***TIMELINES***

***SUPERFICIAL EXCURSION THROUGH MEDIEVAL EUROPE***

732 - Charles Martel defeats the Muslims at Battle of Tours.

793 - First attack of Vikings on Europe.

862 - Traditional date for founding of Russia by Slavs inviting Scandinavian Rus to rule them.

945 - Princess Olga is the first Russian ruler to be Christian.

962 - Otto I becomes the first Holy Roman Emperor. The HRE is supposed to be the temporal head of Christianity, which puts him at odds with the Pope who wants that job for himself.

989 - Vladimir I of Kiev converts all the Russians to Orthodox Christianity.

1000 - End of Viking raids.

1054 - Pope and Patriarch (Archbishop of Constantinople) excommunicate each other. Christianity now split between Roman Catholicism and Greek Orthodoxy.

1066 - William of Normandy conquers the Angles and Saxons in England.

1077 - Henry IV of Germany "goes to Canossa" begs Pope Gregory VII's forgiveness to get his excommunication lifted.

1095 - Seljuk Turks take Jerusalem.

1096 - First Crusade. Byzantine Emperor Alexis Comnenus asks Pope Urban II for help to retake Jerusalem.

1215 - Magna Carta. Nobles force King John of England to sign it.

1225-1273 - Life of St. Thomas Aquinas, the guy who invented the concept of "just war" and "just price." Heavy hitter in "scholastic" philosophy.

1240 - Mongols destroy Kiev, rule all Russia.

1270 - 8th and final Crusade.

1302 - High point of papal power. Boniface VIII publishes bull, Unam Sanctum.

1337 - Hundred Years War begins between England and France.

1348 - Black Death kills off between 1/4-1/3 of entire population of Europe. Death drives up the price of people.

1350 - A convenient date to begin the Renaissance, an artistic and literary movement located primarily in Italy and Germany.

1453 - A big year: 1) Ottoman Turks take Constantinople. Goodbye, Byzantine Empire.

2) Hundred Years War over; France wins.

1455 - War of the Roses begins in England.

1461 - Reign of King Louis XI of France.

1462 - Beginning of reign of Ivan III

1469 - Ferdinand of Aragon and Isabella of Castile get married. Spain on the road to unification.

1480 - Ivan III liberates the Russians from the Mongols and becomes the first Tsar.

1485 - War of the Roses over. Reign of Henry VII begins.

1492 - Another big year: 1) Spain completes "Reconquista" expels Moors from their last stronghold at Granada. 2) Spain kicks out all the Jews. 3) Columbus sails the ocean blue.

1517 - Martin Luther nails up his 95 Theses, beginning the Reformation. A convenient date to end the Renaissance as well.

**USEFUL DATES FOR UNDERSTANDING CONFUSION IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE**

"This agglomeration which was called and which still calls itself the Holy Roman Empire is neither holy, nor Roman nor an empire."

--Voltaire, Essai sur les Moeurs, 1756.

932-973 - Reign of Otto I of Germany. He establishes control over German duchies, conquers Italy and is stops the westward advance of the Magyars (who become Hungarians later on) at the Battle of Lechfeld in 955.

962 - Otto I is crowned Holy Roman Emperor of the German Nation. He becomes the first Holy Roman Emperor, hereafter abbreviated HRE. Because of the notion that the HRE is the temporal head of Christendom, the HRE's are always in conflict with the Pope, who would like that role for himself.

1186 - Constance, daughter of Roger II of Sicily, marries Henry VI, HRE.

1192 - Sicily united with the HRE

1202 - Pope Innocent III asserts papal authority over HRE, and all other temporal government. His main antagonist was Frederick II of Hohenstaufen who became HRE in 1220.

1250 - Frederick II dies and imperial power in Germany and Italy collapses.

1302 - Papal Bull Unam Sanctum bans churchmen from paying taxes to temporal rulers. It was opposed by England and France.

1309-1377 - The "Babylonian Captivity" in which a series of Frenchmen, starting with Clement V, were elected popes, with energetic participation of the Kings of France, and the papal court was moved to Avignon.

1337 - Hundred Years War begins between England and France.] [In the middle of the war lurks the Black Death]

1356 - Right to choose HRE vested in seven electors from political units in Germany, by the Golden Bull

1378 - The Great Schism of the West. Two rival popes, one at Avignon (Clement VII) and one at Rome (Urban VI.)

1409 - Council of Pisa deposes both popes and elects a new pope. But the first two refuse to step down so then there are THREE!

1414-1418 - Council of Constance deposes the three aforementioned popes and this time it sticks. Council elects Martin V, who rules from Rome. Also on the agenda is the extirpation of heresy, particularly the Hussite.

1438 - First Habsburg chosen as HRE

1453 - Turks take Constantinople, marking the fall of the Byzantine Empire

1453 - Hundred Years War ends. France wins.

1455-1480 - War of the Roses over succession to English throne.

1493 - Maximilian I, Archduke of Austria is HRE. He initiates diplomacy by marriage.

1517 - Luther issues his 95 Theses

1519 - Charles V is elected HRE

1521 - Diet of Worms

1524-1526 - Peasant uprisings in southern and central Germany. Luther repudiates them.

1526 - Hungarians defeated by Turks at Mohacs. In panic they elect Charles V's brother Ferdinand to be their king. [1527 - Charles V's troops sack Rome.]

1531 League of Schmalkalden organized by Protestant princes against Charles V.

1545 - Council of Trent in which the Catholics reaffirm their beliefs and go on the offensive against the Protestants. Ignatius Loyola founds the Jesuits.

1555 - Peace of Augsburg in which Charles V allows the Protestant princes in the HRE freedom of worship. Each prince will determine the religion of his people.

1556 - Charles V abdicates and his kingdom is divided into the Spanish and the Austrian branches.

1618-1648 - 30 Years War, featuring the Defenestration of Prague, which starts out as a religious/civil war and ends up as an international free for all, destroying both the prospects for political unity and the economy of the Germanic lands for years and years in the process.

1806 - Napoleon forces Francis II HRE to give up his title. Francis becomes Francis I of Austria. HRE gives up the ghost.

**TIMELINE FOR ISLAM AND OTTOMAN EMPIRES**

570-632 C.E. - Life of Muhammad. He is born in Mecca, a pilgrimage cite for Arabs who worship at the site of the Kaaba.

610 - Muhammad begins to preach monotheism

622 - Muhammad forced to flee to Medina.

630 - Muhammad and his followers capture Mecca in 630.

632 - Muhammad dies and he is succeeded by four caliphs, elected successors. These leaders form the Orthodox Caliphate. They were good generals and they conquered and converted southern Arabia, parts of the Byzantine Empire, North Africa, Spain, and the Persian Empire.

632-634 - Abu Bakr

634-644 - Umar

644-656 – Uthman. He was murdered by partisans of Ali.

656-661 - Ali. Ali was Muhammad's cousin and son-in-law. He was murdered and replaced by the

661-750 - Umayyad dynasty, which moved the capital of the empire to Damascus. At this time the sect of Shi'ites broke away from Islam. Shi'ites are a minority everywhere except Iran.

750- Umayyands massacred and overthrown by the (750-1258) - Abbasid dynasty, which moved the capital to Baghdad. Islamic Empire has a "Golden Age." (The Ummayads fled to Spain where they set up their own caliphate, which lasted until 1492.)

861 – Abbasid caliphs become the puppets of officers of Turkish elite guards.

929 - Abd al-Rahman III of Cordova adopts title of Caliph.

969 - Fatimids (Shi’i) take over Egypt.

1054 – Schism between the RCC and the EO.

1055 - Seljuk Turks, former nomads converted to Islam, capture Baghdad, and proclaim their leader the sultan, ruling on "behalf" of the Abbasids. IT IS THE END OF ARAB POWER IN ISLAM!

1058 – Abbasid Caliphs crown Seljuq Tughril Beg as “Sultan” (temporal leader.)

1071 - Seljuks beat the Byzantines at Manzikert and capture Jerusalem, the trigger for the First Crusade.

1099 – Christians take Jerusalem

1157 – Seljuq Shah builds Iranian empire in opposition to Abbasids.

1171 - Downfall of Fatimids.

1187 – Saladin retakes Jerusalem.

1219 – Genghis Khan launches attack on Islamic rule in Transoxiana and Persia

1221 – Genghis Khan (Temujin) leads the Mongol army into Persia. Mongols later split their domains into separate Khanates: Il-Khans (Persia) and Golden Horde (Russia.)

1250 - Ottoman Turks, having been driven west by the Mongols, take service with the Seljuks.

1250 – Mamluks take over Egypt from the French.

1258 – Mongol army captures Baghdad. END OF ISLAM’S GOLDEN AGE.

1260 Mamluks defeat Mongols (Il-Khans) at Ain Julat.

1288 - Osman I, chief of the Ottomans, proclaims himself Sultan of all the Turks, and thus founds the Ottoman Empire.

1370-1405 – TAMERLANE, a Muslim of Mongol descent, reconstitutes the Empire of the Il-Khans, and conquers most of the Islamic world.

1421-51 – Murad II develops the janissary system.

1453 - Ottomans conquer Constantinople, the last nail in the coffin of the Byzantine Empire.

Ottomans expanded across Christian Europe in the 16th century, acquiring territory in Greece, Bulgaria, Serbia, Romania, Hungary and the Crimea. They took control of Egypt, parts of North Africa and Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Persia, Iraq and Yemen.

1501 – Isma’il begins Safavid Dynasty in Persia. He is the descendant of a 200 year old family of Sufi mystics.

1520-1566 - Reign of Suleiman the Magnificent: the Golden Age of the Ottoman Empire.

1529 - First Siege of Vienna. Turks held off but it is a close call.

1536 - Alliance between Suleiman and Francis I of France against the Habsburgs.

1571 - Battle of Lepanto: Turks are defeated by Spanish and Venetians. It is the end of Turkish sea power in Europe.

1587 – Shah Abbas – the high point of Safavid rule.

