Period 3: 1815-1914

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| **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 Industrialization  The 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. |