

CITY-STATES & DYNASTIES 1450-1550

Europe sees greater centralized **monarchical control** over taxes, law, armies, increased sense of belonging to a **nation**

- Italian city-states:** Hundreds of cities (e.g., Florence, Venice, Milan, Genoa, Naples, Papal States) are ruled independently along with surrounding countryside, resulting in political and social instability
- Cities slowly consolidate into larger city-states ruled by powerful, ruthless families, such as the Medici of Florence
 - Many city-states become **constitutional oligarchies** ruled by small numbers of people; others ruled by despots
 - Papal States are ruled by the pope, like other city-states
 - France invades Italian states three times (1494, 1499, 1515)
 - 1527: Spanish soldiers sack Rome

Spain: Reaches height of power during 1500s via marriage, inheritance, luck, exploration

- 1469: Marriage of **Ferdinand and Isabella** leads to united Spain
- 1492: Spain expels Jews; exiles Muslims in 1502
- **Charles V** (r. 1519-1556) rules **Habsburg Empire** (Spain, Netherlands, areas of Italy, central Europe), Holy Roman Empire, and empire in New World
- After Charles, Habsburg Empire splits between Spanish and Austrian branches

Holy Roman Empire: Continues divide into small independent states ruled by princes, archbishops; population mostly German

- Empire as a whole ruled by an elected emperor (usually an Austrian Habsburg) who negotiates powers with princes

France: Centralizes under powerful Valois dynasty but faces constant warfare, religious conflict

- 1453: France defeats England, ending **Hundred Years' War**
- 1477: Burgundy divided between France, Holy Roman Empire
- 1500s: Series of wars against Spanish Habsburgs end in defeat
- 1515-1547: **Francis I** rules with cooperation of nobles

England: New Tudor dynasty ends decades of civil war

- 1455-1485: **War of the Roses** between House of Lancaster and House of York over crown
- 1485: Lancastrian Henry Tudor defeats ill-reputed **Richard III** at **Bosworth Field**; as **Henry VII**, he strengthens royal authority

Byzantine Empire: **Constantinople** falls to Ottoman Turks in 1453; Islamic, religiously tolerant **Ottoman Empire** spreads into Balkans

Russia: Princes, united under Ivan III of Moscow, end **Mongol** rule of Russian cities in 1480

RENAISSANCE THOUGHT & CULTURE

Italian Renaissance: Exploration of the secular world (nature, humanity) through painting, poetry, sculpture, philosophy

- **Humanism:** Poets **Dante Alighieri** (1265-1321) and **Petrarch** (1304-1374) and other thinkers pursue scholarship in the humanities, inspired by ancient Greeks and Romans
- Wealthy nobles and merchants support the arts
- Techniques of symmetry, proportionality, **chiaroscuro** (light-dark contrast), **perspective** make art more realistic
- 1440: **Donatello** finishes sculpture **David**, first Western free-standing nude since antiquity
- 1507: **Leonardo da Vinci** (1452-1519), artist, engineer, scientist, inventor, ultimate "Renaissance Man" finishes **Mona Lisa**
- 1508: **Michelangelo** begins work on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in Rome; beautiful frescoes depict biblical passages
- 1513: **Niccolò Machiavelli's The Prince:** Leaders should inspire fear to end political instability, cause moral regeneration
- **Mannerism:** New expressive style rejects symmetry of earlier Renaissance art (c. 1520-1600)

Northern Renaissance: Begins c. 1460s; humanists pursue intellectual activity, making religious reform possible

- Spurred by invention of **movable-type printing press** (Johann Gutenberg, c. 1450) and rising number of schools, universities
- Literacy leads to challenges to rule, religion; greater individual knowledge; propaganda; censorship; new trades; copyright law
- **Desiderius Erasmus** (Dutch, c. 1469-1536) promotes intellectual inquiry, piety, use of Latin as common scholarly language
- **Albrecht Dürer** (German, 1471-1528) paints, engraves realistically
- **Thomas More** critiques society in **Utopia** (England, 1516)



THE AGE OF EXPLORATION

Spanish and Portuguese explore coast of Africa and the Atlantic in the late 1400s and 1500s

1492: Spanish monarchs fund **Christopher Columbus's** voyage; aims to find spices and gold in Asia, but actually lands in Caribbean

1498: Portuguese explorer **Vasco da Gama** reaches India by going around Africa; spice trade to the east by sea begins

Spain claims most of Central, South America; Portugal claims Brazil, African coast; conquer via small armies, advanced weapons

- 1493: Pope divides New World between Spain, Portugal
- 1521: **Hernán Cortés** (Spain) conquers Aztec in Mexico
- 1531-1534: **Francisco Pizarro** (Spain) conquers Inca in Peru

1519-1522: **Ferdinand Magellan** (Portugali) circumnavigates world

Indigenous people face disease, enslavement; loss of land, culture

Africans sent to New World as slaves in mines, on plantations

Catholic priests, notably **Barcelomé de Las Casas** (1474-1566), protest against Spanish treatment of Native Americans

THE REFORMATIONS 1500-1600

Calls for Church reform to end abuses and give lay authorities more power set the stage for **Reformations**

- Sale of **indulgences** (in which anxious individuals pay Church money in hopes of spending less time in purgatory after death) comes under attack
- Corrupt, immoral popes, bishops, priests tarnish Church image

Great Schism (1378-1417) Period of several rival popes; undermines papal authority

- Calls for reform by **John Wycliffe** (English, c. 1328-1384) and **Jan Hus** (Czech, c. 1369-1415)
- German cities, desiring more wealth and power, try to end Church's financial privileges and abuses

Protestant Reformation: German priest **Martin Luther** challenges Church doctrine, rejects pope as head of Christian church

- Argues against monastic life; believes that faith alone leads to salvation (not good works, not indulgences)
- Acknowledges two holy sacraments rather than seven
- Promotes personal religion, individual Bible study, Bible and Mass in vernacular (not Latin)
- 1517: Luther posts his **ninety-five theses** (complaints about Church's sale of indulgences) on door of church at Wittenberg
- 1521: Pope excommunicates Luther; H.R.E. **Charles V** signs **Edict of Worms** condemning Luther's ideas; Church reform becomes political issue that divides German princes
- 1530: **Augsburg Confession** makes Luther's break with Church permanent, founds Lutheran Church

Protestant movement spreads piecemeal through Holy Roman Empire's individual states and cities

- Urban reformers, pamphlets, preachers spread Luther's ideas
- Crowds attack churches; wars distract Charles V from resisting Reformation actively
- Radical reformers in the Holy Roman Empire splinter into Anabaptists, Mennonites, Anti-Trinitarians

1522: **Ulrich Zwingli** leads Reformation in Switzerland based on literal reading of scripture

John Calvin (French, 1509-1564) believes salvation comes only through **predestination** but also that living a strictly godly life is a sign of being chosen to be saved

- 1540s: Calvin leads moral reform in Geneva, Switzerland, haven for persecuted Protestants
- Calvinism spreads to Netherlands, France

1555: **Peace of Augsburg** lets German princes decide on religion of their states; Holy Roman Empire thus divides between Lutherans, Catholics; Calvinists, Anabaptists not recognized

1530s: England's **Henry VIII** (r. 1509-1547) founds **Anglican Church** in order to divorce his wife, breaks from Catholicism; daughter Mary returns to Catholicism

- Other daughter, **Elizabeth I** (r. 1558-1603), enforces Protestantism through Acts of Uniformity and Supremacy (1559) but tolerates Catholicism; seeks pragmatic solution to end violence
- **Puritans** press for further reform of Anglican Church; advocate simplified, fervent Protestantism

Catholic Reformation (Counter-Reformation): Defends against Protestantism, makes reforms within Catholicism

- 1540: **Ignatius of Loyola** founds **Society of Jesus** (Jesuits), who preach and teach worldwide to promote Catholicism
- 1545-1563: **Council of Trent** reforms bishop and priest conduct; reaffirms Catholic doctrine: papal authority, seven sacraments, Christ's presence in Eucharist (communion), power of indulgences (but not sale), power of good works, celibacy of clergy
- 1555: Pope Paul IV orders Jews to live in ghettos
- 1559: Pope Paul IV establishes **Index** (list of forbidden books)

1600: **Pattern of Christianity in Europe set**, but minorities exist

- **Catholic majority:** Ireland, Spain, France, Italian states, Austria, Poland, southern German states
- **Protestant majority:** England, Switzerland, Netherlands, Scandinavia, northern German states
- **Orthodox majority:** Russia, Balkans, parts of Poland-Lithuania

FAMILIES & CHILDREN 1450-1600

European population in 1400s still recovering from **Black Death** (bubonic plague) of 1300s