1683 - Turks fail again to successfully besiege Vienna. It's the beginning of the end for the Ottoman Empire.

1687 - Battle of Mohacs, in which the Ottomans are defeated and Hungary becomes a hereditary Habsburg possession.

**USEFUL DATES FOR THE NEW MONARCHIES**

1337-1453 - Hundred Years War between England and France.

1378- "Babylonian Captivity" begins.

1414- Council of Constance ends the Captivity.

1438 - Pragmatic Sanction of Bourges in which Gallican church refuses to pay annates to the pope.

1516 - Concordat of Bologna. King Francis I of France makes a deal with Pope Leo X: he gets to pick all the bishops and abbots and the pope gets his annates.

1455-1485 - War of the Roses, a struggle between the descendants of Edward III for the English crown. Ends with Henry VII ascending the throne, founding the Tudor dynasty.

1461-1483 - Reign of Louis XI of France. Member of the Valois family.

1469 - Ferdinand of Aragon marries Isabella of Castile.

1478 - Ferdy and Izzy bring the Inquisition (founded in 12th century) out of mothballs.

1485-1509 - Reign of Henry VII.

1491 - Charles VIII of France marries the daughter of the Duke of Brittany. France acquires the territory.

1492- Ferdinand and Isabella do three things: 1. Complete the Reconquista, expelling the Moors from Granada. 2. Expel the Jews from Spain 3. Underwrite Columbus's expedition to the New World, although they do not know it is new at the time.

1509 - Henry VIII succeeds his father

1529 - Peace of Cambrai: the French renounce their claims to Italy and Charles V (HRE) renounces his claim to lost Burgundian lands.

**USEFUL DATES FOR THE REFORMATION**

1328-1384 - Life of John Wyclif. The Lollards were his disciples. He was declared a heretic posthumously and the RCC dug up and burned his bones in 1428.

1369-1415 - Life of John Hus. Condemned as a heretic by the Council of Constance, he was burned at the stake.

1414-1418 - Council of Constance ends Great Schism.

1483-1546 - Life of Martin Luther.

1484-1531 - Life of Ulrich Zwingli.

1509-1564 - Life of John Calvin.

1517 - Luther's 95 Theses are posted on the door of the Court Church at Wittenberg.

1518 - Luther refuses to recant his assertions.

1519 - Charles V is elected HRE and Luther debates theologian John Eck on the issue of the authority of the Pope and church councils, the famous Leipzig Disputation.

1520 - Luther excommunicated by Pope Leo X. He burns the Bull that announces it.

1521 - He denies papal infallibility and so Luther declared an outlaw by Charles V and the Diet of Worms. ("Nobody loves me, everybody hates me...") Luther is rescued by the Elector of Saxony and placed in protective custody at Wartburg where he translates the Bible into German.

1524 - Peasant's rebellion in Germany is stirred by Luther's writings thought condemned by Luther himself.

1525 - Lutheranism becomes official religion of Saxony.

- in East Prussia, Albert of Branderberg converts the area belonging to the Teutonic Knights into a secular duchy.

1526-1532 - Charles V's war with the Turks.

1527 - Henry VIII of England petitions Pope Clement VII for a divorce from Catherine of Aragon. Pope won't agree because he is in debt to Charles V who is Catherine's nephew.

1529 - German Lutheran princes protest imperial decrees against their faith. That's how they come to be known as Protestant! It's political: princes against Emperor, not religious: Luther against Pope. Diet of Speyer

1530 - Archbishop of Canterbury Thomas Cranmer annuls the marriage of Henry VIII and Catherine.

1531 - Ulrich Zwingli killed.

- Schmalkaldic League founded including the majority of Protestant Princes and Imperial Cities for the defense of Protestantism

1534 - The Act of Supremacy completes the English Reformation.

- Jesuit order founded by Ignatius Loyola.

1534-1535 - The Anabaptist movement led by John of Leyden, takes control of Munster in an attempt to make it a "City of God."

1535 - In England Sir Thomas More, who wrote Utopia, is beheaded for refusing to take the oath of supremacy.

1536 - John Calvin's Institutes are published in Geneva.

1539 - British Parliament passes the Six Articles reaffirming many of the sacraments of the Catholic Church.

1540 - The Jesuit Order is approved by the Pope to counter the spread of Protestantism.

1541 - Calvin constructs a government based on the subordination of the states to the church and becomes "ruler" over the city of Geneva until he dies in 1564.

1545 - The Council of Trent is called by Pope Paul III. It reaffirms the seven sacraments.

1546-1547 - Schmalkaldic War: Charles V vs. Schmalkaldic League

1547 - The Six Articles are repealed by Parliament.

- Schmalkaldic League defeated at Muhlberg

1549 - The British Parliament passes the Act of Uniformity, adopts the Anglican mass and a prayer book as new implements of the state religion.

1550 - John Knox establishes Presbyterianism in Scotland.

1551 - Thomas Cranmer publishes 42 Articles of Religion.

1553 - Michael Servetus, one of the founders of Unitarianism, is burned at the stake by John Calvin.

1555 - Peace of Augsburg established religious peace in the HRE. "The religion of the prince is the religion of the people." Only Catholics and Lutherans get to play. The Calvinists and other sects are excluded.

1562 - Conflicts between the Huguenots and Catholic nobles lead to civil wars (nine of them) that end in the Edict of Nantes that gives the Huguenots religious toleration in 1598.

1563 - British Parliament adapts thirty-nine of Cranmer's 42 Articles, and develops the Elizabethan prayer book.

1572 - St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre. Catholic France tries to off all the Protestants, mostly for political reasons.

1598 - Edict of Nantes. Henry IV of France tolerates the Huguenots after himself converting to Catholicism, asserting that "Paris is well worth a mass."

1618 - Defenestration of Prague starts the 30 Years War, the last act in the wars of religion. It's Calvinist Bohemians vs. the Catholic HRE, but it ends up being much more about the Balance of Power and the decline of the Habsburgs than about religion.

1642-1648 - The English Civil War. England turns Calvinist for a short time, then turns back when Oliver Cromwell's incompetent son Richard is tossed out, along with the Commonwealth.

1660 - Restoration of the Stuarts to the English throne. Score one for the Anglicans.

1648 - The Peace of Westphalia pretty much duplicates the Peace of Augsberg, except that this time the Calvinists get their props.

**THEMATIC TIMELINE FOR ENGLISH RELIGIOUS/POLITICAL FREEDOM**

1215 - Magna Carta. English barons force King John to sign it establishing their right to a council to discuss problems.

1265 - Simon de Montfort expands council by calling burgesses (freemen from towns) as representatives of certain boroughs.

1295 - Model Parliament. Edward I needs money for war. He calls 2 knights from each shire and two burgesses to vote taxes for him. It is the basis for the House of Commons.

1297 - Rights of Parliament to approve taxes and customs dues confirmed. Petitions from Parliament that get the King's approval become law. Parliament can initiate legislation.

1332 - Parliament meets in two "houses,” Lords and Commons, for first time.

1337-1453 - Hundred Years War against France.

1348-1349 - Black Death

1381 - Peasant's Revolt

[Between the Black Death and the 100 Years War the population of nobles is decimated, wages go up because of fewer workers, and the King needs more money to fight the war.]

1445 - Invention of the printing press

1455-1485 - War of the Roses, civil war about who will succeed to the English throne.

1485-1509 - Reign of Henry VII

1509-1547 - Reign of Henry VIII

1531 - English clergy recognize Henry as Supreme Head of the Church in England.

1533 - Henry's marriage to Catherine of Aragon declared void. Pope excommunicates Henry.

1534 - Act of Supremacy. Makes Henry head of the Church of England and cuts all ties to Rome. (This is the law that they got Sir Thomas More on.)

1547-1553 - Reign of Edward VI

1549 - Act of Uniformity and new prayer book

1552 - 2nd Act of Uniformity

1553-1558 - Reign of Mary Tudor (aka Bloody Mary) who reinstates the Catholic Church

1558-1603 - Reign of Elizabeth I who reinstates Anglican Church

1559 - Act of Uniformity, makes only 1 legal church in England. New Act of Supremacy and new Prayer Book. Elizabeth is now supreme governor of all English institutions, church and state.

1563 - Statute of Artificers

1587 - Mary Queen of Scots (aka Mary Stuart) executed. She was Catholic.

1588 - Defeat of Spanish Armada. England is now safe from Catholic Spain.

1592 - Presbyterianism adopted in Scotland.

1593 - Act Against Sectaries. Legislation against Puritans.

1603 - Elizabeth I dies, succeeded by Mary Q-of-S's son James I. He believed in the "Divine Right of Kings."

1611 - King James Version of the Bible

1624-40 - "Eleven Years Tyranny." Charles I dissolves Parliament.

1639 - Archbishop Laud tries to force the Scotch Presbyterians to conform to the Church of England. The Scots threaten to invade England.

1640 - Charles I has to recall Parliament because he needs money to fight Scottish invasion. The Short Parliament is followed by the Long Parliament. (Compare to France of Louis XVI.)

1641 - Parliament passes laws to limit the King's power

1642-1648 - English Civil War. King Charles invades Parliament and tries to arrest five leaders.

1644 - Oliver Cromwell organizes the New Model Army

1647 - Parliament tries and fails to dissolve the New Model Army

1648 - Capture of Charles I

1649 - Charles I is tried and executed.

1651 - Leviathan by Thomas Hobbes (Tyranny is better than chaos and death.)

1649-1653 - English Commonwealth - Rule by House of Commons

1653-1660 - English Protectorate - Rule by Oliver Cromwell

1658 - Cromwell dies. He is succeeded by his less skillful and less charismatic son Richard.

1659 - George Monck calls back Parliament.

1660 - Restoration of Stuart Monarchy. Charles II becomes king.

1679 - Habeas Corpus

1685 - James II, who is Catholic, becomes king. He's Charles II's brother.

1687 - Government positions opened to Catholics

1688 - Glorious Revolution. William of Orange, married to James II's Protestant daughter Mary, is invited by House of Lords to save England from Catholicism.

