CHAPTERS 23 AND 24

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| 2ND INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION  (An Age of Progress) | FOCUS: WHAT WAS THE 2ND INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION, AND WHAT EFFECTS DID IT HAVE ON EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL LIFE?  \*Transition from textiles, railroads, iron and coal to steel, chemicals, electricity and petroleum.  \*Germany leads way in chemical advances (dyes, alkalies, and photography)  \*Electricity (Edison), telephone (Bell), and radio (Marconi) allow for coal scarce countries to industrialize.  \*Transportation changes with internal combustion engine (Daimler), mass production (Ford) and aircraft (Zeppelin airship/Wright Brothers).  \*The New Economy- especially in Britain and Germany, more wealth, consumerism (Department Store), use of tariffs, and massive factories or cartels.  \*Through innovation and education, Germany becomes new industrial leader by 1870.  \*Europe creates economic zones based in resources and I.R. spreads worldwide.  \*Women now find work in white-collar jobs manning phones, secretaries, teaching, etc. Prostitution still rampant.  \*Working class parties gain strength (German Social Democratic Party/May Day).  \*Evolutionary Socialism or Revisionism counters Marxism and espouses democratic not revolutionary changes.  \*Radical Marxists lead to violent anarchism and assassinate a tsar, French President, King of Italy, and US President. |
| The Mass Society | FOCUS: WHAT IS A MASS SOCIETY, AND WHAT WERE THE MAIN CHARACTERISTICS?  \*Population in Europe from 1850-1910 grows 270 to 460 million.  \*Mass emigration to economic centers (Poles to Germany, Irish to US, Italians to France).  \*Urbanization with government help (Public Health Act 1875) create livable cities.  \*Housing needs and city redesigns create new suburbs in Europe.  \*Society still divided into 3 classes and role of the woman was in question.  \*Marriage increased as women needed a husband financially, but birthrates dropped.  \*The new idea of Middle Class Family and Working Class Family emerges. READ pp. 710-712.  \*Most western countries offer universal primary education and need for more teachers (women)- leads to increased literacy.  \*Mass leisure leads to music/dance halls, tourism, team sports, etc.  ACTIVITY: CREATE A SCREENSHOT OF A CONVERSTION BETWEEN MARY AND PATTY SULLIVAN- IRISH IMMIGRANTS TO LONDON AFTER THE POTATO FAMINE OF THE 1840S. MARY IS WED TO A MIDDLE CLASS FACTORY OWNER JOHN TANNER, WHILE PATTY WED WORKING CLASS MAN TOMMY SMITH. CONVERATION SHOULD INCLUDE AT LEAST 5 SPECIFICS ABOUT MIDDLE/WORKING CLASS FAMILIES AND CAPTURE THE EMOTION OF EACH WOMAN. |
| The National State | FOCUS: WHAT WERE THE GENERAL POLITICAL TRENDS AT THE END OF THE 19TH CENTURY?  \***Britain-** suffrage still a concern as more men get the right to vote under P.M. Gladstone, but not women until 1918.  \*Ireland problem begins to escalate as they wanted HOME RULE, but terrorist acts begin.  \***France**- after Prussian defeat, France forms a new republic called the Commune, but monarchists fight back. 1875 Constitution creates the 3rd Republic.  \***Spain**- reform seemed likely after the Spanish-American War, but power of Catholic Church, large landowners and army tied to conservatism thwarts any reform.  \***Italy**- still dealing with sectionalism after its unification…gotta love irony!  \*Germany/Austria-Hungary/Russia remain as covered from Chapter 22.  Activity- Create a ppt and upload onto FOCUS for the following:  1871-1894 is called the “Age of Progress” and 1894-1914 is the “Age of Modernity”. Evaluate how your European country proves or contradicts this statement economically, politically, and socially. |
| SAQ QUIZ | Using your knowledge of European history, answer parts A, B, and C below.  *Over time, the Industrial Revolution altered family structure and relations for bourgeois and working-class families in the late 1800s.*   1. Briefly explain TWO ways in which the changes that occurred within the bourgeois and working-class were similar. 2. Briefly explain ONE way in which the changes were different. 3. Briefly explain ONE way the role of women changed for either bourgeois or working-class women. |
| Modern Thinkers | FOCUS: How did Darwin, Nietzsche, and Freud change views of human nature?  \*New Physics: Marie Curie (discovery of radiation), Planck (quantum theory), and Einstein (theory of relativity, E=mc squared).  \*New Ideas: Nietzsche (glorified the irrational not reason, i.e. “God is dead”, idea of a Superman, etc.)  \*Psychoanalysis- Freud believed human behavior strongly determined by the unconscious (id, ego, superego).  \*Social Darwinism- based on Darwin’s principle of organic evolution, people applied it to societies- leads to racism, nationalism, anti-semitism, etc. Church is weakened.  \*Modernism of Literature called Naturalism- similar to Realism, but less optimistic. (Emile Zola, Leo Tolstoy, Dostoevsky)  \*Modern Art- Impressionism (Monet), post-impressionism (Cezanne, Van Gogh), new art forms (Cubism-Picasso)/Abstract (Kandinsky). |
| Politics | FOCUS: Explain the new direction and uncertainties from 1894-1914.  \*Women’s rights movement- Divorce, property rights, and suffrage.  \*Emmeline Parkhurst led British women’s suffrage movement.  \*Anti-Semitism and pogroms (organized massacres) lead to the Zionist (Nationism) movement of the Jews.  \*Dreyfus Affair, Jewish captain in French army, epitomized Jewish mistreatment.  \*Rise of Social Democratic Party and radical nationalism grows.  \*Austria-Hungary still dealing with factional groups trying to separate (Magyars of Hungary).  \*Crisis in the Balkans- wars against Ottoman, but opposed by Germany and Austria-Hungary because of Serbia’s growing strength. |
| Imperialism | FOCUS: Compare/contrast European imperialism of Africa and Asia.  \*Competition for resources and markets create the Scramble for Africa and distributed during the Berlin Conference.  \*Social Darwinism, technology, religious motives, all contribute.  \*Key events- Suez Canal, Ethiopia’s defeat of Italy, Boer War (British defeat of Dutch Farmers).  \*Key People- Cecil Rhodes, David Livingstone, Henry Stanley, Leopold II of Belgium.  \*Asian Imperialism- Britain controlled India and sphere of influence in China.  \*Boxer Rebellion against foreigners in China.  \*Sun Yat-sen overthrows the Manchu Dynasty in 1912.  \*Japan conquers to the west (Korea, Russia, and parts of China) |
| ACTIVITY | Complete the map of Africa Imperialism- label and color. Answer the following questions. Use pp. 748 and 751.   1. How was imperialism different in Africa and Asia? 2. Why were no African colonies landlocked/surrounded by other European colonies? 3. What can be inferred about Spain and Italy from the map? 4. How was Japan able to take control of other Asian countries? |