- Life expectancy short, 40 considered old age
- Couples marry late
- **High infant mortality:** poor have few surviving children
- Wives legally subservient to husbands but contribute to household economy

Changes in marriage and families in the 1500s

- Marriages occur at later ages; women considered partners in marriage; **divorce** still difficult but more acceptable under Protestantism
- Some use of **birth control**; high infant mortality continues; many children placed in foundling homes, spreading practice of **wet-nursing**

Until late 17th century, **plague** sweeps through Europe every 10-15 years, spread by armies

ECONOMIES 1450-1600

1300s-1400s: Europe more united economically than ever before

- **Italian cities** Genoa and Venice trade European wool and metal for silk, cotton, and spices from China, India, and Persia
- **Textile** production and surplus **agriculture** provide goods for urban centers, fueling the Italian Renaissance
- **Banking, borrowing, raising capital** through mining monopolies fuels expanding economies
- Italian city Florence's **gold florin** becomes the standard currency for many European traders

1500s: Population and wealth of Europe increase, benefitting wealthy landowners but leading to inflation, less food, fewer jobs, higher taxes, wider gap between rich and poor

Age of Exploration leads to new maritime spice, silk, slave trade; sea powers Spain and Portugal grow rich importing silver and gold from the New World; Italian states decline from competition

- New wealth allows western Europe to buy grain from eastern Europe; land values in Poland rise, rents increase, leading small holders to reenter **serfdom** (losing freedom, gaining security)
- 1524-1525: **Peasants' War** in Holy Roman Empire calls for end to serfdom, unfair taxation; based partly on Luther's Reformation teachings but condemned by Luther; revolt is suppressed

Townpeople in western Europe gain freedoms from lords; generally could not be serfs

- **Largest European cities in 1500:** Constantinople, Naples, Milan, Paris, Venice
- Only about 15% of population lives in towns
- Small number of merchants, nobles, manufacturers dominate urban society; next are artisans; most in cities are laborers
- **Guilds** regulate artisan training, production, goods distribution

WARS OF RELIGION 1560-1650

France: Dynastic conflict intensifies wars of religion between **Huguenots** (French Protestants) and Catholics (1562-1598)

- Three successive weak kings and their mother, **Catherine de Medici**, try to maintain their independence between Catholic and Protestant competing factions
- 1572: In St. **Bartholomew's Day Massacre**, thousands of Huguenots killed in Paris and throughout France, Protestants increase resistance to Catholic rule
- 1598: Bourbon king **Henry IV** declares **Edict of Nantes**, a religious truce; official religion is Catholicism, but Protestants are granted freedoms

Netherlands: Dutch Protestants begin revolt against Catholic Spanish Habsburgs (1572)

- 1581: Calvinist United Provinces (northern Netherlands) declare independence; southern Netherlands remain Catholic, loyal to Spain (Belgium and Luxembourg today)
- 1609: Truce declared

Thirty Years' War (1618-1648): Most destructive war of religion

- Desires Peace of Augsburg, tensions rise in Holy Roman Empire between Catholics and Protestants, Calvinists and Lutherans
- 1618: War begins in Bohemia (Czech region in Holy Roman Empire); dynastic conflicts draw in nearly all European countries (Denmark, Sweden, France, Spain, Netherlands)
- Armies grow large, cruel, undisciplined, live off the land, destructive war becomes the norm

1648: **Treaty of Westphalia** brings lasting peace, ends wars of religion, establishes many of today's European borders

- Calvinists gain legal recognition, German rulers still allowed to determine religion of their own territories
- Independence of **Swiss Confederation** and **United Provinces** (Netherlands) recognized
- Holy Roman Empire weakened; German states greatly damaged by war but maintain relative independence within Empire; German states **Austria** and **Brandenburg-Prussia** gain power
- France and Spain continue at war until 1659
- In 1650, 20% of Europeans are Protestant (decline from 1600)

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EUROPEAN HISTORY

THE GLOBAL ECONOMY 1600-1800

Mid-1700s rococo style features flowing curves like Baroque, but smaller-scale, less ornate
 Jean-Antoine Watteau (French, 1684-1721) paints elegant, smaller, secular themes
 Literature: Plays and novels examine human nature and morality in changing society
 1605: Miguel de Cervantes (Spanish, 1547-1616) publishes first part of *Don Quixote*, a sympathetic satire of chivalry
 William Shakespeare (English, 1564-1616) dramatizes human nature, English history in plays including *Hamlet* and *Macbeth*
 nature, English Puritan John Milton's *Paradise Lost* explores the sin of pride
 1651: English philosopher Thomas Hobbes's *Leviathan* sees humanity as naturally materialist and selfish, argues that absolutism is necessary to prevent conflict
 1690: English philosopher John Locke's *Two Treatises of Government* argue that humanity is naturally peaceful, call for moderate rights, liberty, and protection of property
 Continued support despite new philosophies and scientific ideas; most Europeans of the period believe in demons; thousands accused of witchcraft are sentenced to death from 1400-1700
 Women targeted as witches due to misogyny, dependency of older single women, women's disproportionate claims to magical powers, suspicions against midwives
 Witch hunts and due to spread of scientific ideas, increasing fear of anarchy, decreasing fear of devil, increasing belief in human responsibility
REPUBLICAN STATES 1550-1700
 In republican states, legislators hold some power over taxation and law but states not necessarily democratic
 England: Despite kings' attempts at Catholicism and absolutism, English radicals protest and maintain strong party as legislators may represent only nobles and wealthy
 monarchy monarchy led by landed gentry
 Elizabeth I (r. 1558-1603) establishes tolerant religious settlement, increases royal bureaucracy and efficiency
 James I (r. 1603-1625, k. James VI of Scotland) unites rule of Scotland and England, believes in divine right of kings, alienating Puritans
 Charles I (r. 1625-1649) and Parliament (led by Puritan John Pym) quarrel over Charles's taxation without Parliament's consent, his refusal to call Parliament, and centralized structure of church governance
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 1649: Victory of Parliament's New Model Army, commonwealth established, leads to Charles I's execution
 1653-1658: Cromwell rules England, enforces Puritan ideas, subdues Ireland and Scotland
 Charles II (r. 1660-1685) given throne in Restoration, as English desire end to Puritan republic
 James II (r. 1685-1688) renews fears of Catholic, absolutist monarch
 1688: Peaceful Glorious Revolution brings moderate monarch William and Mary to England, assuring Protestant rule and Bill of Rights
 1707: Union of Scotland with England and Wales creates United Kingdom
 18th-century Hanoverian monarchs rule with Parliament, dominated by wealthy property owners, but sometimes responsible to public pressure
 British sense of national identity emerges: Protestant, wealthy, loyal to monarchy, sense of rivalry with France
 Political parties emerge: Whigs, Tories vie for House of Commons (lower house of Parliament)
 Northmen: Newly independent northern United Provinces (or Dutch Republic) thrives in 1600s; expands middle class through trade and industry, via growing global economy
 Draining and filling in of land from sea creates fertile soil for increased agricultural production
 Resists authoritarian government; maintains federalist republicanism by wealthy families
 Slight majority of Dutch are Calvinist, but country is known for religious toleration
 Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth: Created by Lublin Union (1569), which unites northeastern Europe under one king; golden age of Poland
 Nobles of the Sejm (the parliament) have customary veto power, which weakens central authority
 Religious toleration as Catholics, Orthodox, Lutherans, Calvinists, Anabaptists, Jews live together
 1648: *Ultranation* points revolt against cultural, religious and economic domination of Polish-Lithuanian nobles; turmoil lasts over a decade
 1605 Dutch artists paint scenes of daily life, still lifes, families eating, drinking, enjoying wealth; emerging middle class can afford to buy and commission paintings
 Rembrandt van Rijn (Dutch, 1606-1669) paints townscapes in rich color, shadow