1689 - English Bill of Rights

1688-1702 - Reign of William and Mary. All's well that ends well.

1701 - Act of Settlement. Parliament decides there will never be another Catholic king of England. After the reign of Anne (the sister of Mary, daughter of the former James II) succession is settled on Sophia of Hanover, the great granddaughter of James I.

**BLOW BY BLOW: THE ENGLISH CIVIL WAR**

1625 - Charles I succeeds his daddy James I as King of England.

His "favourite" is Buckingham.

1628 - Charles wants money to fight a war against France (1626-1630) and so Parliament passes the PETITION OF RIGHT which Charles must sign before Parliament will give him any money. It prohibits benevolences, billeting of soldiers in private houses, and imprisonment without specific charges.

1629 - Parliament meets, furious at the King's persistent levying of "tonnage and poundage." Eliot reads his "resolutions" which say that whoever introduced innovations in religion or disagreements with the one true church; whoever advised levy of tonnage and poundage without consent of the Parliament and who ever voluntarily paid such duties was an enemy of the kingdom. John ELIOT was arrested and sent to the Tower and Parliament dissolved. Notice that early on religion and politics are confounded. Beginning of the ELEVEN YEARS TYRANNY.

1634 - SHIP MONEY CASE focus of hatred of Charles I. It extends to the whole country a tax heretofore levied only on seaboard towns. The idea is that the whole country should support the navy. Typical position of the King (ANY European king) vs. the nobles. JOHN HAMPDEN defies the tax, goes to court and loses, but the public is on his side.

1637 - Under pressure from the Archbishop of Canterbury, William LAUD, an attempt is made to force the Anglican religion on the Presbyterian Scots. Bad idea.

1639 - First Bishop's War. Scots rise against Charles I. Charles I makes peace with Pacification of Dunce, avoids a big battle, the armies are disbanded but the Scots Parliament remains firm.

1640 - Charles I is strapped for funds and unable to conquer the Scots without more money. So he calls Parliament

- the SHORT PARLIAMENT - that refuses to vote him any money until he settles their grievances, so he dissolves it.

- Second Bishops War breaks out, Charles I is defeated and he must agree to pay the Scots a big indemnity. To get the money he must call Parliament and make it work this time.

1640 - Beginning of the LONG PARLIAMENT (which lasts until 1660.) The Scots won't disband until they are paid, so the Parliament has Charles where they want him.

1. Laud is impeached and sent to the Tower.

2. Parliament passes Triennial Act that calls Parliament every three years whether the King wants to or not.

3. Another bill is passed to prevent Charles from dissolving the Long Parliament without its own consent.

4. The ROOT AND BRANCH BILL that abolishes Anglican bishops is introduced, which leads to a split between the moderate Puritans and the more radical Presbyterians.

1641 - Abolition of the courts of Star Chamber and High Commission. - Parliament hears of the massacre of Protestants in Ulster, in which 30,000 people are killed, but is unwilling to entrust Charles with an army. Instead they pass the GREAT REMONSTRANCE, which is a long list of all their complaints about his reign.

1642 - Charles orders the impeachment of five members of Parliament for treason. Commons refuses to order their arrest. Charles shows up in Parliament with soldiers, but the five had been warned and escaped. Parliament then passes bills excluding bishops from the House of Lords and giving command of the militia to the Parliament.

The king, with some of his supporters, leaves London for York, taking the Great Seal with him. Thus Parliament commits to passing laws that are NOT submitted to the king and are NOT signed with the Great Seal.

- Parliament makes one final appeal to Charles, submitting to him the NINETEEN PROPOSITIONS among which are:

1. King should assent to the militia bill

2. fortified places entrusted to officers appointed by Parliament

3. liturgy and church government should be reformed according to the wishes of Parliament

4. Parliament should appoint and dismiss all royal ministers and guardians of the king's children.

5. Parliament should have the power to exclude from the House of Lords all peers created after that date. To no one's surprise, the King refused.

- Expecting violence, Parliament raises an army and creates a committee of public safety (not to be confused with the French version of the same thing which won't happen until 1792) and Charles raises his army and the Great Rebellion is begun.

**THE CIVIL WAR**

"In this corner, the challenger..." Parliament took with it East Anglia, London, and the south of England. Socially it included the middle classes, the great merchants and many great nobles. Religiously they tended to be Puritans. Their nickname was ROUNDHEADS.

"In this corner, the champion..." North England and west-central England stood by the King. The King was supported by the gentry, the Anglican clergy (surprise) and the peasantry. Royalists were sometimes called CAVALIERS.

OLIVER CROMWELL (1599-1658) emerges as the best general on either side - he works for Parliament. Cromwell is a member of the lesser landed GENTRY and he is an ardent PURITAN. His forces are called the IRONSIDES.

1643 - The SOLEMN LEAGUE AND COVENENT makes England, Ireland and Scotland all the same religion: Presbyterian. Scots agree to help the English against the king.

1644 - BATTLE OF MARSTON MOOR. Royalist cavalry leader Prince Rupert defeats the Scots and then is trounced thoroughly by Oliver Cromwell and his Ironsides. This is the crucial battle of the war that gives the north to Parliament.

1645 – LAUD is tried and executed. Meanwhile England is moving toward more extreme Protestantism. Cromwell, with his Independents, rose to leadership. The whole Parliamentary army is reformed, the NEW MODEL ARMY, on the model of Cromwell's Ironsides.

1646 - BATTLE OF NASEBY is the decisive defeat of the King's forces, after which royalists and royalist towns surrender one after the other. Charles surrenders himself to the Scots.

- Parliament submits the NEWCASTLE PROPOSALS to captive Charles. They demand 1. That Parliament control the militia for 20 years

2. that Charles take the Covenant (and turn himself into a Presbyterian)

3. that Charles support the Presbyterian establishment. Charles knows that trouble is brewing between the Presbyterians in Parliament and the Independents in the Army, and so he refuses the propositions.

1647 - The Scots turn Charles over to the Parliament, but soon the Army and Parliament are in open conflict. Parliament votes to disband the army not needed for garrisons or service in Ireland. The Army collects Charles before an agreement can be reached between the King and the Presbyterians. Furthermore the army has taken an oath at TRIPTOW HEATH not to disband until freedom of conscience is obtained.

- The Army asks Parliament to exclude 11 members that it doesn't like in the HUMBLE REMONSTRANCE, which is anything but humble. Many members of Parliament flee to the army.

- The Army is now making proposals of its own to the King: that worship be free for all; that Parliament control the army and navy for ten years and then appoint officers of state; that Parliament serve for three years. Needless to say, these proposals are rejected by the King.

- Parliament presents the FOUR BILLS to the King:

1. Parliament to command the army for 20 years.

2. All declarations and proclamations of the King against Parliament are recalled

3. All peers created since the great seal was sent to Charles to be incapable of sitting in the House of Lords.

4. The two houses should adjourn at pleasure.

Charles has been negotiating with the Scots, who really hate the idea of the Independents getting freedom of religion. He agrees to dump Anglicanism and accept Presbyterianism. The Scots agree to support him with their army, so we end up with……………..

1648 - THE SECOND CIVIL WAR

It's a war between Scotland and England, between royalists and Roundheads and also between Presbyterians and Independents. (Can't tell the players without a scorecard!)

It runs from January 1648 to August of 1648 when Oliver Cromwell defeats the Scots at the BATTLE OF PRESTON. Charles ends up captured by the army.

- Meantime the Army is becoming impatient and Colonel Pride forces 96 Presbyterians out of Parliament in PRIDE'S PURGE (the aftermath of Pride's Binge, no doubt) and the result is the RUMP PARLIAMENT of only 60 members.

- The Rump votes that Charles be brought to trial.

1649 - The army council drew up a temporary INSTRUMENT OF GOVERNMENT. Charles was tried before a high court whose jurisdiction he did not recognize. He was sentenced to death and beheaded on January 30.

**THE COMMONWEALTH**

**1649-1660**

It is a republican form of government with power in the hands of Cromwell. Technically the Rump Parliament is the legislative body. The title and office of King is abolished and so is the House of Lords.

1649 - With the death of Charles I, the Scots and the Irish revolt, proclaiming Charles II as king. Cromwell goes to Ireland and massacres thousands of Irish at Drogheda and Wexford. In the Cromwellian Settlement the Catholic landholders are dispossessed in favor of Protestant landholders.

1650 - Cromwell defeats the Scots and pursues Charles II unsuccessfully. Charles II escapes to France in disguise. "He who fights and runs away, lives to fight another day."

1651 - First Navigation Act. Forbids the importation of goods into England except in English vessels. A classic measure of mercantile policy, it helps the English merchant marine gain ascendancy over the Dutch.

1652 - War with the Dutch breaks out over the First Navigation Act. (Peace is made in April 1654)

- Things are still bad between the Rump and the Army and so

1653 - Cromwell dumps the Rump, dissolves the council of state, and sets up a new council and a nominating parliament called the BAREBONES or Little Parliament. Cromwell's supporters then give him all their powers and Cromwell sets up the - PROTECTORATE (Cromwell himself, of course, is the Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland and Ireland)

The Protector and the council could issue ordinances but only the Parliament could grant supplies and levy taxes.

1654 - The New Parliament quarrels with the Lord Protector who responds by dissolving it.

1655 - Cromwell divides England into 12 military districts, each with a force supported by a tax on royalist estates. Anglican clergy are forbidden to preach and Catholic priests are ordered out of the country. Censorship of the press. Cromwell enforces rigid "Puritanical" rule on arts and morals.

1656 - War with Spain (Hey, why not?) It lasts until 1659.

- Cromwell's Third Parliament still suffers from exclusion of members, those to whom Cromwell objects. They pass the Humble Petition and Advice (very humble) which establishes a second house, deprives the Protector of the power to exclude members, reduces power of the council, fixes supply for the army and navy, and tolerates all Trinitarian Christians except the Anglicans and the Catholics.

- Cromwell rejects the title of King.

