

## Mass Society and Democracy 1870-1914

Chapter 13

### Key Events

- ✦ The Second Industrial Revolution resulted in changes in political, economic, and social systems
- ✦ After 1870, higher wages and improved conditions in cities raised the standard of living for urban workers
- ✦ The late 1800s and early 1900s were a time of political conflict that led to the Balkan crisis, and eventually World War I
- ✦ New discoveries radically changed scientific thought, art, architecture, and social consciousness between 1870 and 1914

### The Second Industrial Revolution



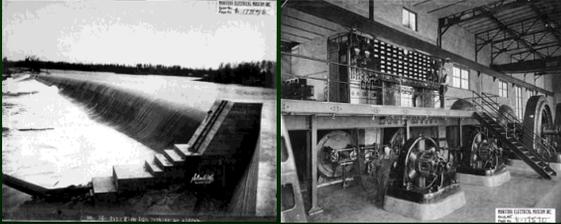
- ✦ Westerners worshiped progress in the 1800s
  - ✦ Amazing material growth from the Second Industrial Revolution
  - ✦ Steel, Chemicals, Electricity, and Oil were the new industrial frontiers

### The Second Industrial Revolution

- ✦ Steel
  - ✦ Between 1870 and 1914, Steel replaced iron
  - ✦ Henry Bessemer invented a way to burn the impurities out of steel with a blast of air
  - ✦ The “Bessemer Process” made the production of steel economical
  - ✦ Steel made it possible to build lighter, smaller, and faster machines, engines, railroads, and more
  - ✦ By 1913 Great Britain, France, Belgium, and Germany were producing 32 million tons of steel per year



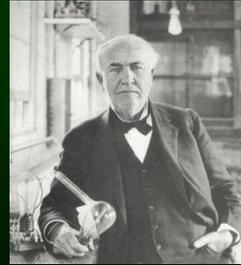
## The Second Industrial Revolution



### ✦ Electricity

- ✦ Valuable form of energy because of its versatility (heat, light, and motion)
- ✦ By 1910, hydroelectric power stations and coal-fired generating plants allowed homes and factories to have a single common power source

## The Second Industrial Revolution



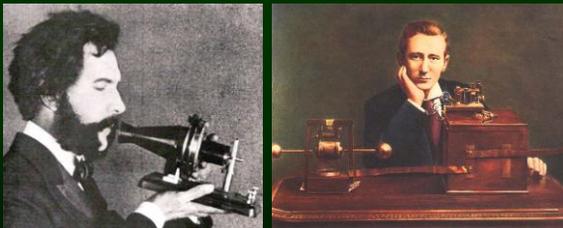
American Inventor Thomas Edison

### ✦ Electricity

- ✦ Electricity gave birth to many new inventions
- ✦ Edison's light bulb transformed life around the world
- ✦ His inventions include: the phonograph, film projectors, and motion pictures
- ✦ All together Edison had nearly 2,000 patents for items he developed

How do we still feel the impact of Thomas Edison's inventions?

## The Second Industrial Revolution



### ✦ Communication

- ✦ A revolution in communication was ushered in when Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone in 1876 and Guglielmo Marconi sent the first radio waves across the Atlantic in 1901

## The Second Industrial Revolution



### ✦ Changing Landscape of the City

- ✦ By the 1880s, streetcars and subways powered by electricity appeared in European and American cities
- ✦ Fewer horses meant real improvement for city dwellers

## The Second Industrial Revolution



- ✦ Electricity and the Factory
  - ✦ With electric lights, factories never had to stop production
  - ✦ Electric power meant factories could be located away from earlier power supplies

## The Second Industrial Revolution



- ✦ The Internal-combustion Engine
  - ✦ Provided a new power source for transportation and new kinds of transportation developed: Ocean Liners, Airplanes, and the automobile

## The Second Industrial Revolution



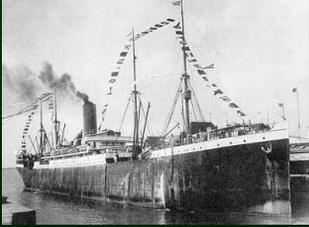
Shoppers on a city street around 1900

- ✦ Transformation
  - ✦ Increased sales led to increased production
  - ✦ Wages increased after 1870
  - ✦ Reduced transportation costs caused prices to fall on consumer goods
  - ✦ Urban department stores put many consumer goods up for sale
  - ✦ The standard of living for many people was improving

