literature, and music, and focused on intuition, emotion, and imagination. This movement countered the Enlightenment’s preoccupation with reason and truth.

* Led to a rise in individualism
* Inspired a new era of music (Beethoven)
* Revival of religion

**Liberalism:** A system of beliefs centered on laissez-faire economics, individual civil liberties, and a constitutional monarchy. Supported by the industrial middle class

* *On Liberty* by John Stuart Mill
* Inspired some 1830-1850 revolutions against the conservative old order

**1814:** The Congress of Vienna, dominated by Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, was a meeting in attempt to rewind time to the pre-Napoleon conservative order. The guiding objectives were: legitimacy, compensation, and balance of power.

* These objectives failed, and instead inspired revolutions all over Europe to overthrow “legitimate” monarchs

**Factory Acts of 1802 – 1819.** Limited child labor, some even said that children need to receive instruction in literature during working hours. These acts only applied to cotton mills.

* Led to the Factory Act of 1833 that strengthened previous acts and included all textile factories
* Aided the children who have been suffering from abuses in the factories

**Nationalism:** The desire of a people with common institutions, traditions, language, and customs to unite together as a nation. This emerged during the Age of Napoleon (1800-1814)

* Inspired the nationalistic revolutions (Belgium and Italy especially) in 1830-1850.
* A contributor to Napoleon’s defeat

**Prince Klements von Metternich:** Head of conservatism, Metternich was the enemy of nationalist and liberalist inspired revolutions in Europe from 1830 – 1850.

* Metternich’s Principle of Intervention suppressed numerous revolts across Europe (ex: Revolts of Italy and Spain)

Rise of the 19th Century -isms

(1800 – 1870)

**Working Conditions:** Coal mines were often cramped and damp, in addition to facing dangers of cave-ins, explosions, and gas fumes. Cotton mills were hot, dirty, dusty, and unhealthy, usually supervised by an abusive employer. Lunch breaks were short, if there were any.

* Psychological trauma (especially for children)
* Physical defects and poor health
* Led to the 1830s-1840s reforms

**1848: French Revolution.** Louis-Philippe’s refusal to make changes to accommodate the lower classes, who were suffering from industrial and agricultural depression, led to opposition.

* Republicans and socialists formed a provisional government, implementing Louis Blanc’s workshops (failed).
* A new constitution was ratified on November 4th, establishing a republic with a unicameral legislature.
* Louis Napoleon won following election

**Socialism:** Emerged as a result of pitiful mine and factory conditions, Socialism revolves around social equality and emphasizes human cooperation over the competitiveness of industrial capitalism.

* Influenced creation of workshops under Louis Blanc in the 1848 provisional French government
* Inspired Karl Marx’s *Communist Manifesto,* will indirectly create problems in WWI (Bolshevik Revolution) and Cold War



**1861: (March 17th) Italian Kingdom is proclaimed.** Garibaldi, a determined Italian patriot, and his army of Red Shirts, unified the Italian State under King Emanuel II and annexed Venetia and Rome with the help of Prussia.

* Italian nationalists’ dreams are achieved

**1848: Revolts in Hungary.** Hungarian liberals under Louis Kossuth fought for commonwealth status: they wanted their own legislature under Austria. In Vienna, revolutionary forces took control of the capital and demanded a liberal constitution, but rebels were eventually crushed by Russian forces.

* Displayed the on-going Austrian-Hungary tension
* Supports rise of nationalism

**1871: (Jan 18th)** The Unification of Germany is achieved by Bismarck, the minister of Prussia who led Prussia to unite the German States. The Danish, Austro-Prussian, and Franco-Prussian Wars were fought in opposition of Bismarck’s policy, but he still achieved his goals in 1871 with the proclamation of the German Empire.

* Germany becomes a major power

**1848: Revolts in Italian States.** Mazzini, a dedicated nationalist, led Italy’s *Risorgimento* and founded Young Italy to try to unite Italy. Mazzini’s dreams were on the verge of coming true when a number of Italian states rose to revolt in 1848.

* Though conservatives eventually managed to recover power, Piedmont was able to keep its liberal constitution.

**1912: First Balkan War**. The Balkan League succeeded in defeating the Ottoman Empire, but disagreements over how to divide the acquired land raised tensions even higher.

