

Nationalism 1871-1900

Regarding the image to the right:

1. What imagery is used?
2. What symbols?
3. Where might it have taken place?
4. What historical event does it pertain to?



Overview – Europe in the later half of the 19th century

- **Conservatives** reacted – first to the French Revolution and later to nationalism, liberalism, and socialism in **Conservatism**
- **Imperialism** by end of century every western power is involved
- **Nationalism** and formation of Germany, Italy, and break-apart of some empires
- Negative impacts of industrialization led to **Socialism and Scientific Socialism** (Marxism)

Germany – rising power

- **Germany** at the center in coalition with Austria-Hungary and Russia, the “**conservative powers**”
 - Non-democratic
 - Wanted to keep France weak (esp. Germany)

Kaiser Wilhelm II fired Otto Von Bismarck, but used his ideas

Wilhelm II expansionistic and arrogant

Kaiser Wilhelm II.



Kaiser Wilhelm II



Otto Von Bismarck

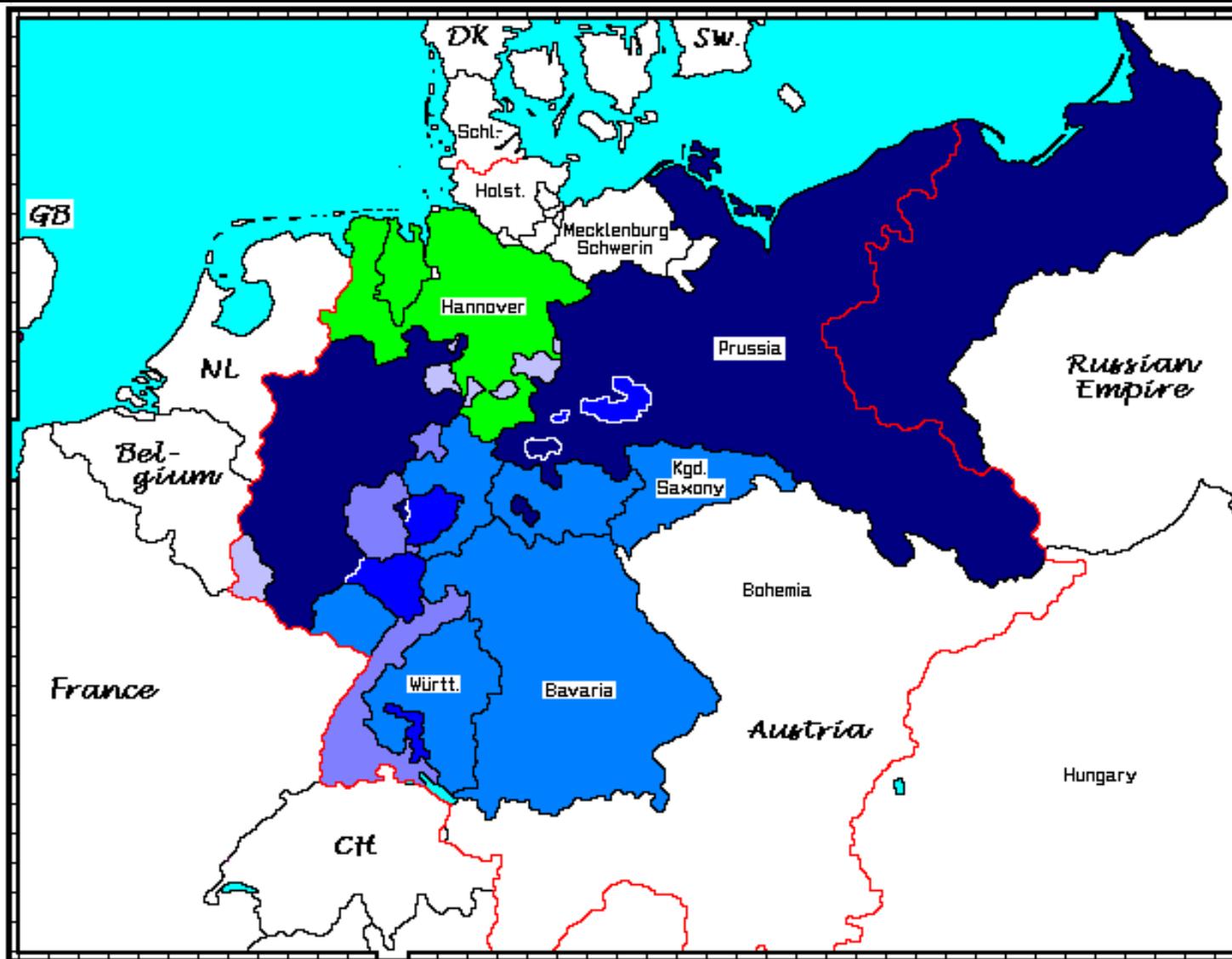
Bismarck's ideas

- Bismarck convinced Wilhelm I to attack France & unify Germany
 - “Realpolitik”
 - Zollverein – Germany Economic Unification
 - Create fake conflict with France to unite the German states under Prussian leadership (Franco-Prussian War)

Germany

The Zollverein 1828-1854

-  Prussian Customs Union 1827
-  new entries 1828
-  German Customs Union 1834 Zollverein
-  new entries by 1838
-  new entries by 1842
-  new entries by 1854



The Liberal Powers – England & France