SCIENTIFIC IDEAS 1500-1700

"Scientific Revolution" actually slow, uneven development in thought and approaches to the study of the universe, in following false leads or experimenting setbacks
 Astronomy: Mathematical formulas developed to describe earth and planetary motion; observation places the Sun rather than Earth at the center of the planets
 Ancient, medieval science (based on Greeks Aristotle and Ptolemy) placed Earth at the center of the universe
 1543: Nicolaus Copernicus (Polish, 1473-1543) publishes argument for heliocentric (sun-centered) universe, based on his own observations
 Tycho Brahe (Danish, 1546-1601) collects observations of planets and stars; his assistant, Johannes Kepler (German, 1571-1630), develops laws of planetary motion
 Galileo Galilei (Italian, 1564-1642) uses telescope to observe sun's rotation, moon's craters, argues that universe follows laws of mathematics
 Isaac Newton (English, 1642-1727) argues that light can be described mathematically (1671), publishes laws of gravity (1687)
 Newton and Gottfried Leibniz (German, 1646-1716) independently develop calculus, which describes motion, surface area, and change in volume via mathematical formulas
 Harvey (English, 1578-1657) explores workings of the human body, including the skeletal and circulatory systems
 Some scientists come into conflict with the Catholic Church for disagreeing with the Bible and emphasizing material world rather than the spiritual world
 1633: Pope proclaims Galileo for promoting Copernican system; however, most scientists view their work as glorifying and understanding God's creation, not as challenge to religion
 Blaise Pascal (French, 1623-1662) attempts to reconcile science with religion
 Scientific reasoning: Scientists and philosophers begin to view the universe as governed by universal laws that can be discovered and tested using rational inquiry and experimentation
 Francis Bacon (English, 1561-1626) uses inductive reasoning (gathering small pieces of information via experiments and drawing larger conclusions from them)
 René Descartes (French, 1596-1650) uses deductive reasoning (beginning with general principles such as "I think, therefore I am," and using reason to derive knowledge from them)
 Newton combines experimentation with theory
 Scientific knowledge spreads through letters, publications, private and public demonstrations: Royal Society of London becomes the most prominent scientific society
 Women prevented from participating in scientific societies as English nobleswoman Margaret Cavendish (1623-1673) as English nobleswoman Margaret Cavendish (1623-1673)
EARLY MODERN THOUGHT & CULTURE
 Reformation leads to fewer monasteries, fewer religious holidays; encourages spread of humanist education and reading, including literacy for women
 Baroque style of art and architecture embraced in Catholic countries; heavily ornamented, monumental, emotional religious art
 Bourgeoisie (sustained noble) and ornamentalism heard in bass continuo (sustained note) and ornamentation heard in Baroque music flourishes c. 1600-1750, distinguished by (1569), which unites northeastern Europe under one king
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ABSOLUTISM 1550-1770

Monarchs throughout Europe establish absolute rule based on claims of divine right, personal divinity, religion increase control over taxation, growing armies, religion
 Smaller princes and noble aristocrats agree to absolutism to minimize warfare and gain land and local authority
 Absolutist rule limited by custom and law, not arbitrary
 France: Monarchs establish rule by divine right, though portions retain the rights to register royal decrees and oversee local administration and taxation
 Louis XIII advisor Richelieu increases royal administration and taxation
 Louis XIV, the "Sun King" (r. 1643-1715), lives at Versailles Palace, leads France into several dynastic wars
 1648-1653: Nobles revolt against royal authority in conflict called the Fronde
 1688: Louis XIV revokes Edict of Nantes
 Louis XV (r. 1715-1774) ineffective, less popular, monarchy no longer considered sacred
 Holy Roman Empire: Austria-based Habsburg family rules Holy Roman Empire through negotiation with German princes; also rules non-Germanic Croatia, Hungary, Bohemia
 Late 17th-century territorial gains from Ottoman Empire add to multiethnic empire
 Prussia: Ambitious Hohenzollern family turns small, disconnected German territories of Brandenburg-Prussia into strong military power with agreement of loyal landowning nobles (Junkers) during 17th and 18th centuries
 Hohenzollern family challenges Habsburgs for dominance over Central Europe
 Russia: Develops into powerful, Orthodox, multiethnic empire
 Cruel Peter I (r. 1689-1725) enforces rule of laws
 1584-1613: Time of Troubles: Many contenders claim throne
 1613: Michael Romanov selected as tsar, establishing new Romanov ruling dynasty
 Serfdom increases due to economic crisis; labor shortages, no representation institutions and few towns to resist
 Peter I the Great (r. 1682-1725) expands Russia; struggles against nobles (boyars); converts Orthodox Church; encourages service to state with Table of Ranks; builds new capital, St. Petersburg, introduces Western ideas, dress, culture
 Sweden: Protestant monarchy plays important role in Thirty Years' War, fights Great Northern War against Russia (1700-1721) under leadership of Charles XII (r. 1697-1718)
 Ottoman Empire: Spans North Africa, Middle East, Balkans; ethnically, religiously diverse territories become difficult to rule
 Governed through millet (recognized religious communities) and hereditary nobility forms
 Sultan heads Islamic theocracy but tolerates other religions
 1571: *Wedgitt*, powerful Spanish Philip II (r. 1556-1598) defeats King John III Sobieski of Poland prevents Ottoman Empire from capturing Habsburg capital, Vienna
 Ottoman Empire suffers long decline due to military defeats, renegotiations of rule with local elites, less vigorous industry and trade compared to Western Europe, isolation from European military and scientific advances

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THE ENLIGHTENMENT 1700-1800

18th-century intellectual and philosophical movement with origins in scientific ideas, Renaissance, print culture

Philosophers share ideas in woman-led salons
• 1751: First volume of the *Encyclopédie* by Denis Diderot and others shares knowledge of science, crafts, ideas
• 1781: Immanuel Kant's *Critique of Pure Reason* promotes rational inquiry

Philosophers criticize religious institutions, promote religious toleration, themselves range from Christians to atheists
• 1696: John Toland (English, 1670-1722) sets forth deist outlook of God as divine watchmaker
• 1748: David Hume (Scottish, 1711-1776) claims miracle cannot be proven in *An Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding*
• 1759: Voltaire (French, 1694-1778) criticizes Catholicism in *Candide*

Theorists desire government reform but disagree over best form of government
• 1748: Charles de Montesquieu (French, 1689-1755) promotes constitutional limits on monarchs in *The Spirit of the Laws*
• 1762: Jean-Jacques Rousseau (Swiss-French, 1712-1778) promotes democracy, personal freedom under the law in *The Social Contract*

Philosophers seek universal standards of justice, uniform law, but few promote extending equal rights to women
• 1763: Voltaire defends persecuted French Protestants
• 1764: Cesare Beccaria (Italian, 1738-1794) espouses justice, girls' rights in *On Crimes and Punishments*
• 1792: Mary Wollstonecraft (English, 1759-1797) argues for women's rights in *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman*

Enlightenment thinkers view mankind as changeable, not locked into social categories
• 1690: John Locke (English, 1632-1704) calls the mind a blank slate in *An Essay Concerning Human Understanding*
• 1762: Rousseau suggests in *Emile* that men can be molded with education, women should be subordinate to men

Enlightened economists oppose mercantilism
• 1755: Rousseau blames world's problems on uneven property distribution in *Discourse on the Origin of Inequality*
• 1776: Adam Smith (Scottish, 1723-1790) promotes free markets, specialization of labor in *The Wealth of Nations*

Enlightenment influences enlightened absolutism, is blamed for causing French Revolution (right)

Absolute rulers adopt some Enlightenment ideas, correspond with Enlightenment philosophers, however rulers do not fundamentally change absolutist rule
Rational reforms strengthen state and military power but do not greatly improve lives of subjects

Schools for nobles, printing presses, charities nobility's rights, but also imprison censors, maintain censorship and serfdom
• 1773-1775: Pugachev Rebellion of peasants suppressed
• Russian westward expansion continues

Austria: Maria-Theresa (r. 1740-1780) works to end mistreatment of peasants
• 1781: Joseph II (r. 1765-1790), co-rulers with Maria-Theresa
• 1765-1780) abolishes serfdom, promotes religious toleration

Prussia: Frederick II "the Great" (r. 1740-1786) supports arts and education, reforms judicial, reforms justice system, improves agriculture, writes law code
• Tax burden still falls on peasants and townspeople
• 1772, 1793, 1795: In three steps, Russia, Austria, Prussia partition Poland-Lithuania among themselves until it is no longer an independent nation

Reform undertaken by Polish counterrevolutionaries, making partitions by powerful neighbors possible
18th-century nations seek balance of power: if one grows too strong, others unite in war and diplomacy to limit it

War & Colonies 1600-1789
Spanish empire: South America (except Portuguese Brazil), Central America, southern North America, Caribbean islands
French empire: Quebec, Louisiana, Caribbean, Ohio and Mississippi River valleys, Indian territories, Caribbean islands
Dutch empire: South Africa, Indonesia, territories in South America and India
British empire: North American east coast, India, Caribbean

British, French, Spanish, Dutch battle over global economy, notably grow to defend colonial empires, with Britain's particularly strong

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SOCIAL CLASSES & FAMILIES 1600-1789

Social classes given by birth, sometimes called estates; define legal rights and privileges