* Albania is created by Austria, blocking Serbian access to the Adriatic Sea
* Leads to Second Balkan War

**1913: Second Balkan War.** Bulgaria declares war on Serbia and Greece, but is defeated. Serbians are angry because Austria-Hungary and Germany stood in their way of obtaining Albania.

* Albania gained their independence
* Heightened tensions even more in the Balkan area, hence the “powder keg”

World War I

(1912 – 1918)

**1914: Assassination of Francis Ferdinand** (June 28). The Archduke of Austria was killed by a Bosnian Black Hand activist (Serbian terrorist organization). Austria saw this as a chance to “render Serbia impotent.”

* Germany supported Austria-Hungary
* France supports Russia, which supports Serbia…World War I begins!



**1917: March Revolution.** Violent riots in Russia due to citizens being unsatisfied with the war led to the removal of Tsar Nicholas II from the throne. A provisional government was created, favoring democratic rule.

* The Russians withdrew from the war
* Caused tension between Bolsheviks and anti-Bolsheviks, eventually leading to a Civil War

**Weaponry:** Flame throwers, submarines, zeppelins, and poisonous gas were invented by Germany during WWI. Tanks were invented by Great Britain, and the machine gun was created by an American.

* This era of new weaponry led to massive casualties and trench warfare
* Introduced a new, “modern” era of warfare that impacted WWII

**Propaganda:** Governments used propaganda to gain support for the war effort. This was used especially by Great Britain, but evident in all countries of the war.

* All information was controlled by the government
* Starting block for propaganda, led to its heavy use in WWII

**Trench Warfare:** To prevent losing ground due to the emergence of deadly machine guns and other weapons, soldiers dug trenches. These trenches were filthy and made battles last for months.

* Filthy conditions resulted in trench foot and diseases spread like wild fire
* Produced stalemate because neither team was gaining nor losing ground
* Deadly, led to PTSD and shell shock

**1917: Entrance of U.S.** (April 16th). Germany’s unrestricted use of submarine warfare affected U.S. trade and brought America into the war.

* The U.S. gave Allied troops a morale boost
* Led to the victory of the Allies

**1917:** **Bolshevik Revolution** (November). After Lenin’s return to Russia, the Soviets take control of Petrograd and Lenin creates a new government and breaks the Constituent Assembly created by the provisional government.

* Lenin’s control led to a communist Soviet Union
* Radically changed Russia by eliminating the Tsarist regime

**1919: League of Nations.** An international organization thought up by Woodrow Wilson to keep world peace. This League ultimately failed because the U.S. did not join, and it did not have the power to stop countries that broke peace treaties, other than economic sanction.

* Led to WWII
* Allowed Japan and Germany to militarize and invade other countries, with no power to stop them

**Role of women**: Since men were at war, women took over their jobs at ammunition factories and volunteered as nurses. There was an increase from 3.2 million to 5 million women in the work force during the war period

* Showed the ability of women
* Helped out the war effort greatly

**1918: 2nd Battle of Marne** (July 15—August 6). In this last German offense, General Ludendorff hoped to make a successful advance towards Allies, as they did in the 1st Battle of Marne. However, the addition of fresh American troops gave the Allies an edge, and German troops were defeated.

* The “beginning of the end” of WWII
* Highlights the necessity of American troops to the Allied cause

**1919: Treaty of Versailles** (June 28). The final peace settlement of WWI included a War Guilt Clause which made Germany pay reparations for all damage done to the Allies. Also forced Germany to reduce its military, and demilitarize the Rhine.

* Really hurt Germany’s economy
* German citizens felt it was unfair; discontent grows and leads to WWII

**1880s: Imperialism.** Competition between nations, economic motives, and social Darwinism inspired European countries, mainly Britain, France, and Germany, to carve out the continent of Africa and exert their direct control.

* Colonial outlets for manufactured products
* African revolts and wars between nations fighting for land
* Europeans thought of Africans as “inferior”

Interwar Period

(1919 – 1939)



**1935: Rearmament.** Hitler began to rearm his nation; expenditures rose from 1 billion Reichsmarks in 1933 to 30 billion in 1939. No action was taken by the Allies to stop this (Chamberlain’s policy of appeasement).