- Decline of France
 - Conflict b/w Monarchist Catholics & Republicans
 - Some radical republicans wanted secular state w/democratic vote

France – The Dreyfus Affair

- Anti-Semitism in France (and rest of Europe)
- Inspiration for Zionist movement led by Theodore Herzl
- Zionism was a Jewish **Nationalist** movement



Britain in decline

- Lagging economy
- Expensive empire
 - Eclipsed industrially by Germany & US
 - Over-extended naval power
 - Population decline vis-à-vis Germany & US



The Conservative Powers: Russia & Austria-Hungary

- **Nationalism**
 - Pan-Slavism and Russian intervention
 - Austro-Hungarian Empire Slavic Resentment
 - Pro-Slavic terrorist organizations forming, e.g. The Black Hand



Gavrillo Princip, Member of
The Black Hand

Domination of Balkans by A-H Empire

- Balkans instead of overseas empire
- Area peeled off of Ottoman Empire
- Very tricky area geographically – “Tinder Box” of Europe



Instability in Russia

- Very small middle class due to **state control of industry**
- Embarrassing military losses lead to popular unrest, constitution and establishment of Duma
 - Loss of Crimean War 1846
 - Naval defeat to Japanese, 1905
- Duma's power reduced after order restored

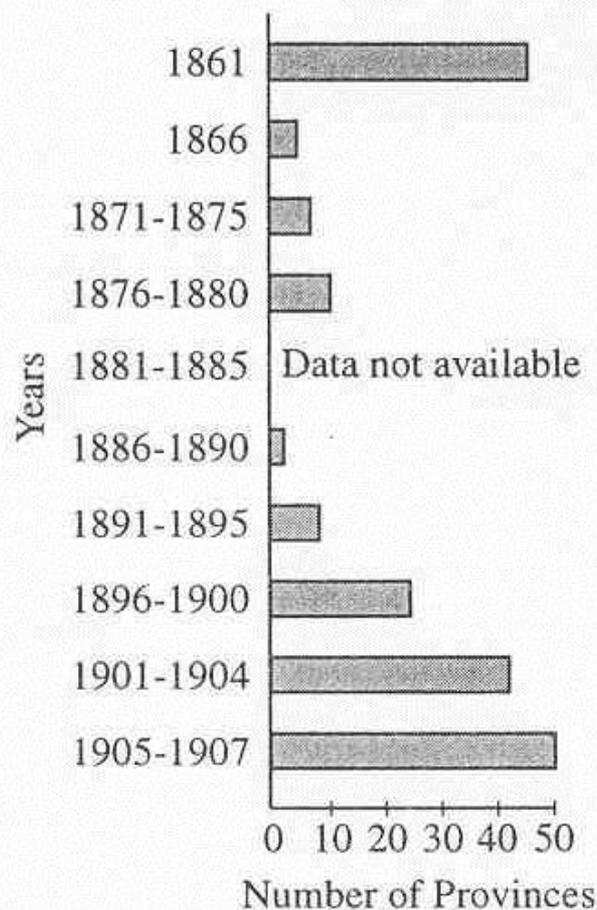
Haphazard Industrialization

Russia (Cont)

- End of Serfdom – 1861
 - NOT accompanied by vote, universal education, meaningful employment, etc.
 - Much resentment among peasants

Source: Russian Ministry of the Interior.