## The Second Industrial Revolution

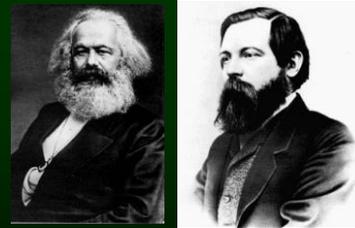
- ✦ Unequal Wealth
  - ✦ Some European countries did not benefit from the Second Industrial Revolution
  - ✦ Great Britain, the Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany and other countries had a high standard of living
  - ✦ Spain, Portugal, Russia, Austria-Hungary, the Balkans, and southern Italy were agricultural and much less wealthy
  - ✦ They provided the industrial nations with food and raw materials

## The Second Industrial Revolution



- + Europe and the World Economy
  - + A truly world economy developed in Europe
  - + Goods were sent and received from all over the world
  - + European money was invested throughout the world in railroad, power plant, and other industrial projects
  - + By 1900, Europe dominated the world economy

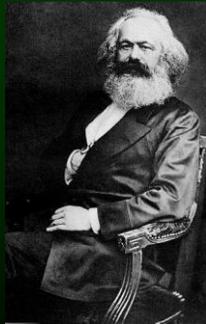
## Organizing the Working Classes



- + Improving the condition of workers
  - + Industrial workers formed socialist political parties and unions to improve their conditions
  - + 1848– Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels published “*The Communist Manifesto*”
  - + They proposed a new social system

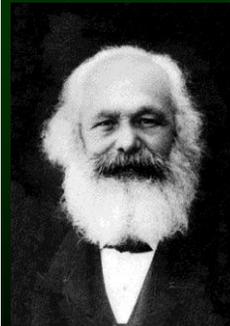
## Organizing the Working Classes

- + Marxist Socialism
  - + Marx saw history as a class struggle between the oppressing owners of the means of production, and the oppressed workers (Haves vs. Have Nots)
  - + The oppressors controlled politics and government
  - + Government was a tool of the ruling class
  - + To Marx, society was divided between the **bourgeoisie** (the middle class oppressors) & the **proletariat** (the working class oppressed)



## Organizing the Working Classes

- + Class Conflict
  - + Marx predicted a class conflict or violent revolution
  - + The proletariat would overthrow the bourgeoisie and establish a dictatorship
  - + The revolution would produce a “classless society”
  - + Political parties were formed on Marx’s ideas
  - + 1875-- the German Social Democratic Party (SPD) was the most important
  - + By 1912 it was the largest political party in Germany



## Organizing the Working Classes



French Socialist and  
Pacifist Jean Jaurès

- ✦ The Second International– 1889
  - ✦ Socialist parties were active throughout Europe
  - ✦ The Second International was an organization of Socialist Parties from 1889-1916
  - ✦ The organization declared the date of May 1 as “Workers Day”
  - ✦ Socialist Parties disagreed on goals and methods
  - ✦ Revisionists– rejected the violent overthrow of capitalist governments

## Organizing the Working Classes

By 1900, two million workers were in British Trade Unions. By 1914 the number had risen to four million and unions had made great progress in improving conditions for workers.



- ✦ Working within the System
  - ✦ Democratic rights would help workers achieve their goals
  - ✦ Trade Unions also worked for evolutionary not revolutionary change
  - ✦ Unions in Great Britain gained the right to strike in the 1870s

## The New Urban Environment



London, 1900

- ✦ Mass Society
  - ✦ By 1900, mass society had emerged and the concerns of the lower classes were important
  - ✦ This change paralleled the growth of cities
  - ✦ Between 1800-1900 London grew from 960,000 to 6.5 million
  - ✦ Cities grew because of rural migration
  - ✦ Lack of rural jobs and improved living conditions in the cities led to this migration

## The New Urban Environment



- ✦ City Life
  - ✦ Following the advice of urban social reformers, city governments created boards of health to improve the quality of housing
  - ✦ Buildings were inspected for public health hazards
  - ✦ Cities developed water and sewage systems

## The New Urban Environment

### + City Life

- + Cities developed clean water supply and sewer systems
- + A system of dams, reservoirs, aqueducts, and tunnels provided the water
- + Beginning in the 1860s, heaters made regular hot baths available to many people
- + Underground pipes took waste water out of the city
- + Frankfurt, Germany had a sewer construction program with the slogan: *“from the toilet to the river in half an hour”*

## Social Structure of Mass Society

### + Social class divisions within European society

- + Most people after 1870 had an improved standard of living, but great poverty remained
- + Several middle-class groups existed between the few who were rich, and the many who were poor
- + A wealthy elite made up about 5% of European Society (controlled about 40% of the wealth)
- + Members of the elite class included most military and government leaders
- + Marriage served to unite these two groups