* Gave Hitler confidence to further violate the Treaty of Versailles
* Allowed Germany to rise to the point where they could go to war again

**1936: Occupation of the Rhineland.** The German army invaded the demilitarized Rhineland, which France had a right to protect as stated in the Treaty of Versailles. However, no action was taken because of Britain’s policy of appeasement. France did not have the power to defend the Rhineland without Britain’s help.

* Since no action was taken to prevent Germany, Hitler resolved to expand into further territories (Czechoslovakia), believing that the Western powers would not try to stop him

**1926: Rise of Mussolini.** Through the use of force and violence, Mussolini established a Fascist dictatorship in Italy. He controlled the press, police officers could arrest anybody without due process of law, and the government could dissolve political and cultural associations.

* Italy joins the Axis powers in WWII
* Put Italy through a phase of oppression

**1929: Stalin’s dictatorship is established.**  After Lenin’s death, Stalin used his post as party general secretary to gain complete control of the Communist party, and his rival, Trotsky, was kicked out. In 1928 Stalin drafts his first 5 year plan towards rapid industrialization.

* Improved Russia’s industrial economy, but at high costs
* Made Soviet Union powerful enough to defend the Germans (because of rapid industrialization)

**1933: Rise of Hitler.** After his first failed attempt at the Beer Hall Putsch, Hitler wrote his ideas in *Mein Kamf* while in prison. When he was freed, his faith was renewed, and he reorganized the Nazi party, expanding it to all parts of Germany. By 192 9, the Nazis had a national party organization, and in 1933, Hitler is made Chancellor of Germany.

* Hitler helps improve the economy of Germany
* His rise to power will lead to WWII

**1925: Treaty of Locarno**. Foreign ministers of Germany and France (Stresemann and Briand) guaranteed Germany’s new western borders with France and Belgium.

* Viewed by many as a beginning of a new era of European peace
* Germany’s eastern borders (Poland) not included…suspicious?

**1929: U.S. Stock Market Crash** (Oct). Due to the interconnected global economy, a ripple effect crashed the economies of European nations as well.

* Made inflation in Germany skyrocket
* Devastated economies in European nations allowed totalitarian leaders to rise

**1939: Invasion of Poland**. The final act of Germany that led to the beginning of World War II—Germany’s dual invasion with the Soviet Union on Poland

* The event that caused Great Britain and France to declare war on Germany
* Officially began WWII

**1936 – 1939:** Chamberlain begins a **policy of appeasement** towards Germany; Hitler pushes the boundaries of the Treaty of Versailles (remilitarizing, occupying territories), without opposition.

* Allowed Germany to rise to power again
* Enabled military to become strong enough to invade Poland and withstand French and British opposition

**1942:** On June 4, American planes destroyed all four of the attacking Japanese aircraft carriers at the **Battle of Midway.**

* Established American naval superiority in the Pacific
* Allied forces began to prepare for offensive operations

**1940:** London took the first heavy blows from Luftwaffe attacks in Britain—morale was not affected because German raids were scattered over a large city. Smaller communities were more devastated.

* Morale was always restored
* Caused civilian deaths to be greater than military deaths.

**Adolf Hitler** ruled Germany by promising a better life for his people. He was also extremely racist towards non-Germans, and wanted to invade Eastern European countries to clear out living space for his “Aryan” race.

* Started WWII: 60mill Europeans killed
* Began a systematic annihilation of Jews
* Revived Germany from its state of economic depression after WWI

**1942:** Bombing of Germany began under the direction of Arthur Harris (British air force leader), in Cologne; included incendiary bombs which created firestorms reaching 1,800˚F that swept through cities.

* Created an additional element of terror
* Raised ethical dilemmas for Allies
* Destruction of transportation made war material delivery difficult for the Nazis

World War II

(1919 – 1945)

**Winston Churchill:** After Chamberlain resigned in 1940, Churchill took his place as the prime minister of Great Britain; he ruled through WWII.

* Maintain individual liberties during war
* Stubborn against the Nazis; would not compromise with Hitler
* Boost British morale during war

**Blitzkrieg:** To avoid trench warfare, Hitler and his military commanders came up with a type of “lightning warfare” that uses coordination between air and ground forces to encircle and annihilate entire armies, quickly.