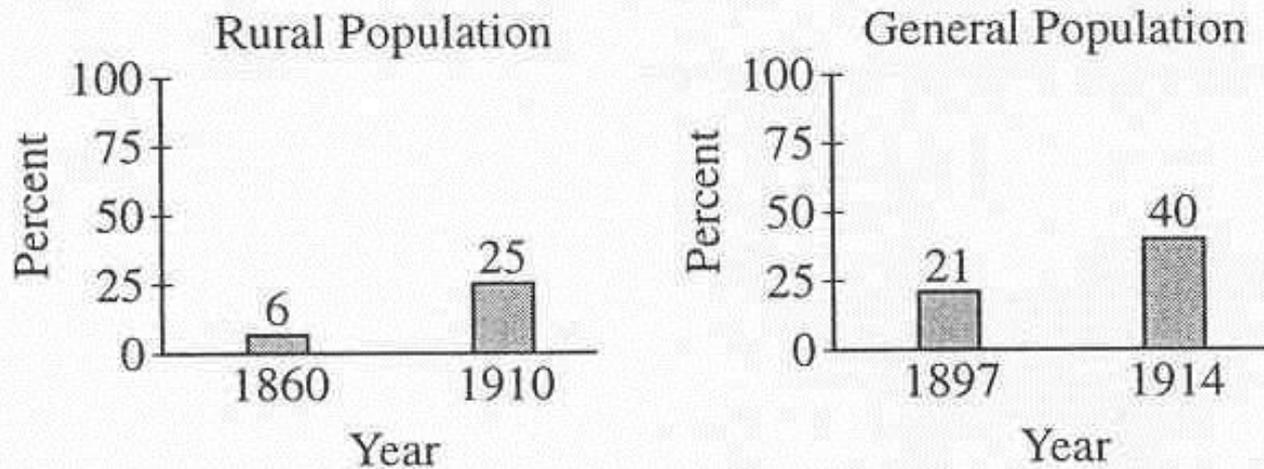
PROVINCES OF EUROPEAN RUSSIA*
AFFECTED BY PEASANT REBELLIONS
1861-1907



*Note: European Russia was divided into 51 provinces during most of the late tsarist period.

Source: Russian government reports.

RUSSIAN LITERACY RATES



Roots of Socialism

- Early 18th century – Paris Commune
- Replace **capitalism** to correct its evils
- Ownership of **means of production** and distribution by government instead of individuals
- Collective ownership to reduce abuses
- More equal distribution of wealth: “leveling”

Varieties of Socialism

1. Private property should be abolished outright (more radical)
2. Reform – change living conditions of proletariat (working poor)