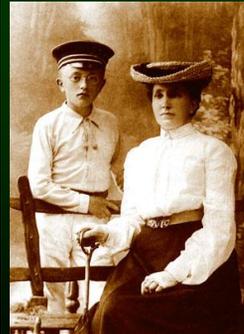
## Social Structure of Mass Society



### + Middle Class

- + Upper Middle-class included doctors, civil servants, engineers, scientists, and other “professionals”
- + Lower Middle-class was made up of shopkeepers, traders, merchants, and prosperous peasants

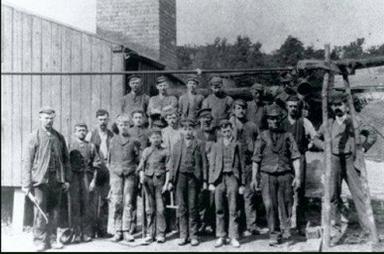
## Social Structure of Mass Society



### + Middle-Class Values

- + Victorian Values were held by the middle-class and preached to others
- + Hard work was a value open to everyone and guaranteed to pay off given enough labor
- + The middle-class were also religious and concerned with the moral way of doing things
- + This gave rise to a genre of etiquette books such as *“The Habits of Good Society”*

## Social Structure of Mass Society



- ✦ The working-class
  - ✦ The working class made up about 80% of the European population
  - ✦ The working class included artisans, semi-skilled laborers, unskilled laborers, and domestic servants

## Social Structure of Mass Society

- ✦ The Working-class
  - ✦ The life of urban workers improved after 1870 due to reforms in the cities, rising wages, and lower prices
  - ✦ Workers could even afford some leisure activities
  - ✦ Union activities such as strikes were leading to a 10-hour workday and Saturday afternoons off



Domestic servant around 1900

## The Experiences of Women



Christopher Sholes invention of the typewriter opened the door for women to seek work outside the home

- ✦ Women in the 1800s
  - ✦ Family roles mainly defined women in the 1800s
  - ✦ Women were legally inferior to and economically dependent upon men
  - ✦ The Second Industrial Revolution opened the door to new jobs for women
  - ✦ Many employers hired women as low-paid, white-collar workers
  - ✦ Both industrial plants and retail outlets needed secretaries, clerks, typists, and similar workers

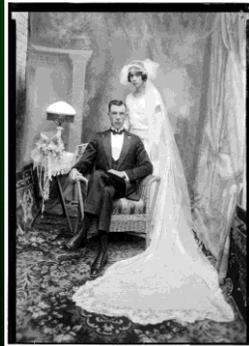
## The Experiences of Women



- ✦ Working Women
  - ✦ Women took jobs in the expanding government, education, social work and health
  - ✦ These jobs were filled by mainly working class women

## The Experiences of Women

- + Marriage and family
  - + Throughout the 1800s, marriage and family was the only honorable career available for women
  - + The number of children born to a family declined as the century progressed
  - + The birthrate declined because economic conditions improved and people began to practice birth control
  - + Europe's first birth control clinic opened in Amsterdam in 1882



## The Experiences of Women



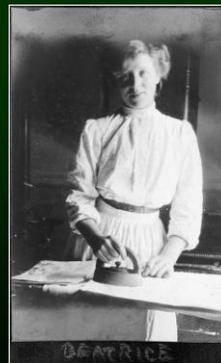
- + The Middle-Class Family
  - + Togetherness- The Victorians created the family Christmas
  - + By the 1850s, Independence Day celebrations in the U.S. had become family picnics
  - + Middle-class women had more time for leisure and domestic duties

## The Experiences of Women



- + Working-class women struggled to keep their families together
  - + By 9-10 childhood was over for working class children
  - + They went to work doing odd jobs or working in industry

## The Experiences of Women



- + Working-class Mothers
  - + By the early 1900s, some working class mothers could afford to stay at home due to higher wages in heavy industry
  - + Working class families aspired to buy new consumer products such as sewing machines
  - + The rebirth of the **feminist** movement had its origins in the 1800s (Enlightenment concept)

## The Experiences of Women



- + Renewed Feminism
  - + In the 1800s, the women's movement began over the right of women to own property
  - + Women sought access to universities and to jobs traditionally reserved for men

## The Experiences of Women



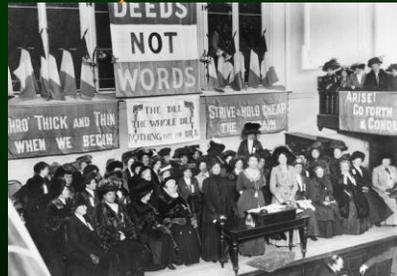
- + Amalie Sieveking (1794-1859)
  - + She established and organized humanitarian work in Germany
  - + She entered the medical profession by becoming a nurse
  - + She founded the Female Association for the Care of the Poor and Sick
  - + The organization helped the poor and provided children's hospitals