1658 - Cromwell dies on September 3. He is succeeded by his son Little Richard. The Parliament is in a fight with the Army once again and the army induced Richard to dissolve the Parliament. Undaunted - for once - the Parliament met anyway and Richard was induced to resign as Protector. He was protecting himself, I guess. The army tried to object, there were insurrections and in the end the Parliament won.

1660 - General Monk led his army from Scotland to London, reconstituted the Long Parliament with the surviving members excluded by Pride's Purge.

- Charles II issued his DECLARATION OF BREDA that proclaimed amnesty to all not especially except by Parliament, promising freedom of religion and confirmation of confiscated estates in the hands of the actual holders. He was officially proclaimed king by Parliament on May 8, 1660.

AND THEY ALL LIVED HAPPILY EVER AFTER. At least until 1688.

**TIMELINE ON FRANCE**

1066 - William of Normandy ("The Conqueror") invades England

1204 - Philip II conquers English territory in Northern France (Normandy, Maine, Anjou and Touraine.)

1214 - Battle of Bovines. Philip II takes remaining English lands except Guinne and Gascony.

1234-1301 - Philip II gets Chartres, Blois, Toulouse, Macon, Poitou and Bar from French nobles.

1328 - Valois Dynasty begins. Charles IV dies. Succeeded by cousin Philip VI.

1337 - Charles IV's nephew, Edward III of England, claims French throne

1337-1453 - 100 Years War with England

1348-1349 - The Black Death

1349 - Dauphine becomes the province of the heir, who is, therefore called the "Dauphin."

1355 - Parisians led by cloth merchant Etienne Marcel rise against taxes.

1358 - The Jacquerie, uprising of French peasants against harsh conditions. They try to ally with Parisian rebels but are crushed by nobles and merchants.

1382 - Uprising in Paris against taxes

1415 - Henry V of England wins Battle of Agincourt

1420 - Henry marries French princess and becomes heir to France by Treaty of Troyes

1429 - Battle of Orleans in which Joan of Arc leads troops.

1453 - England defeated. They get to keep only Calais and Channel Islands

1477 - Louis XI seizes Burgundy and Artois

1480 - Louis XI seizes Lorraine

1491 - Charles VIII marries Anne of Brittany and thus acquires Brittany.

1517 - Luther nails up his 95 Theses

1520 - Luther called to account at the Diet of Worms

1555 - Peace of Augsburg after years of religious wars. The Prince of each German state will decide the religion of the area.

1559 - Henry II, a Valois, dies. One sixth the population of France is Calvinist (Huguenot.) He has four incompetent sons by Catherine de Medici, who rules in their names. On-going fight between the Bourbons (Protestants) and Guises (Catholics.)

1562-1589 - 9 Civil Wars

1572 - St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre in Paris. Huguenots killed by Catholics. King is Charles IX, a weak ruler advised by Admiral de Coligny.

1574 - Charles IX dies, succeeded by Henry III who "reigned but did not rule."

1589 - Catherine de Medici dies. Henry III orders Catholics Guises murdered, is murdered his own self by a friar. The heir is Henry of Navarre, a Bourbon descendant of St. Louis (Louis IX.) Henry is a Huguenot.

1593 - Henry IV converts to Catholicism, announcing "Paris is worth a mass."

1598 - Henry IV promulgates Edict of Nantes, giving religious toleration to Huguenots everywhere except Paris. He announces his goal of "a chicken in every pot."

1610 - Henry IV is stabbed to death.

1610-1643 - Reign of Louis XIII

1624 - Louis XIII appoints Cardinal Richelieu his advisor.

Richelieu's program: 1) weakens Huguenots 2) weakens nobles 3) strengthens government powers to tax and to dispense justice4) beats the Spanish and Austrian Habsburgs in the 30 Years War.

1627 - Catholics besiege Protestant stronghold of La Rochelle

1635 - Richelieu sends French to fight against Habsburgs on the same side as the Swedish and German Protestants in Thirty Years War.

1642 - Richelieu dies

1643 - Louis XIII dies

1643-1715 - Reign of Louis XIV, "The Sun King,” begins when he is five years old. His mother Anne is Regent. Cardinal Jules Mazarin is prime minister.

1648 - 30 Years War ends. The German economy is ruined. In the Peace of Westphalia France takes Alsace and emerges as Europe's strongest country. A triumph for Mazarin.

1648-1653 FRONDE rebellion against Mazarin

1661 - Mazarin dies. Louis XIV rules and dominates France until 1715. Louis XIV's minister of finance is Jean- Baptiste Colbert (1619-1683) who pursues a policy of a) mercantilism and b) subsidies and tax benefits for French manufacturers.

1667-1697 - Louis XIV tries three times to expand French borders to the Rhine River.

1683 - Colbert dies. Louis XIV revokes the Edict of Nantes. Huguenots flee. There goes the middle class. Compare to Spain in 1492.

Louis tries for military gain but is restrained by a coalition of smaller countries. Welcome to the Balance of Power!

1697 - Louis XIV reacquires Alsace but ends up nearly broke.

1700 - Charles II of Spain dies and will his kingdom to Louis XIV's grandson Philip. There suddenly exists the possibility that France and Spain will be united.

1701 - England, Austria, Dutch Republic, Denmark, Portugal, several German States, and the Duchy of Savoy unite against France and Spain in The War of Spanish Succession.

1713 - War of Spanish Succession ends in the Peace of Utrecht. Britain is the big winner. The German state of Prussia is recognized as a kingdom, as is the Duchy of Savoy.

1715 - Louis XIV dies of gangrene. He is succeeded by his five year old grandson Louis XV.

1715-1774 - Reign of Louis XV: "Apres moi, le deluge!"

1774-1792 - Reign of Louis XVI: "Hey, what happened?" End of Ancien Regime.

**SPANISH NATION-STATE FROM FEUDAL CHAOS TO CONSOLIDATION TO CHAOS AGAIN**

1469 - Ferdinand of Aragon and Isabella of Castile marry, sort of uniting their kingdoms, but not really.

1492 - Spanish Inquisition; Moors kicked out of Granada; Columbus's first voyage; Jews forced to convert or flee.

1517 - Luther's 95 Theses

1519 - Charles V the HRE, who is also Charles I of Spain, ascends both the thrones.

1521 - Diet of Worms

1545 - Council of Trent initiates the Counter-Reformation

- Silver mines open in Potosi, Peru

1555 - Peace of Augsburg. Religion of Prince = Religion of State

1556 - Charles I of Spain (Charles V, the HRE) abdicates, divides the Habsburg holdings between his son and his brother Ferdinand and retires to a monastery. He is succeeded in Spain by his son Philip II, who builds Escorial and leads Spain into its Siglo del Oro.

Spain gets a lot of gold from the "New World," buys a big army and fights Turks and Protestants.

1571 -Turks defeated at Battle of Lepanto

1581 - After much bloodshed, United Provinces of the Netherlands becomes a republic independent of Spain.

1588 - "Invincible Armada" defeated by England

1598 - Philip II dies

1598-1621 - Reign of Philip III

1602 - Dutch East India Company founded

Between 1598 and 1650 the Spanish economy goes into rapid decline. The King owes money to foreign creditors. Too much gold from the Spanish colonies has caused inflation. Exile and defeat of Moors and Jews has decimated the middle class. Middle class is necessary to a) trade b) speculation and c) invention. Because of limited manufacturing, due to weakened middle class, Spain has a bad balance of trade. That means Spain imports more than Spain exports. Therefore the Spanish are spending their capital on goods from England, France and Holland, their chief religious and colonial rivals.

1618-1648 - Thirty Years War

1621-1665 - Reign of Philip IV

1665-1700 - Reign of Charles II. He was kind of an imbecile but he was together enough to realize that dying without heir was a bad idea. So in his will he left his kingdom to the grandson of Louis XIV - the Sun King - to whom he was vaguely related by marriage. Louis had married his sister. His other sister was married to the HRE and there was the problem. The rest of Europe went up in arms at the thought of France, already the strongest power on the continent, getting hold of Spain, and thus we have the War of the Spanish Succession (1701-1714) that ended in the Peace of Utrecht. The Bourbons took over the throne of Spain but France was weakened and England emerged as the strongest European country.

**MUCH ADO ABOUT THE DUTCH**

REMEMBER: The REFORMATION starts in 1517, and CHARLES V (the HRE who is also CHARLES I of SPAIN) abdicates in 1556, splitting the Habsburg domain and leaving the Netherlands to be governed by his son, Philip II of Spain. Philip wants to impose religious uniformity on the Netherlands (as he does on everyone else, too) and thereby hangs a tale.

The principal opponent of Philip II's policy is William of Orange (aka The Silent) who lived from 1533-1584

1548 - Charles V annexed 17 provinces of the Netherlands to Burgundian lands of the HRE.

1556-1598 - Reign of Philip II of Spain

1566 - The Protestants (primarily Calvinists) began to worship openly and there were attacks on Catholic churches.

1567 - Philip II sends in the Duke of Alva with 20,000 Spaniards. William of Orange’s estates were confiscated. The Spanish governor the DUKE OF ALVA began widespread persecutions of Protestants and………..

1568 - Protestant nobles Egmont and Horne were executed. Dutch opposition known as the SEA BEGGARS escaped the persecution and began attacking Spanish ships, triggering the period known as the DUTCH REVOLT.

1573 - the Duke of Alva was recalled at his own request and Don John of Austria succeeds him. He ruled until 1578.

1576 - The SPANISH FURY: Spanish soldiers sack Antwerp, leading to the PACIFICATION OF GHENT, in which all 17 provinces unite against Spain regardless of national or religious differences.

1578 - Peace of Arras: the 10 southern (Catholic) provinces unite with Spain. Don John of Austria is succeeded by the Duke of Parma (Alexander Farnese) who rules until 1592.

1579 - Union of Utrecht: the 7 northern (Calvinist) provinces unite against Spain.

1581 - The Northern Provinces proclaim their independence as the United Provinces, electing William of Orange as the hereditary Stadtholder.

1588 - The Invincible Armada belies its name and goes down to the bottom of the sea.

