Period 3 c. 1815 to c. 1914

Key Concept 3.1: The Industrial Revolution spread from Great Britain to the continent, where the state played a greater role in promoting industry.

1. GB established its industrial dominance through the mechanization of textile production, iron and steel production, and new transportation systems.
   1. GB has large supply of raw materials
   2. Economic institutions and human capital help GB lead process of industrialization, largely through private initiative
   3. GB’s parliamentary government promoted commercial and industrial interests because they were represented in parliament
2. Following the British example, industrialization took root in continental Europe, sometimes with state sponsorship.
   1. France had a more gradual pace to industrialization, with government support and les dislocation of traditional methods of production
   2. Industrialization in Prussia allowed them to become the leader of a unified Germany
   3. Eastern and southern Europe lag behind in industrial development
3. During the 2nd Industrial Revolution, more areas of Europe experienced industrial activity, and industrial processes increased in scale and complexity.
   1. Mechanization and factory system become predominant modes of production by 1914
   2. New technologies and means of communication resulted in more fully integrated national economies and a truly global economic network
   3. Volatile business cycles lead corporations and governments to try to manage the market through monopolies

Key Concept 3.2: The experiences of everyday life were shaped by industrialization, depending on the level of industrial development in a particular location.

1. Industrialization promoted the development of new classes in the industrial regions of Europe.
   1. Socioeconomic changes created divisions of labor leading to self-conscious classes, such as the proletariat and bourgeoisie
   2. In less industrialized areas, the dominance of agricultural elites persisted into the 20th century
   3. Class identity was developed and reinforced through philanthropic, political, and social associations among middle classes and in mutual aid societies and trade unions among the working class
2. Europe experienced rapid population growth and urbanization, leading to social dislocations.
   1. Industrialization promoted population growth, longer life expectancy, and lower infant mortality
   2. Cities experienced overcrowding, while rural areas suffered decline in available labor and weakened communities
3. Over time, the Industrial Revolution altered the family structure and relations for bourgeois and working-class families.
   1. Nuclear family, “cult of domesticity”, and gender roles
   2. Wages and quality of life improved for working class
   3. Economic motivation for marriage diminished as the middle-class notion of companionate marriage began to be adopted
   4. Leisure time centered increasingly on family or small groups
4. A heightened consumerism developed as a result of the 2nd Industrial Revolution.
   1. Increased production and demand for a new range of consumer goods
   2. New methods of transportation and other innovations created new industries, improved distribution of goods, increased consumerism, and enhanced the quality of life
5. Because of the persistence of primitive agricultural practices and land-owning patterns, some areas of Europe lagged in industrialization, while facing famine, deb, and land shortages.

Key Concept 3.3: The problems of industrialization provoked a range of ideological, governmental, and collective responses.

1. Ideologies developed and took root throughout society as a response to industrial and political revolutions.
   1. Liberals emphasize popular sovereignty, individual rights, and enlightened self interest
   2. Radicals in GB and republicans on main continent demanded universal male suffrage
   3. Conservatives developed new ideology based on the idea that human nature was not perfectible
   4. Socialists call for fair distribution of resources and wealth
   5. Anarchists felt that government was unnecessary
   6. Nationalists encouraged loyalty to nation in a variety of ways
   7. Zionism develops as response to growing anti-Semitism
2. Governments responded to the problems created or exacerbated by the industrialization by expanding their functions and creating modern bureaucratic states.
   1. Liberalism shifted from laissez-faire to interventionist economic and social policies on behalf of the less privileged
   2. Government reforms transformed unhealthy and overcrowded cities
   3. Governments promoted compulsory public education
3. Political movements and social organizations responded to the problems of industrialization.
   1. Mass-based political parties emerged as sophisticated vehicles for social, economic, and political reform
   2. Worker established labor unions and movements promoting social and economic reform developed
   3. Feminists pressed for women’s rights and improved working conditions
   4. Various private, nongovernmental reform movements sought to lift up the deserving poor and end serfdom and slavery

Key Concept 3.4: European states struggle to maintain international stability in an age of nationalism and revolutions.