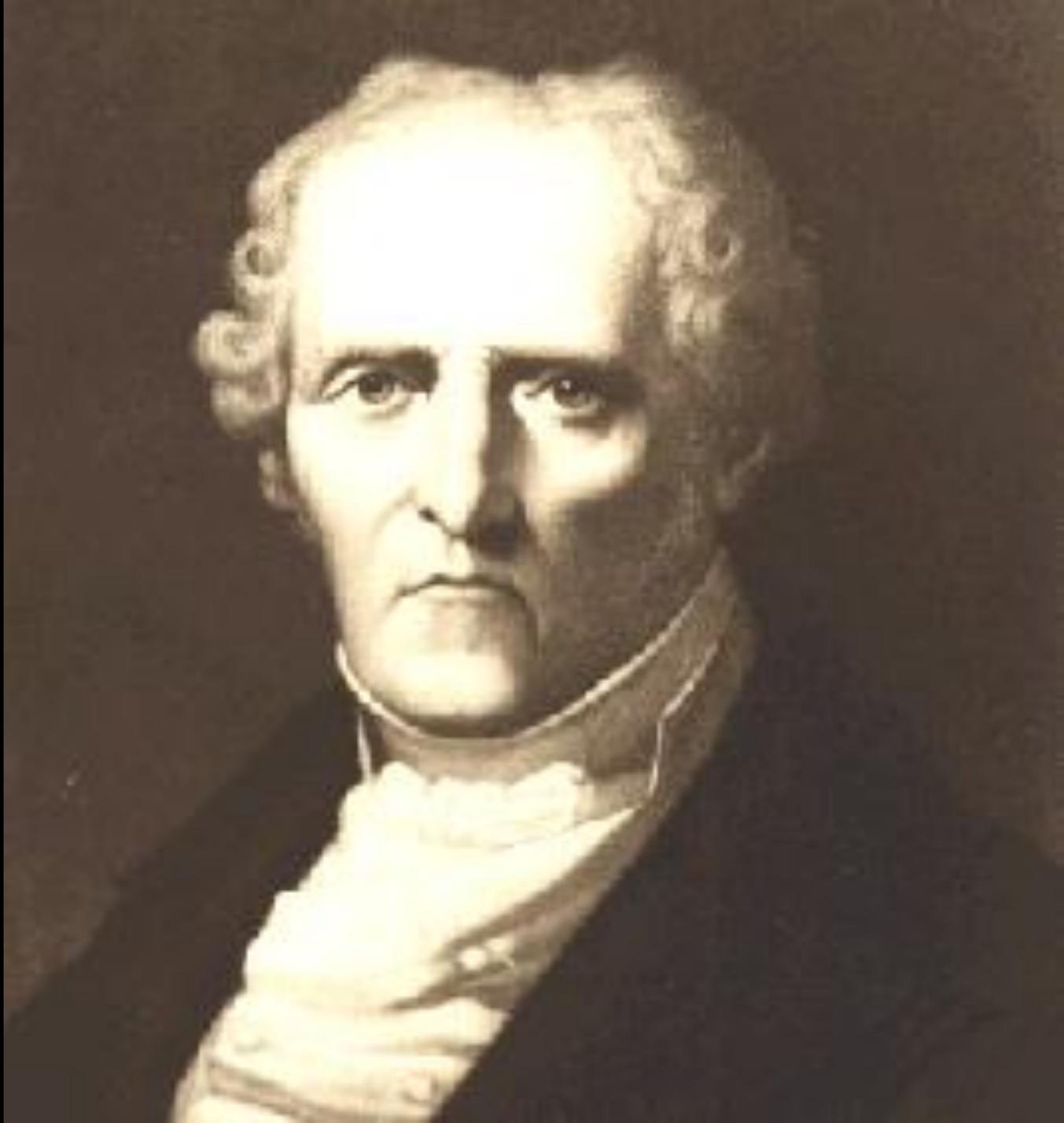
Claude –
Henry
Saint-
Simon



Saint-Simon

- Abolition of private property
- Formation of industrial state directed by skilled business and scientific leaders

Charles
Fourier



Fourier

- Re-organize society into small, cooperative communities where economic competition eliminated
- Keep private property

Marxism (“Scientific Socialism”)

A. Karl Marx & Fredrick Engels

“Das Kapital” and “The Communist Manifesto”

Central Tenets

1. History must be interpreted **economically**
2. Theory of Surplus Value – sale price vs. worker input = surplus
3. History a continued conscious struggle of classes
4. Communism inevitable
5. Proletariat must facilitate revolution – and violent overthrow is necessary
6. Religion used to keep the masses from rebelling; “Religion is the opiate of the masses” -- Marx



Karl Marx

Friedrich Engels

Marxism (cont)

The Appeal of Marxism – Socialist Utopianism

Weaknesses of Marxism

1. Proletariat not as conscious as Marx thought
2. Classes mixed, difficult to tell exploiter from exploited
3. Economic laws changeable, not set in stone
4. National loyalties stronger than class loyalties
5. Legitimate governments compromised, e.g. suffrage, appeased proletariat