1602 - Dutch East India Company founded.

1609 - Spain and the Netherlands sign the TWELVE YEARS TRUCE.

- Dutch found Manhattan

1621 - Dutch West India Company founded.

1626 - Dutch found New Amsterdam, eventually New York

1634 - Dutch establish base at Curacao.

1641 - Dutch seize Malacca from Portugal and dominate trade in the East Indies.

1648 - Peace of The Hague: Spain recognizes the United Provinces. The Southern Provinces remain under Spanish rule as the Spanish Netherlands and will later become Belgium. END of the DUTCH REVOLT.

Once having gained independence the United Provinces also known as the Dutch Republic, have their Golden Age. Amsterdam becomes a center of banking and trade, and the Dutch found a huge colonial empire in Asia, South Africa and the Western Hemisphere. Their major rivals are the English (who had been their allies in the war against Spain. After 1650 there are three Anglo-Dutch Trade Wars.

1652-1654 - First Anglo-Dutch Trade War is the result of the English Navigation Act of 1651. It ends in the Treaty of Westminster in which the Dutch agree to enter a defensive league with England and to pay an indemnity. England also gets New York.

1657-1660 - The Dutch intervene successfully in Swedish-Danish War to prevent the entrance of the Baltic from falling exclusively under Swedish control

1666-1667 - Anglo-Dutch Trade War ends in the Pease of Breda. France declares war on England in support of the Dutch. The province of Holland secretly agrees to exclude all members of the House of Orange from the Stadholdership because of Oliver Cromwell's uneasiness about their connection to the house of Stuart. William II is married to the daughter of the late beheaded Charles I.

1668 - England, Holland and Spain ally to check aggression of Louis XIV in the Spanish Netherlands. Louis buys off England and Swedes and concentrates his hatred on the Dutch.

1670 - SECRET TREATY OF DOVER between Louis XIV and Charles II of England, in which France promises England money to fight the Dutch and restore Catholicism to England.

1672-1674 - Third Anglo-Dutch Trade War

1672-1678 - War between France and the Netherlands ends in Treaty of Nijmwegen. The Dutch were unprepared for a land war and Louis overran the country.

1672 - William III of Orange becomes the hereditary Stadtholder of the Netherlands and major nemesis of LOUIS XIV of France.

1684 - France invades the Spanish Netherlands (Belgium) and occupies Luxembourg.

1688 - William III of Orange becomes William III of England, because he's asked to by the English Parliament and he is married to former King James II's daughter Mary.

1688-1697 - War of the League of Augsburg vs. Louis XIV. Ends in the Treaty of Ryswick (1697) France and the Netherlands agree to status quo ante.

**HAPLESS HABSBURGS AND HARRIED HOHENZOLLERNS DATES FOR LATER HRE'S/HABSBURG EMPERORS**

1711-1740 Charles VI (who organized the Pragmatic Sanction)

1742-1745 Charles VII of Bavaria HRE

1745-1768 Francis I of Lorraine (married to Charles VI's daughter Maria Theresa)

1765-1792 Joseph II (Maria Theresa's son)

1790-1792 Leopold II

1792-1835 Francis II (became Francis I of Austrian Empire when Napoleon ended the whole HRE in 1806.) SUCCESSION OF LATER HOHENZOLLERNS

(Electors of Brandenburg and Dukes of Prussia)

1619-1640 George William

1640-1688 Frederick William the Great Elector

1688-1713 Frederick III. He becomes Frederick I King of Prussia 1701-1713 through deal with the HRE (1701) and the Peace of Utrecht (1714.)

1713-1740 Frederick William I. He was a Bad Dad and he really liked those Tall Soldiers. And he was a cheapskate, to boot!

1740-1786 Frederick II THE GREAT, aka Old Fritz

1786-1797 Frederick William II

1797-1840 Frederick William III

1840-1861 Frederick William IV (He’s the one who wouldn’t pick up the crown out of the gutter” when it was offered to him by the Frankfort Assembly.)

1861-1888 William I (First Kaiser of the German Empire, thanks to Otto von Bismarck)

1888-1917 William II (Last Kaiser of the German Empire)

**FRANCE, ITALY, GERMANY**

1774-1792 - Louis XVI

Louis XVII never rules. He dies in jail during the Revolution.

1792-1804 Governments of the First Republic

a) National Assembly

b) Convention c) Directory

d) Consulate

1804-14 - Napoleon I (1796-1821) First Empire

1806 - Francis II, the last Holy Roman Emperor, becomes Francis I of Austria.

1814-1824 - Louis XVIII

1815 - Congress of Vienna. Papal States restored. Austria leads German Confederation of 40 states.

1821-1827 - Greeks win independence from Turks.

1824-1830 - Charles X

1830-1848 - Louis Philippe (1773-1850) "The Citizen King"

1831 - Giuseppe Mazzini establishes Young Italy.

1848 - Communist Manifesto published.

- Liberal and nationalist revolutions take place all over Europe. Prussia gets new constitution.

- New Parliament replaces legislature of German Confederation. Legislators try to form government for all Germany. They offer crown to Frederick William IV of Prussia, but are stopped by Austria (1850.)

1848-1851 - Louis Napoleon (1818-1873) President of Second Republic.

1851-1870 - Louis Napoleon declares himself Napoleon III. Beginning of Second Empire.

1853-1856 - Crimean War. England, France and others vs. Russia when Russia invades the Ottoman Empire.

1859 - Kingdom of Sardinia under Victor Emmanuel II (1820-1878) wins war against Austria with help from

France. Sardinia captures Lombardy.

1860 - Giuseppe Garibaldi (1807-1882) heads rebel force that conquers Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, gives territory to King Victor Emmanuel to create unified Italy.

1861 - Victor Emmanuel II creates Kingdom of Italy and organizes Parliament.

1861-1871 William II (1797-1888) rules Prussia. Otto von Bismarck becomes Prime Minister.

1866 - Seven Weeks War, Prussia vs. Austria. Prussia wins. Treaty excludes Austria from Confederation of North German states.

1867 - Austro-Hungarian Empire, Dual Monarchy formed.

1870 - Rome, controlled by Pope Pius IX, is seized by army of Victor Emmanuel II. Italian unification completed.

1870-1871 - Bismarck manipulates France into declaration of war using famous Ems Telegram. Prussia invades France, in victory unifies remaining German states in the south. France to pay indemnity and lose Alsace-Lorraine. Napoleon III is captured, then flees to England. Defeat of King Ludwig II of Bavaria. Wilhelm I is first Emperor of United Germany. Bismarck remains chancellor from 1871-1890 until fired by Kaiser Wilhelm II, who is the grandson of Wilhelm I.

Bismarck refuses to make peace with France until the French have a representative government, so he is in effect responsible for the formation of the Third Republic.

Meantime the Parisians are getting more and more radical and establish the Paris Commune in 1871, which leads to a bloody civil war between the Commune and the Provisional Government that is running the country until the elections can take place by universal male suffrage. Republicanism is again tainted as an irresponsible movement given to reckless violence. The country is split between the republicans, the moderates and the monarchists, but the monarchists are split between themselves. They can't agree on which royal house should rule: Bourbon or Orleans. (Those who favor a restoration of the Bourbon are the "Legitimists.") That is why Adolph Thiers called the Third Republic "the government that divides us least."

1871-1873 – Adolph Thiers becomes first president of Third Republic.

1941 - Third Republic dissolves into Occupied France and the Vichy Regime during World War II.

**UNIFICATION OF ITALY STEP BY STEP**

1848 - Piedmont (Sardinia) is ruled by the House of Savoy as a constitutional monarchy under Victor Emmanuel I.

1852 - Camilo Cavour becomes Prime Minister

1855 – Italy enters Crimean War

7/1858 – Secret meeting between Napoleon III and Cavour at **Plombieres**. France will help Piedmont fight Austria in exchange for Nice and Savoy. Their idea is for Italy to be a federation of 4 states: 1) an Upper Italian Kingdom including Piedmont, Lombardy and Venetia 2) a Kingdom of Central Italy including Tuscany, Umbria and the Marches 3) Rome and surrounding Papal States with the Pope’s temporal power severely restrained and 4) the Kingdom of Naples

4/1859 - Austria declares war on Italy. French come to the rescue.

6/1859 – Italy and France win battles of **Solferino** and **Magenta**, a huge cost, but provoke possible intervention by Prussia.

6/1859 - Napoleon III makes a surprise **separate peace** with the Austrians at **Villafranca**. In the terms of the peace Piedmont gets Lombardy but Austria keeps Venetia. Piedmont and Italian Patriots are infuriated!

Tuscany, Modena, Parma and Romagna are annexed to Piedmont after **plebecite** elections result in approval.

France is willing to accept this situation as of 1860 because they get back Nice and Savoy.

1860 - As of this year Italy is in three parts: a) North Italy is mainly in the kingdom of Piedmont. b) Papal States c) Kingdom of the Two Sicilies - which includes Naples.

1. Garibaldi, a republican from Piedmont, invades Sicily. Cavour is glad of it, but won't overtly acknowledge any Piedmontese participation.

2. Garibaldi goes north from Naples to Rome. There he meets the Piedmontese army (To avoid conflict with France Cavour does not want Rome captured.)

3. All the Papal States BUT ROME are annexed to Piedmont.

1861 - Parliament representing all Italy but Rome and Venetia proclaims Kingdom of Italy.

1866 - Venetia added as Italy's prize for help to Prussia vs. Austria in Seven Weeks War.

1870 - Rome annexed after withdrawal of French troops in the midst of the Franco-Prussian War.

**UNIFICATION OF GERMANY STEP BY STEP**

1840-1861 - Reign of Frederick William IV, who wouldn't take the crown of "Germany" out of the gutter, when offered it by the powerless Frankfurt Assembly.

1861-1888 - Reign of William I.

1861 - Otto von Bismarck appointed chief minister.

1861-1866 - Bismarck wages "constitutional struggle" against the liberals. The government keeps on collecting taxes that have not been approved. The money is used to train and equip the army.

