

7 - The 19th CENTURY — Part 2

The ROMANOV Dynasty (continued)

CATHERINE II “The Great” (1729 / r. 1762 – 1796)

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PAUL I (1754 / r. 1796 – 1801)

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ALEXANDER I (1777 / r. 1801 – 1825)

- defeat of Napoleon (1812 - 1815)
- the “CONCERT of EUROPE” : the Great Powers (Great Britain, Prussia, Austria, Russia, later also France) work together to defuse crises — to maintain the Balance of Power and to uphold legitimate governments
 - “thou shalt not humiliate another Great Power”
- the unexpected death of Alexander I (1825)

NICHOLAS I, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias
(1796 / r. 1825 — 1855), brother of Alexander I

- the Decembrist Movement
- “Official Nationality”
 - orthodoxy in religion, autocracy in government, and Russian nationalism

The 1848 Revolutions

- liberal revolutions throughout Europe attempt to create liberal governments in France, Prussia, the Germanies, the Italies, England, etc
- all revolutions fail
- Russian armies help save the Habsburg government and the unity of the Austrian Empire

Louis Napoleon (nephew of Napoleon I, Bonaparte)

- nephew of the deceased Napoleon I
- elected President of a new Second French Republic (Dec. 1848)

-overthrows the government of France (Nov 1852) and proclaims himself :

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Emperor **NAPOLEON III** (1808 – 1873 / r. 1852 – 1870)

- intends to use the concepts of popular sovereignty and Nationalism to disrupt the European status quo in order to dominate Europe once again
- his political philosophy: parliaments are divisive and only embody special interests ; a single popular ruler bridges all social divides and creates national unity

The Crimean War (1853 — 1856) : Russia vs. Britain, France, Austria, the Ottomans

- instigated by Napoleon III
- dubious causes and disappointing outcomes
 - the Charge of the Light Brigade
 - (Alfred, Lord Tennyson : *The Charge of the Light Brigade* / 1854)

-Florence Nightingale (1820 - 1910), “The Lady with the Lamp”

- the destruction of the Concert of Europe
- the beginning of Austrian and Russian rivalry for control of the Balkans (SE Europe)
due to the continued disintegration of the Ottoman Empire

ALEXANDER II, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias (1818 / r. 1855 — 1881) — part 1

-end of the Crimean War (1856)

Creation of the **Kingdom of Italy** (1859 – 1871)

- Count Camillo Cavour (1810 – 1861),
 - Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Piedmont-Sardinia (House of Savoy)
 - uses Italian nationalism and the armies of Piedmont-Sardinia to create an Italian nation-state
- the King of Piedmont-Sardinia (House of Savoy)
becomes King of Italy Victor Emmanuel (r. 1861 – 1878)
 - capital is at Rome
 - the Pope loses the Papal States and becomes a “prisoner” in the Vatican Palaces

Creation of the **German Empire** (1864 – 1871) - FIRST PHASE

- Prince Otto von **Bismarck** (1815 – 1898)
 - Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Brandenburg-Prussia (House of Hohenzollern)
 - uses German nationalism and the armies of Prussia to create the pretense of a German nation-state
- the Austro-Prussian War (1866 – 1867)
 - Prussian armies swiftly defeat Austria which leads to :

The re-organization of the Austrian Empire (under the House of Habsburg)

- > the creation of the **AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN Empire** (1867) / the “Dual Monarchy”
 - two autonomous kingdoms :
 - Austria (capital at Vienna)
 - Hungary (capital at Budapest)
 - unified by one Emperor (House of Habsburg) : Francis Joseph I (r. 1848 – 1917)
and a common imperial administration

Creation of the **German Empire** (1864 – 1871) - SECOND PHASE

- the Franco-Prussian War (1870 – 1871) : France declares war on Prussia ... and loses
 - Emperor Napoleon III is overthrown
- the creation of the **Third Republic** in France (1871 – 1940)
- the creation of the **GERMAN EMPIRE** (1871 – 1918)
 - (proclaimed in the Hall of Mirrors in Versailles)
 - the King of Prussia becomes the new German Emperor WILLIAM I (r. 1871 – 1888)
 - capital at Berlin
 - annexation of Strasbourg and Alsace-Lorraine

Queen Victoria of Great Britain > becomes EMPRESS of INDIA (1873)

ALEXANDER II, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias (1818 / r. 1855 — 1881) — part 2