## The Experiences of Women



- + The Transformation of the Nursing Profession
  - + Florence Nightingale– Organized volunteer nurses to care for the wounded during the Crimean War
  - + Clara Barton– Became the superintendent of Union Army nurses during the Civil War (Founded the Red Cross)

## The Experiences of Women



- + The Women's Suffrage Movement
  - + As early as the 1840s women began to demand the right to vote
  - + English women were the most active "suffragettes"

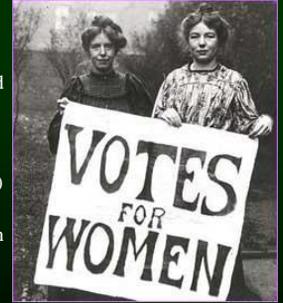
## The Experiences of Women



- + Emmeline Pankhurst
  - + 1903 She founded the Women's Social and Political Union
  - + Members chained themselves to lampposts, egged politicians, and smashed windows of department stores to call attention to their cause

## The Experiences of Women

- + Suffragists
  - + All adults should have the right to vote & women should have full citizenship
  - + Very few women could vote before World War I (in Europe and the United States)
  - + The upheavals after World War I, and the role of women during that war finally made the governments in the West give in on this issue



## Universal Education



- + Universal Education– Product of the Mass Society
  - + Developed in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> Centuries
  - + No longer was education limited to the wealthy
  - + Between 1870 and 1914 most Western governments set up state sponsored primary schools
  - + Boys & Girls between the ages of 6-12 were required to attend

## Universal Education



- + State Commitment to Education
  - + The government trained teachers and established teacher training colleges for both men and women
  - + The Second Industrial Revolution created a need for skilled knowledgeable labor

## Universal Education



- + Career opportunities
  - + Working class boys and girls could aspire to fields not previously available to them such as: teaching, government jobs, management positions, etc.
  - + A primary education was required for these careers

## Universal Education



- + Political motives for education
  - + Expanded suffrage required educated citizens
  - + Primary school could teach patriotism
  - + Nationalism replaced religion giving people something new to believe in

## Universal Education



- + Female Teacher
  - + Mandatory education created a demand for teachers
  - + Most primary teachers were female– seemed to be a “natural” fit
  - + Females would also work for lower wages which the governments sponsoring the schools liked

## Universal Education



- + Increased Literacy– the ability to read
  - + By 1900 in nations that had universal schooling, most adults could read
  - + In nations like Russia, where there was no universal schooling, almost 80% of adults could not read

## Universal Education



- + Newspapers
- + Increased literacy helped spread newspapers
- + In London, millions of copies were sold daily
- + Often they were sensationalistic, with gossip and gruesome stories of crime

*How different are the newspapers of today?*

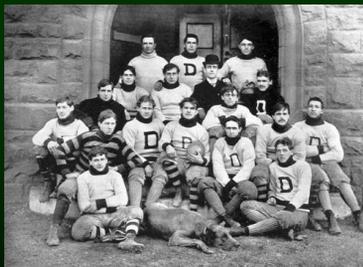
## New Forms of Leisure

A carousel around the year 1900



- + Leisure Activities
- + The Second Industrial Revolution gave people the opportunity to enjoy new leisure time activities
- + People had evenings, weekends, and vacation time to distract themselves from work
- + Amusement parks gave people new experiences and showed them new technology

## New Forms of Leisure



- + Team sports developed
- + Public transportation allowed working class people to attend games

## New Forms of Leisure



- + The new forms of leisure were standardized for more passive audiences
- + No longer was there a dependence upon community involvement such as carnivals
- + Amusement parks and sports were businesses designed to make money

## Western Europe & Political Democracy



- ✦ Stability in Western Europe
  - ✦ With the exception of near rebellion in Russia, most people were loyal to their nation-states
  - ✦ Czar Nicholas II had peaceful petitioners massacred in 1905

## Western Europe & Political Democracy



- ✦ Great Britain
  - ✦ By the 1890s most Western nations had established constitutions, parliaments, and individual liberties
  - ✦ In Great Britain, the two parties– Liberals and Conservatives competed for the support of the people
  - ✦ By 1918, all males over 21 and females over 30 could vote– Political democracy had been established

## Western Europe & Political Democracy



- ✦ Great Britain
  - ✦ Social reforms for the working class– who supported the Liberal Party– soon followed
  - ✦ The emergence of the Labour Party caused the Liberals to fear the loss of working class support
  - ✦ Liberals enacted social reforms like benefits for workers who were sick, unemployed, or injured on the job