Nobles: Dominate political life, but increasing wealth of non-nobles causes anxiety
• Nobles own large estates, are exempt from taxes
• Large nobility in Poland, Russia, Hungary, and Spain, small nobility in Britain
• Tension grows between old nobility, newly ennobled families
• Nobles try to hold onto traditional privileges

Clergy: Hold legal privileges but are divided between wealthy bishops and impoverished village priests and ministers
Urban middle classes: Artisans, merchants, manufacturers
• Some members of middle class acquire sizable fortunes
• Middle classes resent persisting privileges of nobility
• Social life of cities thrives in cafes, theaters, private clubs

Peasants: Make up majority of European population
• Russia 90% peasants; Prussia, France 75%; Britain very few peasants own large estates, some peasants own land, others work on large estates for wages and food
• Landowners use legal measures to prevent poor peasants from hunting, chopping down trees, gathering wood on their property
• Eastern European peasants live in worse conditions, often as serfs, under noble authority

Urban and rural poor: Struggle to survive despite starvation, disease, social control
• Many turn to begging, smuggling, prostitution, crime
• Towns imprison beggars, increase punishments for crimes
• Bands of thieves threaten travelers, raiders on highways
• Unwanted children are increasingly left at founding homes, where many die quickly

Lower: Required to live in separate communities called ghettos; have few rights, experience legal discrimination based on their religion, live mostly in poverty
Gender difference continues to determine social lives of men and women, regardless of class, from time of birth, generally more limited for women

Families, not individuals, are the primary economic unit
• Family members work together in agriculture, artisanal crafts, small industries to provide for each other
• Households in western Europe include married couple, children, servants
• Older children move away, establish their own households after marriage

Households in eastern Europe include several generations under one roof, children marry young, stay with parents after marriage
Population explosion across Europe in 1700s: less devastating warfare, more children, better nourishment, fewer epidemics
Agricultural revolution in western Europe in 1700s: new crops, enclosure of open fields, commercialization of agriculture increase food production and distribution

British industrializes first (late 1700s) due to free trade, consumer demand, social mobility
Rising demand for convenient, inexpensive consumer goods (furniture, clothing, householders) prompts industrial innovation
Wealthy willing to risk money, or capital, to start an industry
Government laws protect and promote industry, trade, money from global economy invested in manufacturing in Europe

18th-century nations seek balance of power: if one grows too strong, others unite in war and diplomacy to limit it

War & Colonies 1600-1789
Spanish empire: South America (except Portuguese Brazil), Central America, southern North America, Caribbean islands
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THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

Unrest stems from population increase, famine, popular Enlightenment ideas that promote democracy and lower privilege of monarchy's financial crisis, and increasing view that the parlements and the public

1787-1788: Government's attempts at reform fail
1789: King Louis XVI (r. 1774-1792) opens meeting of Estates-General to resolve financial problems (Estates-General is a meeting of three estates—clergy, nobles, and all others)
• 1789: Priest Emmanuel-Joseph Sieyès says the Third Estate (non-clergy, non-nobles) is the true French nation and should have political power
• Estates-General further than expected, renames itself National Assembly, turns absolute monarchy into constitutional monarchy (king answerable to an elected legislature), abolishes noble privilege

Parisians storm Bastille (old prison seen as symbol of injustice)
• Women of Paris force king to come to Paris from Versailles
1791: Louis XVI tries to flee France, denounces Revolution
1792: France becomes a republic, promoting "liberty, equality, and fraternity," but women lack right to vote or participate
• Government creates new calendar, metric system
• Republic takes control of Catholic Church, move is divisive
• Sans-culottes ("those wearing long pants") and tricorne (red, white, blue) flag symbolize republican support

1792: France wars against antirevolution European powers
• War continues sporadically for 23 years, spreading nationalism, democracy, and suffering across the continent
1793-1794: Reign of Terror: Government in hands of a few radicals (Jacobins) led by Maximilien Robespierre
• Aristocrats and some peasants start counterrevolution
• Federalists want decentralized revolution, crushed by Jacobins
• Over 20,000 people guillotined, including King Louis XVI and wife, Marie-Antoinette

1794: Robespierre's regime falls, replaced by unstable government called the Directory (lasts until 1799)
General Napoleon Bonaparte takes control of French government in 1799, declares himself emperor in 1804
Napoleon brings domestic order to France
• 1801: Makes peace with Pope in the Concordat
• 1804: Napoleonic Code reforms, codifies French law, promotes traditional ideas about family and women
• Napoleon uses plebiscite (yes or no vote) to gain popular approval of himself and his policies
• Strengthens centralized administration, social hierarchy based on service to the state rather than noble birth
• Censorship, arrest for those who disagree

Europe in almost constant war during Napoleon's reign
• Napoleon a genius at military organization, strategy
• 1805: British confirm naval superiority at Battle of Trafalgar
• 1805: France defeats Austria and Russia at Austerlitz
• 1806: Napoleon blockades British trade with rest of Europe
• 1806: Holy Roman Empire dissolves
• 1808: Spanish resist French invasion
• 1812: French invade Russia
• 1815: Coalition of Austrian, British, Prussian, and Russian forces defeat Napoleon at Waterloo

French army spreads ideas about democracy, stirs nationalist sentiment throughout Europe
1814-1815: Congress of Vienna establishes a conservative order in Europe
Austrian Chancellor Klemens von Metternich dominates meeting of major European powers
• Pre-Napoleonic national boundaries restored
• Legitimate Bourbon monarchy restored to France
• England, Austria, Prussia, Russia, France form the Concert of Europe
• Agreement to maintain a balance of power under which no nation can become too strong
• Agreement to squash revolutions, maintain order

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SPARKCHARTS™

Cultural trends of neoclassicism and romanticism emerge during French Revolution and Napoleonic era

Neoclassicism: Admiration for ancient Greek and Roman culture, architecture

- **Painting:** Geometric lines, large spaces, often portraying a moral theme
 - 1789: Jacques-Louis David's *Lictors Bringing to Brutus the Bodies of His Sons* illustrates republican virtue
- **Music** (c. 1750-1820) Court patronage, first public concerts, precise melodies, symmetrical, orderly but complex
 - 1786: Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (Austrian, 1756-1791) composes *The Marriage of Figaro*

Romanticism: Belief that the artist creates art from within, not necessarily concerned with pursuing truth, characterized by admiration of Gothic architecture, questioning of value of reason, belief that world is mysterious

- **Painting:** Depicts power of nature, storms, internal turmoil
 - 1818-1819: Théodore Géricault (French, 1791-1824) portrays human tragedy in *The Raft of the Medusa*
 - John Constable (English, 1776-1837) paints clouds, landscapes, rural scenes, as in *The Haywain*
- **Literature:** Emphasis on imagination, interior character development, rebellion against Enlightenment thought
 - 1798: Samuel Taylor Coleridge (English, 1772-1834) and William Wordsworth (English, 1770-1850) explore the development of the poet in *Lyrical Ballads*
 - German *Sturm und Drang* ("storm and stress") movement includes Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (*Sorrows of Young Werther*, 1774; *Faust Part I*, 1808)
 - Lord Byron (English, 1788-1824) writes rebellious and revolutionary poetry
 - 1831: Stendhal (French, 1783-1842) depicts antihero's journey through love, ambition in *The Red and the Black*
- **Music:** Belief that music should evoke an emotional response
 - Ludwig van Beethoven (German, 1770-1827) bridges classicism and romanticism
- 1738: English clergyman John Wesley founds **Methodism**, religious faith to come from within oneself, not from books, priests or tradition
- 1802: François-René de Chateaubriand (French, 1768-1848) encourages post-revolutionary return to Catholicism in *Genius of Christianity*

19TH-CENTURY POLITICAL IDEAS

Conservatism: Belief that stability should be maintained through alliance of hereditary monarchy, landed aristocracy, established church

- 1790: Edmund Burke (English, 1729-1797) cautions against overthrowing national traditions in *Reflections on the Revolution in France*
- Joseph de Maistre (French, 1753-1821) believes social order stems from Church, blames Voltaire for French Revolution

Nationalism: Belief that the political boundaries of countries should coincide with the ethnicity of their inhabitants (for instance, a single Italian state for all Italian people) so each nation has its own ethnic identity

- Nationalist ideal encourages some ethnic groups to try to create their own nations through revolution, unification
- Johann Herder (German, 1744-1803) encourages study of folk culture; believes each nation has its own spirit
- G. W. F. Hegel (German, 1770-1831) promotes idea of strong state leading its people; believes ideas evolve through conflict with each other
- Nationalism often becomes aggressive, militaristic

Liberalism: Belief in free press, expansion of electoral franchise, legal equality, religious toleration, unregulated economy