1864 - Austria and Prussia fight Denmark for Schleswig and Holstein. Denmark defeated. Austria gets Holstein; Prussia gets Schleswig.

1866 - Seven Weeks War: Prussia vs. Austria and German Confederation. Bismarck set it up over control of S/H. Prussia annexes S/H and also the kingdom of Hanover, Duchy of Nassau, Duchy of Hesse-Cassel and free city of Frankfurt. The former German federal union disappears.

1867 - Bismarck organizes the North German Confederation which includes Prussia and the remaining 21 "German" states. EXCLUDED are Austria (gee) and also Bavaria, Baden, Wurttemberg, and Hesse-Darmstadt, all south of the river Main, and mostly Catholic.

(Meantime Italy takes Venetia from Austria)

Bismarck makes a constitution for the NGC. It is a federal system but William I, the King of Prussia is the hereditary head. The Parliament has an upper chamber to represent the states, but not equally. The lower chamber, the Reichstag (an important word to remember) is elected by universal male suffrage. Bismarck was good at using the "masses" as allies against the private interests. He also coopted the Lassallean socialists who, unlike Marx, believed that working class conditions could be improved through actions of existing governments. The deal was that they got more “democracy” and he got the emerging Empire. Then he had to placate them with social programs, which he did.

7/1870 - Bismarck sets up France with the EMS TELEGRAM, tricking them into a declaration of war.

9/1870 - France is trounced. French army surrenders after defeat at Battle of Sedan. Napoleon III is taken prisoner.

Insurrection in Paris proclaims THIRD REPUBLIC.

(Meantime Italy takes Rome.)

Prussia is supported in the F/P War by the south German states that he deftly scared into fearing French aggression! War ends in the Treaty of Frankfurt.

Terms of the Treaty:

1. Bismarck insists on Constituent Assembly elected by universal suffrage in France to get a government that can surrender to him.

2. France has to pay 5 billion gold franc indemnity. (Remember, they started it, even though Bismarck hoped for it and provoked it. The business about indemnity will come back to haunt Europe in 1918.)

3. France cedes Prussia the border provinces of Alsace and Lorraine (which have long identified themselves as French in language and culture.)

January 18, 1871 - Otto von Bismarck proclaims the GERMAN EMPIRE. The King of Prussia becomes the Kaiser and the south German states accept his imperial authority. The new German Reich is a federated state. The deal is done, by the way, not with plebiscites, as in Italy, but by agreement between the separate governments and Prussia.

TA DA! GERMANY!

**IMPERIALISM REARS ITS UGLY HEAD**

**MILITARY, DIPLOMATIC AND POLITICAL TIMELINE FOR 1870-1914**

1854-1856 - Crimean War in which Russia gets whupped by Britain, France and Turkey.

1869 - Suez Canal Completed. (It was celebrated by the first performance of Verdi's Aida, by the way.)

1870-1871 - Franco-Prussia War initiated to promote German unity. France loses Alsace-Lorraine and must pay war reparations.

1871 - Danilevsky's Russia and Europe predicts war of Russia vs. Europe, plus a pan-Slav Eastern Federation. (Yugoslavia, here we come!)

1873 - The Three Emperors League formed: Germany, Austria-Hungary and Russia.

1877-1878 - Russo-Turkish War. Russia starts it. They clobber the Turks. They want Warm Water Ports. The Treaty of San Stefano makes Romania, Montenegro and Serbia independent. Bulgaria gets "autonomy." Turks also cede various lands to Russia.

THE PROBLEM OF WHO SHOULD CONTROL THE BALKANS (Russia, Turkey, Austria and of course all the Balkan nationalities themselves are contenders) is the EASTERN QUESTION! A BIG DEAL! Western Europe, especially England, is most afraid of Russia. So is Austria.

1878 - Berlin Congress. Solves problem of who owns former Turkish land, much to the detriment of Russia, who has to give a bunch of it back. Austria-Hungary occupies Bosnia.

1879 - German and Austria-Hungary join in defensive military alliance: The Dual Alliance. The point is to isolate France.

1881 - France seizes Tunisia, provoking Italy.

1882 - Italy joins alliance with Germany and Austria-Hungary.

1884-1885 - Berlin Conference on Africa. Divides Africa on principle of "effective occupation."

1885 - General Charles "Chinese" Gordon is killed at Khartoum.

1887 - Bismarck negotiates the Reinsurance Treaty with Russia to replace the expiring alliance of the Three Emperors. Russia is to be neutral unless Germany attacks France and Germany is to be neutral unless Russia attacks Austria-Hungary.

1889 - Naval Defense Act provides that the British fleet will always be as strong as the fleets of the two next strongest powers combined. It is called, obviously, the "Two Power Standard."

1890 - Bismarck is fired by Kaiser Wilhelm II, a world-class dummy and egomaniac. Wilhelm allows Bismarck's diplomatic masterpiece, the Reinsurance Treaty with Russia, to lapse, leaving Russia with no allies, so Russia is forced to scurry over to the French side in desperation.

1891 – Trans-Siberian Railroad begun

1894-1895 - First Sino-Japanese War

1894 - France and Russia become allies.

1895 Cecil Rhodes attempts to provoke war with Transvaal by the Jameson Raid that leads to the Kruger Telegram of Wilhelm II to Paul Kruger president of Transvaal. Exacerbates tension between England and Germany.

1895-1896 - Ethiopian War. Italy tries to expand beyond its colony of Eritrea and loses. 3/1/96: Battle of Adowa. 25,000 Italians (with guns) vs. 100,000 Ethiopians (with spears) under Menelek. Those who were not killed were captured and held for ransom.

1898 - Spanish-American War. Spain loses.

1898 - Kitchener goes south "up the Nile" defeats the Muslims and meets the French at Fashoda. The French back down and recall their general, Marchand. Crisis averted

1898 - Germany passes 1st Naval Act, the work of Admiral Tirpitz, influenced by Alfred Thayer Mahan, to compete with Great Britain's navy.

1899-1902 - Boer War. Dutch Colonists in South Africa vs. British. Germans sympathetic to Boers, hence Kaiser Wilhelm’s famous Kruger Telegram. British win.

1899 - Rudyard Kipling writes "The White Mand's Burden" to encourage the United States to get into the Empire business.

1900 – Germany enacts Second Naval Law. The goal is to build a fleet capable of engaging the Royal Navy in battle.

1903 - J. A. Hobson's book critiquing Imperialism is published.

- Trans-Siberian Railroad completed

1904-1905 - Russo-Japanese War. Japan almost wins but Theodore Roosevelt intervenes and negotiates a face- saving settlement for the Russians. He wins the Nobel Peace Prize. The Russian economy is shot to heck.

1904 - Britain and France enter into the Entente Cordiale.

1905 - Germany challenges French "sphere of influence" in Morocco, precipitating "Tangier Crisis." Algeciras Conference reaffirms Morocco's independence but France's special interests are recognized.

1907 - The Anglo-Russia Convention settles the question of Britain's and Russia's spheres of influence in Persia. Makes England and Russia allies.

1908 - Bosnia annexed by Austria-Hungary. Russia thinks it should go to Serbia.

1908 - "Young Turks" revolt in Turkey - Ruler of Bulgaria crowns himself king.

1910 - Transvaal, Orange Free State, Cape Colony and Natal combine to form the Union of South Africa

1911 - Italo-Turkish War. Italy wins and takes Libya from the Turks.

1911 - Agadir Crisis: Germany challenges France's converting Morocco into a protectorate and loses.

1911 - Black Hand, Serbian nationalist terrorist group, founded.

1912-1913 - 1st Balkan War. Serbia, Montenegro, Greece, Bulgaria (with tacit support of Russia) vs. Turkey. Austria intervenes, creates Albania, leaving Serbia no outlet to the sea.

1913 - 2nd Balkan War. Bulgaria vs. Turkey, Romania, Serbia and Greece. Bulgaria loses. Serbia wins more land.

1914 - Black Hand assassination of Arch Duke Franz Ferdinand, heir to Austro-Hungarian throne, and his corpulent wife Sophie on June 28. Trigger to World War One. (Partly Franz-Ferdinand was targeted because he was believed to favor reform (similar to Alex II of Russia.)

- Kaiser Wilhelm issues the "Blank Check" to Austria, promising backing for any action Austria might take. Austria issues ultimatum to Serbia, which it expects (and hopes) will be rejected. It is.

- Austria declares war on Serbia.

- Russia mobilized to help Serbia, scares Germany by mobilizing on German front. France “in effect” gives Blank Check to Russia. Germany declares war on Russia, but since Russia is the ally of France... well, you know what happens next.

1916 - Lenin published Imperialism, The Highest Stage of Capitalism

**QUICK ROMP THROUGH RUSSIAN ABSOLUTISM**

1462-1505 - Ivan III liberates the Russians from the Mongols who had ruled it from 1240-1480, stops paying tribute and becomes the first Tsar.

1533-1584 - Ivan IV "The Terrible" First Grand Duke of Moscow to be called Tsar. He doesn’t want Russia to turn into Poland.

1552 – Ivan T. T. conquered Kazan from the Tatars.

1553 – Richard Chanellor from England arrives in Moscow from Archangel on the White Sea. Archangel is only inlet from West through which military materials can be imported. English want to trade goods from Persia.

1589 – Russians set up independent Russian patriarchy

1598 - Death of Tsar Theodor, last of Rurik dynasty. Start of the Time of Troubles.

1598-1605 - reign of Boris Gudonov - see opera of the same name by Modest Mussorgsky

1604-1613 – “Time of Troubles” nobles (boyars) elected tsars, compare to HRE and Poland.

1613 - Founding of Romanov Dynasty by Tsar Michael. Repress representative institutions such as the Duma, a national assembly similar to Estates General with limited powers.

1649 - Code of Laws establishes serfdom in Russia

1650's- Take-off point. Russia is ALMOST, but not quite, at Baltic and Black Seas.

- Russian Patriarch undertakes reforms, especially mistakes in the translation of the Bible. Reforms forced through by government and army. Those who reject them are OLD BELIEVERS.