## Western Europe & Political Democracy

The French lower house called the Chamber of Deputies was elected using universal male suffrage



- ✦ France
  - ✦ The collapse of the Second Empire left the country in confusion
  - ✦ In 1875, the Third Republic gained a republican constitution
  - ✦ The new government had a president and a two-house legislature

## Western Europe & Political Democracy



- ✦ France
  - ✦ The Premier (Prime Minister) actually ran the French government— he was responsible to the Chamber of Deputies— essential in a democracy
  - ✦ France failed to develop a strong parliamentary system because of the dozen political parties (coalition government)

## Western Europe & Political Democracy

- ✦ Italy
  - ✦ Even after unification in 1870 there was still a division between rich and poor, and the agricultural South and the Industrial North
  - ✦ Turmoil between labor and industry tore at Italy's unity
  - ✦ Even after universal male suffrage in 1912, corruption continued to plague the weak government



Chamber of Deputies in Italy

## Central & Eastern Europe: The Old Order



- ✦ Central & Easter Europe: Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russia
  - ✦ These three empires did not pursue democratic policies like the nations of Western Europe

## Central & Eastern Europe: The Old Order



- ✦ Germany
  - ✦ The government brought about by Otto von Bismarck in 1871 provided a two-house legislature
  - ✦ The lower house was the Reichstag which was elected by universal male suffrage
  - ✦ Members of the Reichstag reported to the Emperor

## Central & Eastern Europe: The Old Order

### ✦ Germany

- ✦ The Emperor (Wilhelm II) controlled the armed forces, the government bureaucracy, and foreign policy
- ✦ During the reign of Wilhelm II, German industry was growing, cities were becoming larger, and there were greater calls for democracy
- ✦ Rich and powerful people in Germany supported Wilhelm and his strong foreign policy
- ✦ A strong economy would distract people from demanding democracy

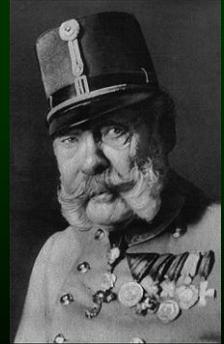


Wilhelm II of Germany

## Central & Eastern Europe: The Old Order

### ✦ Austria-Hungary

- ✦ Despite having a constitution, the emperor, Francis Joseph ignored the parliamentary system
- ✦ He ran the government and even enacted laws when parliament was not in session
- ✦ Austria was continually plagued by disputes between the many ethnic groups within its rule (Germans, Hungarians, Czechs, Poles, and several Slavic groups)



Emperor Francis Joseph

## Central & Eastern Europe: The Old Order

### ✦ Russia

- ✦ Czar Nicholas II began his rule in Russia in 1894
- ✦ He believed in absolute power and failed to see a growing and powerful working class by 1900
- ✦ By 1900 Russia was the world's fourth largest producer of steel
- ✦ Most of Russia's working class lived in horrible conditions
- ✦ Socialist parties formed, but government suppression forced them underground



Czar Nicholas II

## Central & Eastern Europe: The Old Order

### ✦ Russia

- ✦ January 22, 1905– Workers went to the Winter Palace in St. Petersburg to present a petition of grievances to the czar– Troops opened fire killing hundreds of workers
- ✦ “Bloody Sunday”– caused general strikes across Russia



## Central & Eastern Europe: The Old Order

### + Russia

- + Nicholas granted civil liberties and created a legislative assembly
- + Within a few years, however, he again controlled Russia through the army and the bureaucracy
- + Conditions for Russian workers did not improve significantly



## Central & Eastern Europe: The Old Order



## The United States and Canada

### + The United States

- + Between 1870 and 1914, the United States became an industrial power with a foreign empire
- + The "Old South" was destroyed in the American Civil War
- + 20% of the adult white male population had been killed, and 4 million African American slaves were freed
- + Constitutional Amendments granted African Americans rights, but state laws took those rights away
- + White supremacy was in power by 1880

## The United States and Canada



### + The United States

- + Between 1860-1900 The U.S. shifted from an agrarian to an industrial society
- + 1900- 40% of the U.S. population lived in cities
- + 1900- the U.S. was the world's wealthiest nation
- + Massive numbers of Europeans were migrating to the U.S.