- Not necessarily democratic; liberals fear revolution by masses
- Associated with the **middle class**
- 1859: John Stuart Mill (English, 1806-1873) promotes freedom of conscience in *On Liberty*

Classical economics: Promotion of free enterprise and capitalism regulated by the market, not the government (*laissez-faire*); inspired by Enlightenment economist Adam Smith

- Jeremy Bentham (English, 1748-1832) promotes **utilitarianism**, belief that law and society should be organized to bring the most happiness to the greatest number of people
- 1798: Thomas Malthus (English, 1766-1834) predicts that population growth will outstrip agricultural production
- 1817: David Ricardo (English, 1772-1823) believes "iron law of wages" means wages will always stay low

Socialism: Desire for equal distribution of money, property

- Utopian socialists Henri de Saint-Simon (French, 1760-1825), Robert Owen (English, 1771-1858), Charles Fourier (French, 1772-1837) and Etienne Cabet (French, 1788-1856) advocate ideal communities based on equality, freedom

Marsdism: Revolutionary branch of socialism; claims overthrow of capitalism inevitable; urges workers in all countries to unite

- 1848: German philosophers Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels publish *The Communist Manifesto*

Anarchism: Belief that society works best without government

- 1840: Pierre-Joseph Proudhon (French, 1809-1865) declares that all property is theft
- Russian activists Mikhail Bakunin (1814-1876) and Peter Kropotkin (1842-1921) promote anarchism
- 1880s-1890s Some anarchists use violent terrorism to assassinate government leaders

Increasing prominence of merchants, bankers, lawyers, doctors, clerks, shopkeepers, etc. known collectively as the **middle class** or **bourgeoisie**

- **Social mobility** (moving up and down from one class to another) both an ambition and a source of anxiety
- Size and influence of bourgeoisie varies by country: larger and more powerful in western Europe than in eastern Europe and the Balkans; only 2% of population in Russia
- Earn money through **work** but not manual labor
- **Not noble**, but would like to have privileges and political power; often support liberalism
- Desire for comfort, consumer goods to be enjoyed in **privacy**
- Emphasis on **family**: education, religion, advantageous marriages for children
- Belief in appropriate roles, or **spheres**, for men and women
 - Men work, earn money, deal with the outside world, provide food and shelter for family, women raise children, maintain the home, provide moral guidance for family
 - Poorer women, however, must work and earn wages to survive, often work as domestics for the middle class
- Long-reigning Queen Victoria (r. 1837-1901) embodies British middle-class values

WAR & REVOLUTION 1815-1890

1815-1848: Several revolutions challenge Concert of Europe

- 1821: Greece revolts against Ottomans, independent in 1830
- 1804-1824: Latin American colonies overthrow Spanish, Portuguese, and French rule
- 1820: Liberal revolts in Spain and Portugal
- 1825: Russia sees failed **Decembrist Revolution** against tsar conservative Tsar Nicholas I
- 1830: Belgium becomes independent of Netherlands
- 1830: Serbia wins autonomy from Ottoman Empire
- 1830-1831: Polish uprising against Russian rule suppressed

1848 **Revolutions:** in France, Austria, German states, and Italian states, have quick results but ultimately are crushed

- Students, urban workers, middle-class liberals participate
- Revolutionaries have **different goals**, which are not always compatible: national unification (German, Italian states); national independence (Hungarians, Czechs in Austria); social change, liberalization of law
- Counterrevolutionary armies defeat divided revolutionaries

Armies modernize: conscription, rifles, rapid mobilization

1853-1856: **Crimean War:** France, Britain fear Russian strength, join Ottoman Empire to defeat Russia, Concert of Europe broken

Italian unification

- Secret republican society (**Carbonari**) plots unification
- Giuseppe Mazzini and Giuseppe Garibaldi promote romanticized republican nationalism
- 1859-1860: Prime minister of Piedmont-Sardinia Camillo Cavour uses arms, diplomacy, Garibaldi's army to create Kingdom of Italy under King Victor Emmanuel II
- Italy adds Venetia (1866) and Papal states (1870) to kingdom

German unification

- 1815-1848: Inspired by Johann Herder, German student clubs agitate for German unification
- 1834: Zollverein (free trade union) draws German states closer
- 1848-1849: Frankfurt Parliament tries to unite German states; disagreement over whether Austria or Prussia should dominate unified Germany; Prussian King Frederick William IV rejects plan for liberal, constitutional unified Germany
- Prussian prime minister Otto von Bismarck works to unify German states through "iron and blood", conservative rather than liberal aim
- Prussia fights three wars to gain military, diplomatic power: defeats Denmark (1864), Austria (1866), France (1870-1871)
- 1871: German Empire declared under Emperor William I

French revolutions

- 1830: Conservative Bourbon king overthrown in favor of constitutional monarchy under Orleanist King Louis-Philippe
- 1848: Revolution establishes **Second Republic**
- 1851: President Louis-Napoleon Bonaparte overthrows republic, becomes emperor Napoleon III
- 1860s: Napoleon III allows liberal reforms
- 1870: Napoleon III overthrown after defeat against Prussia; **Third Republic** declared
- 1871: **Paris Commune:** Leftist revolt against French government crushed
- 1889: General Boulanger threatens to overthrow republic

INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION

Industrialization occurs at different times, at different paces, usually a long, slow process with the exception of:

- Germany: industrializes quickly after unification (1871)
- Russia: industrializes slowly at first, but rapidly in 1930s

Rural, non-mechanized production still very important

- **Small factories** bring workers under one roof, constant supervision
- Often long hours, unsafe conditions, low wages
- Entire families often work together in factories, with women and children paid less than men
- Single female industrial workers face poverty, exploitation

Decline in wages for skilled workers (glassblowers, tailors, furniture makers, etc.) as machines allow semiskilled and unskilled workers to do the same job

Workers (or proletariat) form unions, go on strike, bargain for better pay, working conditions; often influenced by **socialism**

1840s-1870s: **Railway boom** moves raw materials to factories and finished products to markets

Forests cut down; coal mining accelerated to power factories

Urbanization: Increasing percentage of population lives in cities

- Poor living quarters, lack of sewer systems make cities unhealthy
- Cities annex suburban areas as they grow
- **Urban planners** build wide streets, sewers to improve city life

Second Industrial Revolution (late 1800s) brings expansion of steel, heavy industry, chemical industry

1881: First public electric plant opens, in Britain

THE AGE OF REFORM

1833: **Slavery abolished** in British colonies; Portuguese, Swedish, Danish, French, Dutch colonies follow 1836-1863

British reformers call for greater **participation in government**, conservative governments permit reforms mainly to keep peace

- 1819: Demonstrators for Parliamentary reform massacred at "**Peterloo**"
- 1829: Catholics allowed to be elected to Parliament
- 1832: **First Reform Bill** expands right to vote, but voting is still based on property
- 1846: **Corn Laws** (tariffs favoring wealthy landowners) repealed
- Peaceful, working-class **Chartist** movement calls for democratization, rejected by Parliament in 1839 and 1842
- 1867: **Second Reform Bill** expands franchise further
- 1884: **Third Reform Bill** gives vote to most male farm workers

1861: Tsar Alexander II abolishes **serfdom** in Russia, former serfs owe payments for their freedom

Censorship relaxes in some nations

- 1881: France establishes freedom of the press

National governments expand **primary education**

- 1870: British government takes over elementary schools
- 1880s: France makes education free, obligatory, nonreligious

Women's movements argue for female access to education, professional work, electoral franchise

- Women less educated, barred from owning property, subjected to husband's authority, change occurs slowly in late 1800s
- 1869: British thinkers John Stuart Mill and Harriet Taylor argue for women's freedom in *The Subjection of Women*
- British activists Millicent Fawcett (1847-1929) and Emmeline Pankhurst (1858-1928) lead branches of the **women's suffrage** movement, women receive the vote in 1918
- Women's movements outside of Britain much less active

Jews given citizenship and nearly equal social status at different times in different countries throughout the 19th century

- States provide a degree of **workers' protection** against unemployment, injury, poor working conditions, long working hours
- 1883: Germany passes **Sickness Insurance Law**
- Britain's new **Labour Party** (founded 1900) accepts government responsibility to reform
- First laws imposing **limits on working hours** in France aimed at protecting women and children

International agreements try to alleviate wartime suffering

- 1864: First **Geneva Convention** protects wounded soldiers
- 1899, 1907: International conferences held at The Hague, Netherlands, attempt to limit warfare

1870s-1910s: Britain divided over question of **Irish Home Rule**

Late 1800s: Transportation, overcrowding, hope for better life encourage record emigration from Europe, despite reforms