1. The Concert of Europe (or congress system) sought to maintain the status quo through collective action and adherence to conservatism.
   1. Metternich used it to suppress nationalist and liberal revolutions
   2. Conservatives re-established control in many European states
   3. In the 1st half of the 19th century, revolutionaries attempted to destroy status quo
   4. The revolutions of 1848 challenged conservative order and led to the breakdown of the Concert of Europe
2. The breakdown of the Concert of Europe opened the door for movements of national unification in Italy and Germany, as well as liberal reforms elsewhere.
   1. The Crimean War demonstrated weakness in the Ottoman Empire and contributed to the breakdown of the Concert of Europe
   2. Napoleon, Bismarck, and Cavour co-opted the agenda of nationalists for the purpose of creating and strengthening he state
   3. The creation of the dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary was an attempt to stabilize the state by reconfiguring national unity
   4. In Russia, autocratic leaders pushed modernization and reform, which led to Revolution of 1905
3. The unification of Italy and Germany transformed the European balance of power and led to efforts to construct a new diplomatic order.
   1. Cavour’s *Realpolitik* strategies combined with Garibaldi’s military campaigns led to the unification of Italy
   2. Bismarck employed diplomacy, industrialized warfare and weaponry, and the manipulation of democratic mechanisms to unify Germany
   3. Bismarck attempted to maintain the balance of power in Germany through alliances directed at isolating France
   4. Bismarck’s dismissal in 1890 led to a system of mutually antagonist alliances and heightened international tensions
   5. Nationalistic tensions in the Balkans drew the Great Powers into a series of crises leading up to WW1

Key Concept 3.5: A variety of motives and methods led to the intensification of European global control and increased tensions among the Great Powers.

1. European nations were driven by economic, political, and cultural motivations in their new imperial venture in Asia and Africa.
   1. European national rivalries fostered imperialistic competition for colonies
   2. The search for raw materials drive Europeans to colonize Africa and Asia
   3. Europeans justified imperialism though an ideology of cultural and racial superiority
2. Industrial and technological developments facilitated European control of global empires.
   1. The development of advanced weaponry ensure the military superiority of Europeans
   2. Communication and transportation technologies allowed for the creation of European empires
   3. Advances in medicine supported European control over Africa and Asia by preserving European lives
3. Imperial endeavors significantly affected society, diplomacy, and culture in Europe and created resistance to foreign control abroad.
   1. Imperialism created diplomatic tensions among European states, straining alliances
   2. Imperial encounters with non-Europeans influenced artists and writers
   3. Non-Europeans challenged European imperialism trough nationalist movements and/or by modernizing their own society

Key Concept 3.6: European ideas and culture expressed a tension between objectivity sand scientific realism on one hand, and subjectivity and individuality on the other.

1. Romanticism broke with neoclassical forms of artistic representation and with rationalism, placing more emphasis on intuition and emotion.
   1. Romantic artists focused on emotion, nature, individuality, intuition, the supernatural, and national histories in their works
   2. Romantic writers expressed similar themes while responding to the Industrial Revolution and to various political revolutions
2. Following the revolution of 1848, Europe turned toward a realist and materialist worldview.
   1. Positivism emphasized the rational and scientific analysis of nature and human affairs
   2. Charles Darwin provided a rational and material account of biological change and justification for theories known as “social Darwinism”
   3. Marx’s socialism provided critique of capitalism
   4. Realist and materialist themes influenced art and literature and drew attention to social problems
3. A new relativism in values and the loss of confidence in the objectivity of knowledge led to modernism in intellectual and cultural life.
   1. Philosophy moved from rational interpretations of nature and human society to an emphasis on irrationality and impulse
   2. Freudian psychology provided a new account of human nature emphasizing the struggle between conscious and subconscious
   3. Developments in natural sciences (quantum mechanics and Einstein’s theory of relativity) undermined primacy of Newtonian physics
   4. Modern art- impressionism, post-impressionism, and cubism