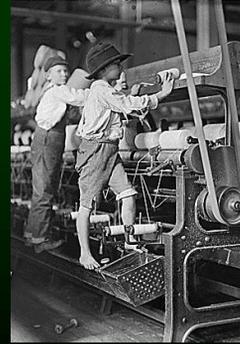
## The United States and Canada



### † The United States

- † To the Europeans, the U.S. was the last great hope, but... the richest 9% of the population owned 71% of the wealth

## The United States and Canada



### † The United States

- † Workers organized unions due to unsafe working conditions and regular cycles of unemployment
- † The American Federation of Labor (A.F.L.) was founded by Samuel Gompers and was labor's chief voice
- † Only 8.4% of American workers were members
- † The A.F.L. worked for better conditions, higher wages, and shorter hours

## The United States and Canada

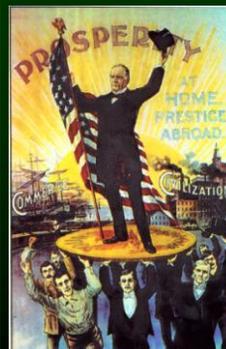
### † U.S. Imperialism

- † U.S. Business sought to tap the riches of the Asian markets
- † We needed refueling stations and military posts in the Pacific Ocean
- † In the 1880s, Americans had taken control of the Sugar industry on the Hawaiian Islands
- † Americans sought political control
- † Queen Liliuokalani tried to retain control, but U.S. troops were sent in and she was deposed
- † The U.S. annexed Hawaii



Queen Liliuokalani

## The United States and Canada



### † U.S. Imperialism

- † William McKinley was a pro-business president who wanted to see foreign markets open to American trade
- † He did not actively seek war with Spain, however when the war occurred he was willing to annex Spanish territories in the Pacific in the best interest of American commerce
- † The Spanish-American War brought one more American on to the world stage

## The United States and Canada

- ✦ U.S. Imperialism
  - ✦ Theodore Roosevelt
  - ✦ As Assistant Secretary of the Navy he ordered Admiral Dewey to attack the Spanish fleet in the Philippines
  - ✦ He also organized a Calvary unit to fight the Spanish in Cuba (Rough Riders)
  - ✦ His military career was exploited to launch his political career in New York



## The United States and Canada



- ✦ U.S. Imperialism
  - ✦ Roosevelt was elected Governor of New York
  - ✦ In 1900 Roosevelt was added to the McKinley ticket as Vice President of the United States
  - ✦ 1901–McKinley was assassinated and Roosevelt became President of the United States

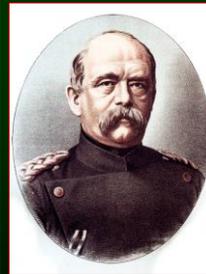
## The United States and Canada



Wilfred Laurier

- ✦ Canada
  - ✦ Unity in Canada was hard because of distrust between English and French speaking people
  - ✦ Canada was divided into 4 provinces
  - ✦ Under the first French-Canadian Prime Minister, Wilfred Laurier, the groups reconciled, industry boomed, and European immigration increased

## International Rivalries



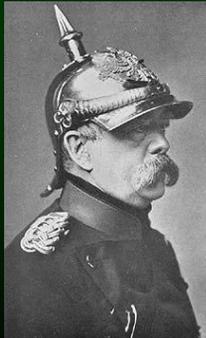
Otto von Bismarck

- ✦ The Triple Alliance
  - ✦ German Chancellor Otto von Bismarck tried to maintain a balance of power in Europe
  - ✦ The trick to Bismarck's diplomacy was to always be in a majority of three in any dispute involving the 5 major powers of Europe (Germany, England, France, Russia, and Austria-Hungary)
  - ✦ He formed the Triple Alliance with Austria-Hungary and Italy as a defense against France

## International Rivalries

### ✦ Bismarck's Diplomacy

- ✦ Even with the Triple Alliance, Bismarck tried to maintain a good relationship with England, Russia, and even France
- ✦ In 1890, Wilhelm II fired Bismarck and assumed total control over foreign affairs
- ✦ Wilhelm was no diplomat, and soon angered France, England, and Russia
- ✦ Austria-Hungary was the only nation Germany could count upon



## International Rivalries

### ✦ Wilhelm II

- ✦ He carefully undid all that Bismarck had accomplished
- ✦ He dropped the treaty with Russia
- ✦ This forced Russia to make a treaty with France in defense of Germany
- ✦ England joined with the French and Russians making up the Triple Entente
- ✦ Europe set poised at the brink of war



## Crisis in the Balkans

### ✦ The Balkans

- ✦ By 1878, Greece, Romania, Serbia, and Montenegro were independent
- ✦ Bosnia and Herzegovina were annexed by Austria-Hungary in 1908
- ✦ Serbia opposed annexation because they wanted to form a Slavic nation with Bosnia and Herzegovina
- ✦ Russia was allied with Serbia, and supported Serbia in this dispute
- ✦ Germany supported Austria-Hungary