ART & CULTURE 1815-1914

Photography: Allows rapid, easy production and reproduction of images

- 1839: **Louis Daguerre** publicizes the daguerreotype, the first form of photography
- 1890s: **Half-tone printing** makes it easy for newspapers, books to publish photographs

Realism: Realistic portrayal of the world in literature, painting

- Émile Zola (French, 1840-1902) writes novels including *Nana*, about a prostitute, and *Germinal*, about a miners' strike
- Henrik Ibsen (Norwegian, 1828-1906) incorporates psychological, realistic drama in plays such as *A Doll's House* (1879)
- Playwright George Bernard Shaw (Irish, 1856-1950) causes riots with social critiques
- 1849: **Gustavo Courbet** (French, 1819-1877) paints bored funeral-goers in *Burial at Ornans*
- 1857: Jean-François Millet (French, 1814-1875) portrays peasants at work in *The Gleaners*

Impressionism: Painting with small strokes of color, painting outdoors, to explore modern life and leisure activities

- 1865: **Edouard Manet** (France) exhibits shocking nude *Olympia*
- 1890-1891: **Claude Monet** (France) paints several paintings of haystacks in different seasons, types of light

Expressionism: Use of bold colors and odd juxtapositions to elicit emotional responses, exemplified in *The Scream* (1893) by Edvard Munch (Norwegian, 1863-1944)

Cubism: Pablo Picasso (Spanish, 1881-1973) pioneers use of geometric forms in *Les Femmes d'Alger* (1907)

Music: Russian composer Igor Stravinsky's ballet *Rite of Spring* (1913) debuts in France, triggering rationality, convention

1851-1900: **Universal exhibitions** in London, Paris impress tourists with displays of national industry, culture, imperial possessions

Writer: Rachel Chrostil
Designer: Dan O'Williams
Illustrator: Alan Daniels
Series Editor: Matt Blanchard

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Innovations in transportation facilitate travel for work and leisure

- 1830: First passenger railway opens, in Britain
- 1863: London underground railway opens
- 1880s-1890s: Bicycles become popular and liberating mode of transportation, especially for women
- 1880s: German engineers Carl Benz and Gottlieb Daimler build first automobile

Faster communication improves access to news, culture

- Cheap printing processes, higher literacy, and liberal press laws make newspapers widely accessible
- 1876: American Alexander Graham Bell invents the telephone
- 1890s: Italian Guglielmo Marconi sends radio communication
- 1895: First silent films, in France, depict modern life in motion

MULTIETHNIC STATES

Austria: Agrees to give Magyar (Hungarian) minority control over its own interior government; empire renamed Austria-Hungary

- Slavic minorities (Czechs, Serbs, Croats, Slovenes) within Austria-Hungary also demand their own control

Ottoman Empire: Splits apart despite efforts for reform

- Independence/autonomy of Greece (1830), Serbia (1830), Romania (1862), Bulgaria (1878), Montenegro (1878), Albania (1913)
- 1839-1876: **Tanzimat (reorganization):** Economic liberalization, equality for Muslims, Jews, Christians; difficult to put in practice
- 1908: Young Turks, a group of reformist officers attempt modernization, become radically nationalist
- 1915: Turkish genocide of Armenians during World War I

Russia: Helps Balkan states win independence in 1878, gains more territory for itself south and east in Russo-Turkish War

- 1878: Berlin Congress: Germany tries to limit Russian land gains
- Russification: Policy attempt to make non-Russians speak Russian, adopt Russian culture, religion

Balkan states: Fight each other for more territory, majority of population is rural, poor, illiterate

- 1908: Austria-Hungary annexes Bosnia-Herzegovina, formerly part of the Ottoman Empire, causing tensions with Serbia
- 1912: First Balkan War: Balkan states (Bulgaria, Serbia, Greece, Montenegro) ally successfully against Ottoman Empire
- 1913: Second Balkan War: Serbia, Greece, others defeat Bulgaria, angered by its acquisitions during First Balkan War
- Serbs living in Austria-Hungary want to join Serbia

19TH-CENTURY CHRISTIANITY

States more tolerant of minority Christian faiths during 1800s

States and churches become separate

- 1870s: Cultural struggle against Catholic Church in Germany
- 1905: French state no longer governs religion

Scholars begin to study the Bible as historical text, not literal truth

Education secularized as fewer students taught by Church

Pope loses temporal power in Italian unification but gains spiritual authority with 1870 decree of **papal infallibility** on faith, morals

Women more likely than men to practice their religion

IMPERIALISM 1800-1914

European nations gain territory or domination in Asia and Africa through piece-by-piece conquest

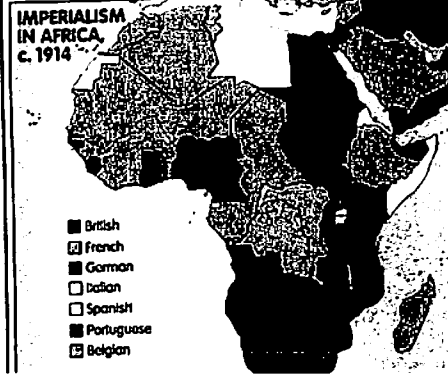
- 1700s-1800s: Britain slowly acquires India
- 1830: France conquers Algeria
- 1857: **Sanny mutiny:** Indian soldiers revolt against British
- 1869: Suez Canal connects Mediterranean Sea, Indian Ocean
- 1870s-1880s: Britain controls much of Africa
- 1898: British, French armies meet in a standoff at Fashoda, Sudan, war averted when French back down
- 1899-1902: **Boer War:** British defeat Boers (farmers of Dutch descent) in South Africa
- 1900: **Boxer Rebellion:** Chinese revolt against European presence; China remains independent, but European powers carve it into different spheres of influence

Reasons for imperialism:

- Economic:** Colonies provide new markets, raw materials; colonies are rarely profitable, however
- Religious:** Christian missionaries convert indigenous peoples
- Nationalistic:** New territories bring glory to the nation; empire becomes part of national identity
- Racial:** European powers view indigenous peoples as inferior, in need of civilization

Empires inspire European cult of masculinity celebrating ruggedness, bravery, the outdoors; Boy Scouts founded in Britain to train young men to fulfill this ideal

IMPERIALISM IN AFRICA c. 1914



ALLIANCES 1873-1914

- 1873: Germany, Austria, Russia form **Three Emperors League**
- 1878: Berlin Congress puts Russia at odds with Germany, Austria
- 1879: Germany and Austria form **Dual Alliance**
- 1882: Italy joins Germany and Austria in **Triple Alliance**
- 1890: German King William II dismisses Bismarck, architect of peace and alliances
- 1894: France and Russia agree to defend each other, facing Germany with possibility of two-front war
- 1890s-1900s: German and British naval arms race
- 1904: Britain and France sign agreements
- 1907: Britain and Russia sign agreements

SCIENTIFIC REASON & IRRATIONALITY 1815-1914

Scientists make great discoveries in the 1800s, but these are often applied to serve irrational, hostile purposes

Positivism: Belief that world is improving through science, most associated with French philosopher Auguste Comte (1798-1857)

1859: Charles Darwin's (English, 1809-1882) *On the Origin of Species* argues that organisms fittest for a given environment survive

Social Darwinism: Modification of Darwin's theory to belief that individuals, societies, nations become dominant through struggle to be the fittest, argument against helping poor or weak

Scientific racism: Belief that races have biological, intellectual, moral characteristics that make white races superior to others, race also defined by nationality (e.g. French race vs German race)

- 1899: Englishman H. S. Chamberlain's *Foundations of the 19th Century* advocates racial purity

Anti-Semitism: Belief that Jewish people are inferior due to race, not just religion (change from previous prejudice)

- 1894-1899: **Dreyfus Affair:** French Jewish officer Alfred Dreyfus wrongly jailed for treason, legal battle for retrial divides society
- 1896: Austro-Hungarian Theodor Herzl publishes *The Jewish State*, launching Zionist movement for separate Jewish nation
- 1905: Pogroms (violent attacks on Russian Jews) intensify

German philosopher Friedrich Nietzsche (1844-1900) praises irrationality, criticizes morality and scientists, awaits heroic Overman

Austrian theorist Sigmund Freud (1856-1939) probes dreams, childhood, unconscious through **psychoanalysis**

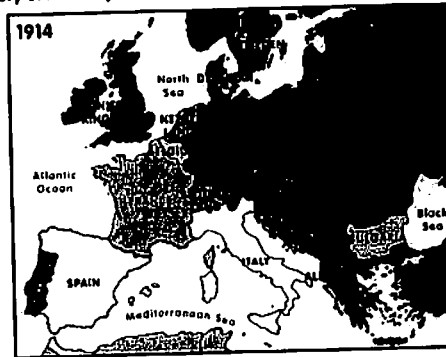
Many male scientists believe that new ideas about evolution and psychology confirm that women are inferior, irrational, domestic