- uprising in Poland and incorporation of Poland into Russia itself (1863)
- the “Great Reforms”
 - the Emancipation of the serfs (1861)
 - re-organization of the judicial system
 - local judges are elected
 - corporal punishment is abolished
 - self-government promoted : *zemstvo* (local boards of elected officials)
 - universal male military conscription imposed
 - privileges of the nobility reduced
 - university education promoted (eventually including women)
- sale of Alaska to the United States (1867)
- the League of Three Emperors (1872)
 - (Russian Empire, German Empire, Austro-Hungarian Empire)
- the rise of radical movements to overthrow Russian Autocracy
 - Narodnaia Volia* (“The People’s Will”): campaign of Terror against officials
- Alexander II assassinated (March 13, 1881) in front of the Winter Palace

ALEXANDER III (1845 / r. 1881 — 1894)

- “the Peacemaker”
- Empress Marie Feodorovna

NICHOLAS II (1868 / r. 1894 — 1917)

PAINTERS: Ivan Aivazovsky, Ivan Bilibin, Konstantin & Nikolay & Vladimir Makovsky, Mikhail Nesterov, Illarion Pryanishnikov, Yelena Polenova, Ilya Repin, Apollinary & Victor Vasnetsov, Konstantin Yuon

The Rise of Revolutionary Ideologies

- ideology > a political belief system or political faith
 - conceptions of a Supreme Good, the forces of Evil, a dogma (principles that cannot be questioned), saints & martyrs (who have died for the faith), and the goal to establish a Paradise on Earth

(as a political faith, an ideology can ignite and sustain powerful emotions, fierce loyalties, and inspire great self-sacrifices)

- the appeal of “revolution” > to create swift and major structural change in a society (in order, for example, to create a more perfect society)

Revolutionary NATIONALISM

- every nation (a people speaking the same language & with a common history) should have their own “NATION-STATE”
 - the nation-state is the culmination of freedom for a people ... and for an individual
 - the nation-state will guarantee freedom, power, prosperity, survival

Revolutionary LIBERALISM

- the goal: to establish a constitutional monarchy (as in Great Britain) or a liberal republic (as in the United States)
- the liberal program:
 - freedom of speech, press, conscience (individual liberties)
 - freedom from arbitrary arrest
 - rule of law (the law is superior to the king or government)
 - limited manhood suffrage (only adult males of property can vote or be elected)
 - no government interference in economics: free markets, free trade, no regulation
- not* the same as Democracy (equal suffrage: one man = one vote) which becomes equated with and represented primarily by SOCIALISM

The Rise of SOCIALISM and COMMUNISM

Socialism : Henri de SAINT SIMON (1760 – 1825)

- industrial society should be based on “scientific” social laws which are learned through the study of history
- society should consist of a hierarchy of classes:
 - the intellectual and moral elite
 - their duty: the general improvement of humanity
 - the propertied classes (including the “captains of industry”)
 - their duty: government and administrative functions
 - the unpropertied working classes
 - their welfare is the responsibility of the classes above
- the goal: the improved material condition and moral & intellectual regeneration of the working classes

Communism :

Karl MARX (1818 – 1883) and Friedrich ENGELS (1820 – 1895)

-*The Communist Manifesto* (1848)

-The International Workingman's Association = The First International

-*Das Kapital* (1867)

-dialectic materialism = the “scientific analysis of class struggle”

-the final struggle: the bourgeoisie vs. proletariat

-the bourgeoisie: the class of modern capitalists — those who own “the means of production” (that which makes production possible), but who do not work

-the proletariat: the class of wage labor — “they can only sell their labor”

-Marx rejected Liberalism: freedom of press, freedom of speech, parliamentary government, and the rule of law are only “bourgeois instruments of oppression”

-justice and morality are subordinated to class :

the Proletariat is the only class that has truth, justice, and virtue

-the final struggle

-capitalism will destroy itself through overproduction, economic crises, social chaos

-the proletariat will become conscious of its historical task:

-it will rise up in a violent overthrow of the Bourgeoisie in an inevitable revolution, it will seize power and production, led by an enlightened vanguard

-all private income-producing property will be abolished

-all production will be centralized in the hands of the proletariat, creating a temporary “dictatorship of the proletariat”

-all social classes will be absorbed into one class

-then the state will “wither away”, creating a society of peace, harmony, prosperity

-the victory of the proletariat is “fore-ordained” by history

Anarchism :

Mikhail BAKUNIN (Russian / 1814 — 1876)

-men are naturally good, but institutions are artificial and lead to corruption

-thus, equality and justice are possible only by eliminating government

-conflict with Marx; Bakunin writes : “If you took the most ardent revolutionary, vested him in absolute power, within a year, he would be worse than the king himself.”