1667 - Uprising of serfs and Cossacks led by Stephen Razin. He was caught and put to death in 1671.

1675 – Lords can sell peasants without land.

1682 - Peter The Great becomes "joint Tsar." In his youth he went to Holland and England. Visits Europe between 1697-1698. Impressed with importance of BOATS! Brings in foreign knowledge and expertise.

1689-1725 - Reign of Peter the Great

Peter TG was six foot eight, or thereabouts. He was impressed by the industry and culture of the West, especially the French. After traveling to France in his youth he returned to Russia to westernize his country. Among his accomplishments were building the modern Russian navy, assuming state control over the Orthodox church through the office of the Procurator of the Holy Synod and forcing the Russian nobility to dress like Westerners and to shave their beards. His reforms were, for the most part, short lived, because the nobles were not behind him.

Peter favored top down reforms including state service, meritocracy. It’s the King vs. the Nobles one more time.

1698 – rebellion of streltsi – old army elite. They were “liquidated.” GREAT NORTHERN WAR 1700-1721

1700 – 8,000 Swedes defeat Peter and the 40,000 Russians at Narva. Russian expansion reaches the Berin Sea. Peter puts the ROC under control of the state. Appoints no new patriarch, begins governance of the church through the Procurator of the Holy Synod, a state office.

1703 - Founding of St. Petersburg “A Window on the West.”

1709 - Russians rout Swedes at Poltava, in Ukraine. Another victory for General Winter and his aide-de-camp, Lt. Col. Jack Frost.

1721 Great Northern War ends in Peace of Nystadt.

MEANWHILE serfdom becomes industrial as well as agricultural.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| West | Russia faces East |
| RCC and Protestantism | ROC |
| increasingly industrial | overwhelmingly agricultural |
| Middle class involved in commerce. Entrepreneurial | State controlled industry. Hardly any middle class. |
| Representative institutions. Strong state. Manorial system all but gone. | Duma weak. Still K vs. N. |
| Mercantilism. trade for raw materials | Siberia for raw materials to trade, furs, timber. Use rivers for navigation. |
|  | “Asian” superstition, wielded women, limited technology, clocks. |

Russia and Prussia: BOTH

- lack “natural frontiers”

- grew by adding territories to nucleus

- state arose as a means to support army

- autocratic government

- landlords and peasants predominant groups

- bring in foreign experts (even in farming!)

- middle class is composed of civil service bureaucrats and state employed managers in state factories. Risk-taking not favored. Limited entrepreneurialism

1725-27 - Catherine I

1725-1730 - Peter II

1730-1730 - Anna Ivanova

1730-1741 - Ivan IV. He is deposed by military revolt and succeeded by

1741-1762 - Empress Elizabeth

1762-1796 - Catherine II, "The Great." She marries Peter III, heir to the throne, then murders him.

Catherine thinks she is an "Enlightened Despot" because she admires French culture and is the patroness of

Diderot - buying his library when he was strapped for funds and then letting him keep it. She doesn't do anything to "westernize" the Russian economy, which is the part of Russia that really needs Westernization.

One of her numerous lovers is Potemkin, for whom the famous "Potemkin villages" are named.

1772 - First Partition of Poland, between Russia, Prussia and Austria. The idea is to avoid conflict in the Balkans between Russia and Austria-Hungary, both slobbering over the area left vulnerable to conquest by the decline of the Ottoman Empire. The Ottomans are artificially propped up by Europe to maintain the Balance of Power and to avoid a war over the spoils. Everybody gets a piece of Poland to placate the land hungry eastern powers.

1773-1775 - Peasant uprisings led by Cossack Pugachev. Convinces Catherine that freedom for the serfs - heartily opposed by the nobles - is really a bad idea.

1793 - Second Partition of Poland (between Russia, Prussia and Austria.)

1795 - Third Partition of Poland (same players.)

1796 - Catherine dies. Succeeded by Paul I

1801-1825 - Alexander I, the so-called "liberal" Tsar. Participates in Congress of Vienna. Converted to arch- conservatism by Metternich. He forms the so-called "Holy Alliance" with Prussia and Austria.

1801 - Russia takes Georgia

1825-1855 - Reign of Nicholas I

1825 - Decembrist Uprising. Nicky's first problem, it was a military uprising of officers who favored democratic reforms. Their slogan was "Constantine and Constitution." (Constantine was Nicky's brother who adamantly did not want to be Tsar. It is alleged that the officers were so ignorant that they though Constitution was Constantine's wife.) The officers thought it would lead to reform but in reality it led to their deaths.

1826-1828 - War between Persia and Russia. Russia takes Armenia.

1854-1856 - Crimean War: Russia vs. Britain, France, Turkey. Russia wants to take advantage of the crumbling Ottoman Empire to obtain **warm water ports**. Russia loses. Another "Balance of Power" issue.

1855-1881 - Reign of Alexander II

1861 - Alexander II frees the serfs.

1867 - Austrian Empire becomes the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Hungary gets equal status in the Dual Monarchy.

1870 - Franco-Prussian War. Prussia wins.

1871 - Unification of Germany completed.

1873 - Alliance of three Emperors: German, A/H, Russia.

1877-78 - Russo-Turkish War. Turkey loses.

1878 - Berlin Congress, organized by Bismarck, makes Russia give back most of what it gained at the treaty of San Stefano which ended the Russo-Turkish War.

1881-1894 - Assassination of Alexander II leads to reign of Alexander III. Pogroms against Jews begin.

1894-1917 - Reign of Nicholas II.

1905- Russia decides to expand east but the Japanese aren't having any, and most of the rest of the world is not aware that they have the terrific military machine that they do. They crush the Russians at Port Arthur and the Battle of Tsushima Straits. To avoid the complete collapse of the Russians to the Asian power, President Teddy Roosevelt offers to mediate at the Portsmouth Conference (in Portsmouth, New Hampshire) for which efforts Russian face is sort of saved and Teddy is awarded the Nobel Prize.

The war has cost Russia power and money. Russia turns her colonial/imperial ambitions to the West and begins to be more active in the Balkan conflicts

Russo-Japanese War leads to Revolution of 1905, which was triggered by Father Gapon listening to the peasants' grievances on Bloody Sunday. Tsar's forces responded with bloodshed even though the Tsar was not around at the time.

As things got out of hand Tsar Nicholas responded with troops pulled back from the eastern front but also with the October Manifesto, promising a representative institution, the Duma, which was constituted six times (and subsequently dissolved) but which never had power anyway. Eventually Nicky's finance minister, Stolypin, proposed reforms that led to weakening of peasant’s ties to mirs and increased powers for zemstvos. Still wasn't enough to satisfy the Bolsheviks ("majority") or the Mensheviks ("minority") of the Social Democratic Party, which will later evolve into the Communist Party under Lenin.

1914 - World War One begins when the Arch Duke Franz Ferdinand, and his corpulent wife Sophie, is assassinated by the Black Hand (aka Union or Death) a Serbian nationalist terrorist group. Russia is allied with Serbia, based on their notion of "Pan-Slavism" which is thinly disguised imperialism with designs on the Balkans. Russian mobilization to aid Serbia provokes German attack on France and there you go...

March 1917 - The First Revolution of 1917.

As World War One goes from bad to worse for Russia the army and the people lose faith in the Tsar and the government. No wonder - they are hungry and they do not have very much ammunition. Finally Tsar's advisors tell him to abdicate in favor of a Provisional Government under Prince Lvov. Provisional government does not have much power, is divided within itself over conduct of the war and can't cope with the growing power of the Communists. To appease those who want more radical reform they put Kerensky, a Socialist, in as leader as the government crumbles.

October 1917 - Communists in the Petrograd Soviet under Lenin overthrow the Provisional Government. Lenin's platform is "Peace, Land and Bread." He makes a disastrous separate peace with the Germans at the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk in which Russia gives up about 1/3 of its land, including lots of good agricultural land.

Beginning of the Russian Civil War. The opposition to the Communists (the "White Russians") is disunited. Lenin's ace in the hole is Leon Trotsky, a genius at organization who created and ran the Red Army.

Lenin introduces "war communism" - confiscation - to fund the government and the army. The economy gets worse and worse and he later has to change plans and go with modified capitalism in the N.E.P. But Lenin has a stroke and dies at the young age of 54. He does not want Stalin to take control of the party and the country but there's nothing he can do. Stalin out maneuvers Trotsky, whom he later has murdered in Mexico with an ice pick.

With the ascendance of Stalin one can argue that absolutism has been defeated by totalitarianism.

**SLOGGING STEP BY STEP THROUGH THE COLD RUSSIAN WINTER**

1905 - Russo-Japanese War. Russia gets whupped at BATTLE OF MUKDEN, and Russian fleet sunk to the bottom of the sea at BATTLE OF TSUSHIMA STRAITS. Teddy Roosevelt negotiates the Portsmouth Treaty, wins himself the Nobel Peace Prize. Plehve also assassinated. (The war was his bright idea.)

- Bloody Sunday triggers the Revolution of 1905

- To calm the moderates and split the revolutionaries, Tsar issues OCTOBER MANIFESTO, creates Duma. It does not have any power.

1906 - STOLYPIN'S REFORMS let the peasants leave the MIRS, encourage private property and individual initiative. Stops redemption payments. Builds propertied class as friends of the state. Origins of the Kulaks, i.e., “Big Farmers.” Stolypin was assassinated in 1911. The assassin was a Social Revolutionary who liked the communal aspects of the mirs – or – he was an agent of the Tsar’s Police.

8/14 - World War I begins. Bad plan.

5/15 - Russian defeat in Galicia. Army inadequately supplied.

9/15 - Tsar dismisses Grand Duke Nicholas, the popular commander in chief, and takes command himself! His absence from Moscow leaves the city in the control of EMPRESS ALEXANDRA who is hostile to the Duma and hopelessly under the spell of the Mad Monk RASPUTIN.

12/16 - Rasputin is assassinated by Prince Felix Yussupov and other aristocrats. Too little, too late.

