Period 3: 1815-1914

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Maintaining International Stability**European states struggled to maintain international stability in an age of nationalism and revolutions. | **Industrial Revolution**He experiences of everyday life were shaped by industrialization, depending on the level of industrial development in a particular location. |
| **Congress of Vienna, 1815*** Concert of Europe:
* Age of Metternich 1815-1848
* Ideologies “Isms”
* Rev’s of the 20s, 30s, 48
 | **Industrial Revolution: 1750- 1850** * **Agricultural Revolution**
* **Transportation Revolution**
* Development of democracies: France and England
* 1848- Marx, Communist Manifesto
 |
| * Age of Metternich- The Concert of Europe (or Congress System) sought to maintain the status quo through collective action and adherence to conservatism.
* The Concert of Europe (or Congress System) sought to maintain the status quo through collective action and adherence to conservatism.
* The Crimean War and the unification of Italy and Germany transformed the European balance of power and led efforts to construct a new diplomatic order.
 | * Industrialization promoted the development of new classes in the industrial regions of Europe.
* Europe experienced rapid population growth and urbanization, leading to social dislocations.
* Over time, the Industrial Revolution altered the family structure and relations for bourgeois and working-class families.
* A heightened consumerism developed as a result of the second industrial revolution.
* Because of the persistence of primitive agricultural practices and land-owning patterns, some areas of Europe lagged in industrialization while facing famine, debt, and land shortages.
 |
| Science and Culture European ideas and culture expressed a tension between objectivity and scientific realism on one hand, and subjectivity and individualism and expression on the other. | Responses to IndustrializationThe problems of industrialization provoked a range of ideological, governmental, and collective responses. | Imperialism and Diplomacy A variety of motives and methods led to the intensification of European global control and increased tensions among the Great Powers. |
| * Romanticism: 1780s-1850
* **Second Scientific Rev.**
	+ Bacterial revolution

- 1856-1939- Freud - 1859- Darwin, Origin of Species - 1905- Theory of relativity | * **“Belle époque” 2nd Industrial Revolution**:
* steel, oil, electricity, chemicals
* **Urbanization**
* Age of Mass Politics: 1871-1914
* **Suffrage and Feminism**
* **Age of Realpolitik:** 1848-1871 / unification
 | * **New Imperialism‖: 1880s-1914**
* Opium War (1839-1841)
* **Sepoy Mutiny**, 1857-58
* “Scramble for Africa” 1880-1914
* **new markets and raw materials**
* **Social Darwinism/** "White Man's Burden"
* **Missionary work**
 |
| * Romanticism broke with neoclassical forms of artistic representation and with rationalism, placing more emphasis on intuition and emotion.
* Following the revolutions of 1848, Europe turned toward a realist and materialist worldview.
* A new relativism in values and the loss of confidence in the objectivity of knowledge led to modernism in intellectual and cultural life.
 | * Ideologies developed and took root throughout society as a response to industrial and political revolutions.
* Governments responded to the problems created or exacerbated by industrialization by expanding their functions and creating modern bureaucratic states.
* Political movements and social organizations responded to the problems of industrialization.
 | * European nations were driven by economic, political, and cultural motivations in their new imperial ventures in Asia and Africa.
* Industrial and technological developments (i.e., the second industrial revolution) facilitated European control of global empires.
* Imperial endeavors significantly affected society, diplomacy, and culture in Europe and created resistance to foreign control abroad.
 |