-victims of Anarchist assassinations include

Tsar Alexander II (1881), U.S.President Garfield (1881),

Austrian Empress Elisabeth (1898), U.S.President McKinley (1901)

“The Golden Age of Marxism” (1880 - 1914)

-the Second International

-delegates of all Socialist Parties meet in 1889, and every 3 years thereafter until 1914

-Syndicalism / Georges Sorel (1847 – 1922)

-bourgeois governments can be brought to their knees through “the General Strike”

-challenges to Marxism :

-social legislation and powerful labour unions improve the living conditions of the industrial working classes, in contradiction to Marxist doctrine

-these improvements lead to the desire to REVISE Marxist doctrine :

-“REVISIONISM”

REVISIONISM

- Jean Jaurès (French / 1859 – 1914) and Eduard Bernstein (German / 1850 – 1932)
 - class conflict is *not* inevitable
 - capitalism can be transformed to meet workers' interests
 - workers can effect changes through democratic means
 - therefore, a revolution and a dictatorship of the proletariat are not necessary
= an evolutionary, parliamentary form of Marxism / Socialism
 - condemned and rejected by the Second International
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The IMPERIALIST AGE (c. 1870 – c. 1914)

- fierce European rivalries for world empire :
 - the British Empire = “the sun never sets on the British Empire”
 - the Russian Empire, France, the United States, the German Empire, Belgium, Austria-Hungary, the Spanish Empire, the Portuguese Empire, the Dutch Empire, the Japanese Empire
- impulses:
 - economic expansion: raw materials & new markets for trade and commerce
 - missionary impulse: Christianity, or the expansion of Western Liberalism
 - Social Darwinism: nations and races struggle for survival
 - only the fittest survive > militant nationalism
 - balance of power: advantage of one Great Power must be matched by all others
 - prestige
 - power of the media: mass literacy and “yellow journalism” (the sensationalist press)

German Emperor William II (1859 / r. 1888 – 1918), a grandson of Queen Victoria (of Great Britain)

George V, King of England and Emperor of India, a grandson of Queen Victoria
(House of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha / 1865 / r. 1910 – 1936)

Nicholas II, Emperor of all Russias (1868 / r. 1894 — 1917), a grandson of Queen Victoria

The HOUSE of ROMANOV (continued)

NICHOLAS II, Emperor of all Russias (1868 / r. 1894 - 1917)

oo Tsarina ALEXANDRA Feodorovna

(Alix of the Ducal House of HESSEN / 1872 - 1918)

the Tsarevich Alexei

plus Grand Duchesses Olga, Tatiana, Maria, Anastasia

-Grigori Yefimovich RASPUTIN (1872 - 1916)

-Peter Carl Fabergé (1846 – 1920)

The Russo-Japanese War (1904 – 1905)

- the Battle at Tsushima Strait

The Revolution of 1905

- January demonstration at the Winter Palace in St.Petersburg
- the Socialist Revolutionary Party
- establishment of a Duma (Parliament) and basic civil rights

The formation of the Alliances :

- the “ENTENTE” powers
 - alliance between France and Russia
 - secret treaties between England and France, England and Belgium, England and Russia
- the “CENTRAL POWERS”
 - alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy
 - the Ottoman Empire joins October 1914

The GREAT WAR (World War I)

- the assassination of Austrian Crown Prince Franz Ferdinand and his wife Sophia in Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina (June 28, 1914) by Serbian terrorists
- the British press: “Something has to be done about Servia”
- “War by Timetable” = the imperative of rapid mobilization : the war will be swift and decisive
 - therefore: the first to mobilize has the tactical advantage
 - and the first to strike has the tactical advantage and will win the war
- the declarations of war
 - Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia (July 28, 1914)
 - Russia mobilizes (July 29) along **both** Austro-Hungarian **and** German borders
 - France begins mobilization (July 29), also along German borders
 - Austrians mobilize (July 31)
 - German Empire begins mobilization and declares war on Russia (Aug. 1)
 - German Empire declares war on Belgium and France (Aug. 3)
 - England declares war on Germany (Aug. 4) to the shock of Europe
 - British Prime Minister Lloyd George: “The lights are going out all over Europe and it will be a long time before they are lit again.”
- the Battle of the Marne (September 1914) and the “race to the sea”
- the Battle of Tannenberg and the Masurian Lakes in East Prussia (August – September 1914)
 - the Russian invasion of eastern Germany is repulsed
 - German Generals Paul von Hindenburg & Erich von Ludendorff
- stalemate and trench warfare
- the Battle of the SOMME (July – October 1916)
 - Sir Douglas Haig (England)
 - Edmund Blunden (one of the “War Poets”) : “By the end of the day, both sides had seen in a sad scrawl of broken earth and murdered men the answer to the question. No road. No thoroughfare. Neither race had won, nor could win, the War. The War had won ... and would go on winning.”

If you have questions or suggestions, please contact me at nhohmann@sfc.edu