## Crisis in the Balkans

### Political History of the Balkans 1800-2006



### ✦ The Brink of War

- ✦ Germany demanded Russia acknowledge Austria-Hungary's claim
- ✦ Each side was determined to support their allies
- ✦ 1914- All were viewed with suspicion and hostility

## A New Physics

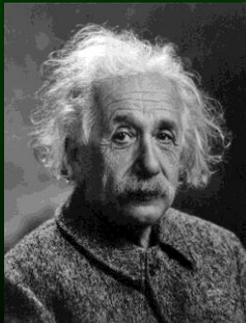
- ✦ Before 1914, Enlightenment Ideas of reason, science, and progress remained important to many Europeans
  - ✦ Science led to optimism about the future
  - ✦ Science could unravel the mysteries of the universe– give a complete picture of reality
  - ✦ Everything was ordered– ran like machines
  - ✦ Matter was thought to be composed of solid bodies called atoms

## A New Physics



- ✦ Physics
  - ✦ French scientist Marie Curie discovered radium, an element that gave off energy– Atoms were worlds themselves
  - ✦ Albert Einstein– “Theory of Relativity”– Space and time are not absolute, but are relative to the observer

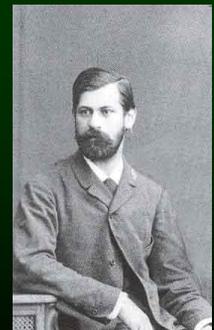
## A New Physics



- ✦ Theory of Relativity
  - ✦ Matter and energy reflect the relativity of space and time
  - ✦ Matter was not believed to be energy, an idea that led to understanding the energies within atoms and to the Atomic Age
  - ✦ To some, Einstein’s relative universe took the certainty out of the mechanical, Newtonian universe

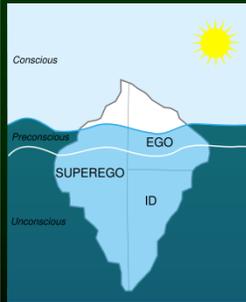
## Freud and Psychoanalysis

- ✦ Sigmund Freud
  - ✦ Proposed the theories about the human mind and human nature
  - ✦ Freud argued that human behavior is strongly influenced by past experiences and internal forces that a person may or may not be aware of
  - ✦ Painful experiences were repressed, and influence people’s actions without their knowledge
  - ✦ Repression begins in childhood



Freud around 1900

## Freud and Psychoanalysis

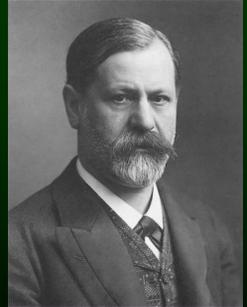


Freud's concept of the mind

- + Sigmund Freud
  - + To help rid people of these repressed unconscious forces, Freud proposed the process of psychoanalysis
  - + Patient and therapist probe deep into the patient's psyche through free association
  - + They take the patient back to childhood and analyze and confront the painful past experiences to unlock the repressions

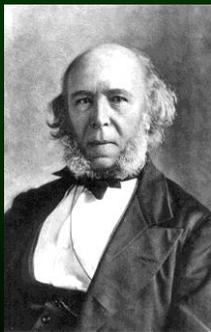
## Freud and Psychoanalysis

- + Sigmund Freud
  - + Once the patient gains control of the repressed experiences these repressions stop controlling the person's behavior
  - + Freud's work gave us such concepts as: *the unconscious*, and *repression* and eventually led to a major new profession-- psychoanalysis



## Social Darwinism & Racism

- + Social Darwinism
  - + Some scientific theories were misrepresented
  - + Racists and nationalists misapplied Darwin's ideas to human society
  - + Herbert Spencer of Britain was the most popular Social Darwinist-- "Survival of the fittest"
  - + Progress comes from the struggle to survive
  - + This gave justification for the mistreatment of many people



Herbert Spencer

## Social Darwinism & Racism

- + Social Darwinism and Nationalism
  - + Nationalists said nations were in a Darwinian struggle for survival
  - + German General Friedrich von Bernhardi said that war was a biological necessity for society to rid itself of the weak and unfit
  - + Germany was the most racist and nationalistic nation



Friedrich von Bernhardi

## Social Darwinism & Racism

- ✦ Houston Stewart Chamberlain
- ✦ Englishman who became a German citizen
- ✦ Chamberlain argued that the Germans were the only pure successors of the Aryans, the creators of Western culture
- ✦ Chamberlain saw the Jews as the enemy of the Aryan Race