Women often still excluded from scientific discussion

1890s-1900s: Scientists Pierre Curie (French) and Marie Curie (Polish-French) discover radioactivity and x-rays

1900s: German physicist Max Planck describes quantum theory

1905: German physicist Albert Einstein publishes special theory of relativity



THE GREAT WAR 1914-1918

Assassination of Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand by Serbian nationalists in 1914 triggers war between Serbia and Austria-Hungary, escalates to the **Great War (World War I)**

War spreads rapidly due to aggressive nationalism, complicated alliance system, German desire to avoid strategic encirclement:

- Austria-Hungary, Germany, Ottoman Empire against
- Russia (Serbian supporter), France, Britain

Western Front: French and British soldiers face Germans in unmovable line across northern France

- 1914: Germany invades France through Belgium, following Schlieffen Plan, German attempt at quick victory fails
- Fighting settles into muddy, demoralizing trench warfare
- 1916: Battles at Verdun and the Somme but no decisive victories

Eastern Front: Germans and Austro-Hungarians fight Russians in moving war, devastating countryside

Balkans: British invasion of Ottoman Empire repelled at Gallipoli

War technology: Gas, machine guns, barbed wire, artillery, submarines, airplanes; both sides use propaganda, industry, workers (including women) to bolster war effort, mobilize home front

1917: Russia withdraws from war after losing ground and undergoing Russian Revolution, United States joins side of France and Britain, angered by Germany's unrestricted submarine warfare

1918: Germany admits defeat due to domestic upheaval, dwindling supplies; war leaves Europe economically ruined, disillusioned

Treaty of Versailles fails to resolve nationalist and ethnic problems

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION & USSR

1904-1905: Japan defeats Russia in Russo-Japanese War

- First modern victory of Asian country over European power
- Major Japanese naval victory at Tsushima Straits

1905 Revolution: Promises to reform absolutist government makes no lasting changes

- Russians upset at loss to Japan
- Workers and peasants hungry, paid low wages
- Bloody Sunday:** Soldiers shoot peaceful demonstrators
- Strikes, protests threaten revolution
- Tsar Nicholas II agrees to reforms in **October Manifesto**, new legislative assembly (**Duma**) proves powerless
- Attempts at agricultural reform are slow

February Revolution (1917): Overthrows tsar, installs made provisional government under Aleksandr Kerensky

- World War I going poorly for Russia; food shortages rampant
- Nicholas II seen as inept, swayed by fraud Grigory Rasputin
- Provisional government stays in war

October Revolution (1917): Sees Communist Bolsheviks overthrow provisional government

- Bolsheviks ("majority") actually minority party
- Bolsheviks promote Marxist revolution led by a small guard party, state control of property, peasants, not voters, key to success
- Germany sends exiled Bolshevik leader V. I. Lenin to Russia
- Russian workers form organizations called soviets (councils) who initiate October Revolution
- 1918: **Treaty of Brest-Litovsk:** Bolshevik peace with Germany

Civil War (1918-1920): Pits Reds (Bolshevik Communists) against Whites (tsar's supporters)

- U.S., Britain, France, Canada send soldiers against Reds
- Bolshevik Leon Trotsky organizes Red victory

1921: New Economic Policy (NEP) allows some private property

1922: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) founded

1924: Lenin dies with no clear successor

1927: Joseph Stalin emerges as brutal new Bolshevik leader

- End of NEP: Five-Year Plans focus on building heavy industry
- Forced farm collectivization creates famine, targets wealthy peasants
- Stalin's rivals exiled, put through rigged show trials, imprisoned; millions suspected of opposition killed or sent to Siberia
- Women allowed to become political, economic leader bear family responsibilities

INTERWAR POLITICS

Post-World War I treaties leave problems unsettled

- Four empires collapse: German, Austro-Hungarian, Ottoman; new countries established from old empires: Hungary, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland
- Creation of Yugoslavia combines Serbia with former Hungarian territories of Croatia, Slovenia, and others
- Border wars continue in eastern Europe
- New countries supposedly created along ethnic lines many contain discontented ethnic minorities
- Eastern European countries try to modernize, educate, but are hampered by political division
- 1920s-1930s: Poland, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Romania try dictatorships; Czechoslovakia remains democratic

Economic problems make capitalism appear weak

- Industry, productivity, and consumption down due to
- 1923: France occupies Ruhr region of Germany demanding reparations payments; causes rampant inflation
- 1929: Great Depression begins

League of Nations: International organization meant to prevent future war

- Given no military power to enforce decisions
- Germany initially not allowed to participate
- 1922: Germany and USSR meet at Rapallo, make economic and strategic agreements
- 1925: **Locarno Agreements:** Spirit of reconciliation between Germany, Britain, France; all want fresh start
- 1928: **Kellogg-Briand Pact:** European powers, Japan, U.S. renounce war

France: Conservatism in 1920s, political instability in 1930s

- 1934: Right-wing anti-parliamentary riots
- 1936: Leftist Popular Front government under Léon Blum gives first paid vacations

Britain: Class tension and troubled victory

- 1916: Irish nationalist uprising
- 1921: Creation of Irish Free State leads to two-year civil war
- 1924: First Labour Party government forms
- 1926: Two-week general strike fails
- 1931: **National Government,** a coalition of parties deal with economic depression

FASCISM

Fascism encompasses anti-democratic, anti-communist, anti-parliamentary, nationalistic political movement

- Use propaganda, rallies, intimidation, beatings, propaganda to gain power and popular support
- Cult of personality around charismatic leader
- Promise better times, national glory
- Blame outsider groups for problems
- Encourage traditional roles for women, family led by men
- Nazism (National Socialism):** German variant of fascism

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1922: Mussolini takes power after fascist march on Rome
1929: Vatican and Italy make peace in Lateran Accord
1935: Italy invades Ethiopia; France, Britain do not act
Germany: Adolf Hitler leads Nazi Party into power
1919: Weimar Republic is liberal but weak
1925: Hitler's *Mein Kampf* (My Struggle) outlines Nazi plans
1933: Hitler becomes chancellor
S.S. (protective force) police surveillance expands
1935: Nuremberg Laws revoke Jewish citizenship
1938: Kristallnacht: Nazis destroy Jewish stores, synagogues
Spain: Fascist Francisco Franco conquers Spain
1936-1939: Spanish Civil War between fascists and republicans (supported by Communists), USSR aids republicans; Germany and Italy aid fascists; Britain, France remain neutral
 France and Britain hope appeasement will avoid another war despite fascist aggression; believe Hitler's goals to be limited

WORLD WAR II 1939-1945

Germany acquires territory, claims right to Germanic ethnic lands
1935: Hitler rearms, rejecting Treaty of Versailles
1938: Anschluss ("connection") Germany incorporates Austria
1938: Munich Conference: Britain, France allow German occupation of part of Czechoslovakia, hope to prevent war
1939: Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact: Surprise Germany-USSR alliance
1939: Germany invades Poland; USSR invades Poland soon afterward, beginning World War II in Europe
1939: Britain and France declare war on Germany but do not fight immediately, so-called Phony War
1940: Germany invades Norway, Denmark; USSR invades Finland
1940: Germany invades France through Low Countries
 France falls quickly, is split in two parts: northern occupied zone, southern unoccupied zone under Vichy government
 Vichy government collaborates with Germans, sends Jews to concentration camps
1940: Battle of Britain: Germany bombs U.K. but does not invade
1941: Germany invades Greece, Yugoslavia
 German allies include Italy, Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Japan
1941: Germany breaks pact with USSR, invades by surprise
 Fighting especially brutal as Germany tries to kill, capture or force out Slavic people to make room for Germans
 Resistance movements in occupied countries hampered by supply shortages, internal rivalry, German retaliation against civilians; most successful in Yugoslavia under Communist Josip Tito
Holocaust: Nazis kill millions of Jews in concentration camps and in mass slaughter; Nazis aim to exterminate all Jews
 Nazis also target gays, Romanies (Gypsies), Slavs, dissenters
 Many occupied nations help Germany gather Jews to be killed
 Concentration camps at Auschwitz, Dachau, Bergen-Belsen
1941: Japan bombs Pearl Harbor, Hawaii; U.S. enters war
 Allied leaders: U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt, U.K. Prime Minister Winston Churchill, unequal partner French General Charles de Gaulle work uneasily with USSR's Stalin