* Made his invasions of small European countries very successful

**1943:** Germans surrender at the **Battle of Stalingrad**. Although Hitler believed he was winning this battle, a counterattack by the Soviets in November of 1942 surrounded the German forces, and the German Sixth Army of 300,000 men was lost.

* Turning point on Eastern front
* Hitler realized that the Germans would not defeat the Soviet Union

**Dwight D. Eisenhower:** In 1944, General Eisenhower led the Allied troops to a successful invasion of Normandy beach known as D-Day.

* 2 million men and half a million vehicles were pushed inland, breaking through German lines
* Opened up a second front in Europe that would eventually defeat Germany

**1947:** Harry Truman announces the **Truman Doctrine,** stating that the United States would provide financial aid to countries that claim to be threatened by Communist expansion.

* Give aid to Greece and Turkey
* Increase U.S.—Soviet tension

**1945:** At the **Potsdam Conference,** Truman took Roosevelt’s place and demanded free elections throughout Eastern Europe, but Stalin would not allow it. Stalin sought absolute military security after the war.

* Beginning of U.S.—Soviet tensions
* Distrust between the West and Soviets

**Women:** Employment for women increased 60%; women played a major role, especially in the Soviet Union, where they served as snipers and aircrews in bomber squadrons.

* Women aided mobilization for war at the home front, while men enlisted to fight
* Women proved that they could not only do “men’s work,” they could do it well.

**1945:** The atomic bomb, a new technology of WWII, was dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August

* Forced Japan to surrender, ending war
* Led to U.S.—Soviet tension in the Cold War Era with hydrogen bomb threats
* Resulted in a high death toll for Japanese citizens even decades after the war for due to radiation

**The Holocaust:** Jews were transported to concentration camps with built in gas chambers where they were killed in masses; they did so in compliance with the Nazi *Final Solution*—the annihilation of the Jewish people.

* 5 – 6 million Jews were killed by the Germans, more than 3 million of them were in death camps

**Propaganda:** Radio emerged as a new form of important propaganda to boost morale on the home front.

* Hearing their leader’s voice come through on a box inspired citizens to fight against the opposing countries, or the “bad guys.”

Cold War and Modern Era

(1945 – 1991)

**1948:** Mao Zedong of China and his People’s Liberation Army surrounds Beijing, and the following year, establishes a Communist China.

* A “blow” to the U.S.’s Policy of Containment, with China being a huge country joining the Communist side

**Korean War** (**1950-1953**)**:** Communist North Korea invades South Korea—Americans under General MacArthur entered the war with hopes of unifying the two Korea’s under a noncommunist government, but Mao’s Chinese forces pushed them back south.

* Korea remains divided at the 38th parallel
* Many Americans saw China’s intervention as evidence that they intended to promote communism throughout Asia



**The Women’s Movement:** Women gathered to share personal experiences and become aware of the ways that male dominance affected their lives.

* Boost women’s rights activists
* Changes in issues regarding contraception, abortion, etc

**The Space Race:** The Soviets sent the first space satellite, Sputnik, into orbit in 1957, causing the U.S. to come back with an even bigger accomplishment: the landing a man on the moon in 1969.

* Massive improvement in science and technology due to this race
* New conception of the universe

**1990:** The first free elections in East Germany took place on March 18, with the Christian Democrats winning most votes on the ballot

* Christian Democrats quickly united the two Germanys, first economically (July 1st) then politically (October 3rd)

**Gorbachev:** A radical reformer, he comes to power in 1985 and implements policies of *glasnost* (openness)and *perestroika* (restructuring) in an attempt to fix economic problems within the Soviet Union.

* Creates a ripple effect in collapsing communist orders
* Leads to the fall of the Soviet Union
* Inspired Germany’s reunification

**1962**: Fidel Castro allowed the Soviets to station nuclear missiles in Cuba, 90 miles from the coast of Florida, an event known as the **Cuban Missile Crisis.**

* U.S.—Soviet tensions reached its height
* Led Kennedy and Khrushchev to agree to ban nuclear tests in the atmosphere

**1961:** East German workers trying to escape to West Germany due to oppression under Walter Ulbricht led to the creation of the **Berlin Wall**.

* Separation of friends and family
* Displays East German oppression