Houston Stewart Chamberlain

## Anti-Semitism and Zionism

- ✦ Anti-Semitism
- ✦ Anti-Semitism is hostility and discrimination against Jews— a common practice during much of European History
- ✦ Jews had been portrayed as the murderers of Jesus since the Middle Ages and had been subjected to mob violence, and restricted civil liberties
- ✦ In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Jews had increasingly assumed positions within mainstream European society

## Anti-Semitism and Zionism



Alfred Dreyfus

- ✦ The Dreyfus Affair
- ✦ Alfred Dreyfus was a Jewish captain in the French Army
- ✦ He was accused and convicted of selling military secrets even though evidence pointed at another (Catholic) officer
- ✦ He was to spend life in prison until public outrage finally resulted in his pardon

## Anti-Semitism and Zionism

- ✦ Anti-Semitism
- ✦ During the 1880s and 1890s anti-Semitic political parties sprang up in Germany and in Austria-Hungary
- ✦ The worst treatment was in Eastern Europe, where a majority of the Jewish population lived
- ✦ In Russia, there were organized persecutions and massacres called pogroms



## Anti-Semitism and Zionism

### ✦ Zionism

- ✦ Zionism is the desire to establish a Jewish homeland
- ✦ Hundred of thousands Jews migrated to Palestine and the United States in order to escape persecution in Europe
- ✦ They followed Zionist leaders such as Theodor Herzl
- ✦ Their desire remained a dream in the early 1900s



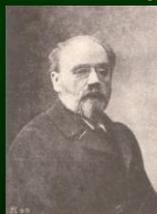
Theodor Herzl

## The Culture of Modernity

### ✦ Modernism

- ✦ Between 1870 and 1914, many artists and writers rebelled against traditional artistic and literary styles, creating changes referred to as **modernism**
- ✦ Writers and Artists departed from the traditional styles that had dominated Europe since the Renaissance

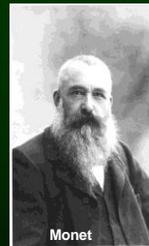
## The Culture of Modernity



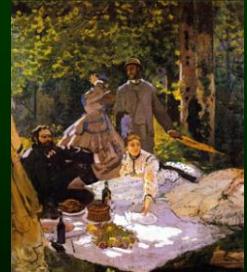
### ✦ Literature

- ✦ Writers such as Henrik Ibsen (left) and Émile Zola (right) depicted social conditions and grappled with social issues such as alcoholism and urban poverty
- ✦ Symbolists– caused a literary revolution– influenced by Freud, they believed that the world was a collection of symbols, and thus impossible to fully understand

## The Culture of Modernity



Monet



### ✦ Impressionism

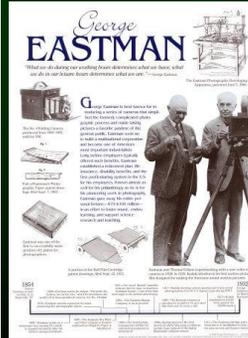
- ✦ Started in France by Claude Monet in the 1870s
- ✦ Impressionists left the studio and painted outdoors, trying to capture the light that illuminated objects, rather than the objects themselves

## The Culture of Modernity



- + Postimpressionism– 1880s
- + Vincent van Gogh was the best known postimpressionist
- + For van Gogh, art was a spiritual experience
- + Color was its own language

## The Culture of Modernity



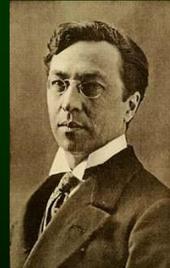
- + Photography
- + By 1900, the idea that art was to accurately depict the world had lost much of its meaning
- + That job was given to the emerging genre of photography
- + George Eastman created his first Kodak camera in 1888– Anyone could capture reality
- + Artists created their own reality

## The Culture of Modernity



- + Modern Art
- + One of the most famous figures in modern art was the Spaniard Pablo Picasso
- + His career started in 1905, and he is best known for the new style called cubism– using geometric designs to create reality

## The Culture of Modernity



- + Modern Art
- + Wassily Kandinsky began abstract painting in 1910
- + Kandinsky sought to avoid visual reality entirely

## The Culture of Modernity



- ✦ Architecture
  - ✦ The Chicago School of Architecture produced Frank Lloyd Wright
  - ✦ Wright pioneered the modern American house

## The Culture of Modernity



Igor Stravinsky

- ✦ Modern Music
  - ✦ Developments in music in the early 1900s paralleled those in painting
  - ✦ The Russian Igor Stravinsky's "*The Rite of Spring*" revolutionized classical music
  - ✦ The audience at its 1913 Paris performance almost rioted because the people were so outraged by the piece's novel sounds and rhythms