1942: Allies (U.K., U.S.) land in North Africa, Italy
1943: Mussolini falls in Italy
1942-1943: Russians win Battle of Stalingrad; Germans retreat
1943: Allies begin strategic bombing of Germany
1944: D-Day: Allies invade France via Normandy beaches; Germans retreat east
1945: Germany surrenders after Soviet army captures Berlin; Japan surrenders after U.S. drops two atomic bombs
 Casualties of war: Cities leveled, millions killed, millions of displaced people seek new homes, new fear of atomic war



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COLD WAR IN EUROPE

Cold War between U.S. and USSR creates "iron curtain" between Eastern, Western Europe, heightens fear of nuclear war but does not lead to combat in Europe
 J.S. policy of containment aims to stop spread of communism; USSR wants buffer states to protect against invasion
1945: United Nations founded to settle international problems and watch over human rights, using military force if necessary
1947: U.S. Marshall Plan aids postwar recovery in Western Europe
1948-1949: USSR blocks roads through East Germany; U.S. sends aid to West Berlin in Berlin airlift

Canada, U.K., France, Italy, Portugal, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Denmark, Norway, Iceland
1949: Germany split into Communist German Democratic Republic (east), capitalist German Federal Republic (west); Berlin (located in East Germany) also split into eastern, western zones
1953: Stalin dies, new Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev denounces Stalin's crimes three years later
1955: Warsaw Pact (Communist East's counterpart to NATO) USSR, Poland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Communist Yugoslavia and Albania stay independent
 Communist countries experience unrest as economies stagnate, political expression is limited, and West continues to prosper, USSR sends army to keep Eastern bloc under control
1956: USSR crushes Hungarian reform movement
1961: Concrete Berlin Wall divides city in two
1968: USSR suppresses Alexander Dubcek's Prague Spring reform movement in Czechoslovakia
 USSR proclaims right to intervene under Brezhnev Doctrine

DECOLONIZATION

Decline of imperialism due to nationalism, anger against oppression, military withdrawal during World War II, weakness of European nations after World War II
1947: Peaceful demonstrations led by Mahandas Gandhi lead to independence of India and Pakistan from U.K.
1947-1954: France fights in vain to prevent independence of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia
1948: Jews who had left Europe for British-controlled Palestine create Israel as Jewish homeland, excluding Arab Palestinians
1949: Dutch leave East Indies, now independent Indonesia
1954-1962: French war to hold onto Algeria fails
1950s-1970s: Countries in sub-Saharan Africa independent
 Immigrants from former colonies face racial, religious prejudice in Europe

ART, IDEAS, & CULTURE 1914-PRESENT

Modernism: Writers challenge expectations, explore stream-of-consciousness, change forms of novels:
1913-1927: *In Search of Lost Time* by Marcel Proust (French, 1871-1922)
1922: *Ulysses* by James Joyce (Irish, 1882-1941)
1927: *To the Lighthouse* by Virginia Woolf (English, 1882-1941)
State-controlled socialist realism in USSR promotes Communism
Television provides news, sports, entertainment
Air travel for business and leisure increases
1957: USSR launches first satellite, Sputnik
 Filmmakers challenge audiences with innovation: Italian Federico Fellini (*La Dolce Vita*, 1959), Swedish Ingmar Bergman (*The Seventh Seal*, 1956), French François Truffaut (*400 Blows*, 1959)
Existentialism: Writers Joan-Paul Sartre (*Nausea*, 1938), Albert Camus (*The Stranger*, 1942) explore absurdity of existence
Feminist and existentialist Simone de Beauvoir's *The Second Sex* (1949) questions the way gender shapes people's lives
 Europeans import, create their own jazz, rock-and-roll, rap music, creating common European culture, use music to criticize society
Sports, especially soccer, become international passion for players and spectators

American influence in film, music, clothing, commercialism, fast-food, soda companies, language causes cultural tension
African, Asian cultures influence dress, food, music, literature
 Participation in organized religion, traditional faith drop sharply, but churches continue to influence society
1959-1965: Vatican II calls for more non-European, non-North American bishops, Mass in vernacular rather than Latin
1978: Election of first Polish pope, John Paul II
Postmodernism: Intellectuals like French Claude Lévi-Strauss argue that language and culture shape society
1990s-2000s: Personal computers and internet access hasten information revolution

SOCIETY & ECONOMY 1945-PRESENT

1946-1964: Baby boom after World War II; life expectancy rises
1964: Birth rate starts to fall, due partly to birth control pill
1945-1970s: Welfare state in U.K. provides health care, social security, better housing
Agricultural production doubles due to mechanization, new fertilizer; peasants nearly disappear
1950s-1960s: Mass production and industrial productivity rise all over Europe, especially in Germany
Standard of living rises with sharp increase in indoor plumbing, automobiles, refrigerators
More Europeans use credit, banks to manage money, purchases
1970s: Economic growth slows; inflation, stagnation, unemployment, hurt by Arab oil embargo (1973)
Global economy spreads: international companies, outsourcing jobs, international economic cooperation and competition
 Europe tightens immigration policies after 9/11 attacks in U.S.

EUROPEAN UNION

After World War II, Europeans aim for economic power, common defense, diplomatic leverage against U.S. and USSR through cooperation via European Union
1951: European Coal and Steel Community begins economic cooperation among Western European nations
1957: France, Italy, West Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg, Netherlands form European Economic Community (EEC)
 EEC member nations end tariffs and trade restrictions
1973-1986: U.K., Ireland, Denmark, Spain, Portugal, Greece join
1993: Maastricht Treaty plans for common currency, the Euro; EEC renamed European Union (EU)
1995: Austria, Finland, Sweden join EU
1999: Euro unites EU economies, goes into circulation in 2002
2002: EU begins work on constitution, member nations cooperate in economic planning and open border crossing but retain their boundaries, languages, culture, laws
2003: EU has no united foreign policy; U.K. joins U.S. in invasion of Iraq against protests of France, Germany, Russia
2004: Ten nations join EU, including Poland, Czech Republic

NEW POLITICAL MOVEMENTS

Christian Democratic parties promote social reform, democracy, anti-communism
1968: Students worldwide protest against Vietnam War, overcrowded schools, so-called authoritarianism of older generation
 French students, workers cooperate briefly in 1968, causing general strike, national standstill, leading to fall of de Gaulle
1968: Revived feminism encourages women to take control of lives, fight for equal pay, equal opportunities, reproductive rights
1970s-present: Separatists use terrorism in Northern Ireland (U.K.), Basque country (Spain), Chechnya (Russia)
1975: Franco dies; King Juan Carlos I commits to democracy
1979: Conservative Margaret Thatcher, first female prime minister of U.K., cuts government spending
1980s-present: Green Parties promote environmental causes
1980s-present: Far-right nationalistic parties gain support by blaming immigrants for economic downturn
1999: Nazi sympathizer Jörg Haider elected Austrian P.M.
2002: Anti-Muslim National Front party candidate Jean-Marie Le Pen finishes second in French presidential election
1990s-present: Protests against globalization (corporations, banks, environmental threats, unregulated labor) gain support

END OF THE COLD WAR

1979-1989: Invasion of Afghanistan demoralizes Soviet army
1980-1981: Polish trade union Solidarity, under Lech Walesa, becomes first non-Communist union; Communist Party allows candidate choice in elections, but martial law ends experiment
1980s: Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev pushes reform through glasnost (openness), perestroika (economic restructuring)
 Nationalist movements, economic crisis, calls for democracy, arms race with U.S. contribute to fall of Communism
1989: Solidarity gains support in Poland, wins elections; first non-Communist prime minister since 1945
1989: Thousands of East Germans emigrate, leading to fall of Berlin Wall; Germany reunifies in 1990

Communist governments topple in Czechoslovakia, Romania, Hungary, Poland, Bulgaria, Albania; USSR does not intervene
1990: Lithuania declares independence from USSR
1991: Attempted conservative coup in USSR fails; USSR breaks up; Gorbachev resigns; Boris Yeltsin becomes president of Russia
1993: Velvet Revolution: Czechoslovakia splits peacefully into Czech Republic, led by playwright Václav Havel, and Slovakia
Yugoslavia splits, falls into chaotic civil war, ethnic cleansing
1991: Slovenia, Croatia, Macedonia declare independence
1992-1995: Bosnia-Herzegovina declares independence; civil war follows; belated NATO intervention ends conflict
1998: Yugoslavian Serb majority forces ethnic Albanians from Kosovo province; NATO bombs Serb targets in 1999
2000: Serbian leader Slobodan Milosevic overthrown, turned over to International War Crimes Tribunal at The Hague
2003: Remaining Yugoslavian provinces renamed Serbia-Montenegro