3/17 - Strikes and riots break out in St. Petersburg which was renamed Petrograd at the beginning of the war. The strikes are followed by a general mutiny of the troops in the capital. Shortly thereafter the Tsar tries to dismiss the Duma and the Duma refuses to obey. Instead they create themselves into a PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT (3/12/17)

The new government is headed by PRINCE GEORGE LVOV and includes PAUL MILUKOV (a Constitutional Democrat), Alexander Guchov (a leader of the Octobrists) and ALEXANDER KERENSKY (a socialist.)

Nicholas abdicates in favor of his younger brother, who immediately abdicates in favor of the Provisional Government.

The PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT proclaims civil liberties and recognizes all citizens as legal equals.

It announces a plan to redistribute lands, including those confiscated from the Romanovs and the Russian Orthodox Church. The idea is to wait for an elected Constituent Assembly to complete the plans.

The PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT has an enemy, the PETROGRAD SOVIET, which was organized by the Socialists in March of 1917. The Provisional Government wants to keep fighting the war. It is basically a liberal and bourgeois sort of government, and, as you know, liberalism was already outdated in Western Europe

The PETROGRAD SOVIET on the other hand, wants a "general democratic peace," without annexations or indemnities. (Good Luck!) Because the leaders of the Soviet fear that the generals are "counter-revolutionary" they issue ORDER NUMBER 1, which deprives officers of all authority and sets up a system of committees to administer the army. The PG cannot make its counter-order stick. Russia appears to have two governments.

4/17 - Vladimir LENIN and his buddies, including ZINOVIEV, arrive in Petrograd from Switzerland, having been transported free of charge by the Germans, who hope his presence will foment even more strife.

LENIN'S PLAN has four points:

1. Transfer of power from the "bourgeois" PG to the Soviets.

2. Immediate end to the war.

3. Immediate seizure of land by the peasants.

4. Immediate control of industry by committees of workers.

Meantime the PG members are fighting among themselves about what terms they should insist on to end the war. They object to a separate peace.

6/17 - KERENSKY takes over as Minister of War; he launches a disastrous offensive and the Russians are completely defeated.

7/17 - The Petrograd Soviet attempts to seize power in Petrograd but they are premature and the attempt is suppressed. Lenin tried to stop them and failed, but he was blamed anyway. TROTSKY is arrested and LENIN flees to Finland. The failed coup however, triggers the RESIGNATION OF PRINCE LVOV, whose job is taken by KERENSKY.

9/17 - Meanwhile, back at the ranch, the conservative GENERAL KORNILOV tries to take Petrograd and fails because his own soldiers do not support him and also because Kerensky gets some help from the left, urging them to help repress the "counter-revolution." KORNILOV bites the dust, but KERENSKY is now in the hands of the BOLSHEVIKS.

10/17 - the Bolsheviks finally obtain a majority (remember the name "Bolshevik" means "majority") in the

Petrograd Soviet, Trotsky becomes its chairman and Lenin (back from Finland) decides to stage another coup.

10/24/17 (Old Style) or 11/6/17 (Modern Style):

THE BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION: Bolsheviks, soldiers from the Petrograd garrison, SAILORS from KRONSTADT and others storm the Winter Palace and take over power. Kerensky flees to America and dies a peaceful death in California in 1970. Congress of Soviets pronounces Provisional Government dead. It is replaced by the Council of People’s Commissars, led by Lenin.

11/7/17 - The new government is called the COUNCIL OF PEOPLE'S COMMISSARS and it is headed by

LENIN, TROTSKY (commissar for foreign affairs) and JOSEPH STALIN (commissar for national minorities.) One of the first things they do is organize the EXTRAORDINARY COMMISSION TO COMBAT COUNTER- REVOLUTION, aka the CHEKA, which is the secret police. Lenin announces desire for a “just democratic peace” to end World War I and the “abolition of all landlord property” without compensation.

11/25/17 - The elections to the long-awaited Constituent Assembly return a two to one majority for the Social Revolutionaries (420 SR's versus 225 Bolsheviks) the Red Troops disperse it when it tries to meet for the first time. Initial Actions of the Bolsheviks include: nationalizing of banks, repudiating national debt, control of factories given to workers, government control of trades unions (deprives them of the right to strike and permits the government to use a system of compulsory labor in emergencies), confiscation of church property, religious instruction in schools abolished, only civil marriages permitted.

Because private trade is suppressed the government undertakes to distribute food and other commodities to the urban population. It sent brigades of workers out to the country to "liberate" various food stuffs from the peasants: WAR COMMUNISM.

3/18 - Bolsheviks negotiate TREATY OF BREST-LITOVSK that gives away Poland, Ukraine, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. Russia hasn't been this small since before PETER THE GREAT.

- Extra Added Attraction: The Bolsheviks rename themselves the COMMUNIST PARTY.

BUT: lots of people don't like the Bolsheviks, uh, Communists. Conservatives, liberals, royalists, Social Revolutionaries, socialists, Cossacks, Allies, Poles, you name it.

So there ensues a GREAT CIVIL WAR from…………..

1918-1920. The Bolsheviks would have been gonners if it hadn't been for the disunity of the opposition and the RED ARMY organized by LEON TROTSKY who was a genius at that sort of thing.

7/18 - The Soviet Constitution was promulgated. Its "highlights" include: no secret ballot, no parties but the Communist Party, and representation based on occupation. Factory workers get more representation than peasants (even though peasants are a numerical majority) and the "non-toiling" classes get no vote at all.

- Tsar Nicholas and his family (including Anastasia, and I don't care what anybody says) are murdered.

1920 - The Allies have been blockading Russia, there's been a civil war and the government's revolutionary economic policy has led to an almost total collapse of the Russian economy.

Both industrial and agricultural production are down, cities suffer from shortages of food and fuel, the peasants are miffed because the workers and the government keep taking their food. Both peasant uprisings and workers riots take place.

Beginning of RED TERROR – Lenin wants to kill everyone opposed to the regime. Checka: First question you should ask of accused is to what class does he belong?

2/21 - The KRONSTADT UPRISING: sailors who were among the earliest supporters of the revolution mutiny and riot, protesting the route the revolution has taken. They are repressed only with difficulty and abundant bloodshed.

3/21 - LENIN decides that something must be done and he institutes the NEW ECONOMIC POLICY (aka NEP.) The NEP abolishes the food levy and replaces it with a limited grain tax, leaving the peasants the opportunity to dispose of their own surplus grain. Partial freedom of trade is restored and a new land statue is enacted in 1922 that lets small individual farms be reconstructed. Licenses are given to private persons to start new businesses. Large industry and transportation remain nationalized.

The NEP is billed as a "temporary retreat" from communism. After the GREAT FAMINE of 1921-1922 the Russian economy begins to recover rapidly. Along with this recovery are the abatement of the RED TERROR and a relaxation of censorship. Lenin starts a program aimed to eliminate ILLITERACY.

4/22 - Russia and Germany sign the TREATY OF RAPALLO

12/22 - The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is officially organized. The member states (there are four to start with: Russia, the Ukraine, White Russia, and Transcaucasia) keep a lot of cultural autonomy, but political control is always from Moscow.

1/21/24 - Death of LENIN

1/26/24 - Petrograd renamed LENINGRAD

LENIN'S death marks the beginning of a power struggle within the Communist Party. On the left are Trotsky, Zinoviev and Kamenev. Trotsky wants "PERMANENT REVOLUTION" while Stalin insists on "SOCIALISM IN ONE COUNTRY." Trotsky and the others are expelled from the party in 1927. Trotsky flees Russia and ends up in Mexico where he is assassinated in 1940. He takes an ice pick in the brain. On the right is Bukharin, who favored the NEP. He is expelled from the party in 1929.

1928 - The NEW SOCIALIST OFFENSIVE is Stalin's program of speedy industrialization.

The FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN begins on 10/1/28. It collectivizes agriculture, slaughters the KULAKS, and develops heavy industry for national defense. The quality of life does not go up although the government's objectives are mostly achieved. That's because the increased agricultural production is exported to sustain Russian development of industry. It keeps the balance of payments favorable - and remember Russia has no credit - so that Russia will eventually be self-sufficient.

1932-1933 - Another severe FAMINE

1933 - The PURGE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY. About 1/3 of the total members (1,000,000 people) are expelled. Expulsion results in exile or death.

9/34 - Russia joins the League of Nations. Big Whup.

12/34 - Assassination attempt on Serge Kirov, one of Stalin's buddies, reveals opposition to Stalin within the party, and results in yet another outbreak of Terror, and further purges.

1/35 - Old party stalwarts Zinoviev, Kamenev and others, all of whom were close to Lenin, and already close to death by natural causes, are tried for treason. They get prison for 5-10 years.

1/36 - The old commie geezers above are tried AGAIN in a spectacular humiliating and public trial and they

CONFESS! This time they are executed.

12/36 - A NEW "DEMOCRATIC" CONSTITUTION for Soviet Russia. This time all votes are equal and no groups are disenfranchised. Still only one party allowed, and you can guess which one.

1/37 - Purges hit the generals of the army. Marshall Garmarnik commits suicide and Marshal Tukhachevski is executed, along with seven other high ranking generals.

7/38 - War breaks out between Russia and Japan on the frontier of Manchukuo.

5/39 - Maxim LITVINOV is dismissed as commissar for foreign affairs, which post he has held for 18 years. He is succeeded by Vyacheslav MOLOTOV (of "Molotov Cocktail" fame.)

8/39 - To the shock of most of the world, the Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression pact (also called the MOLOTOV- RIBBENTROP PACT) is concluded, just in time for the Germans to invade Poland and start World War II.

**TIMELINE FOR THE RISE OF FASCISM AND NAZISM AND THE ROAD TO WWII**

COMMENTARY ON GERMANY

The Weimar Republic, which succeeded the German Empire after World War One, had many strikes against it. It was attacked from the very beginning by both the left and the right.

1. Everyone hated the Versailles Treaty but the Empire was destroyed before it was signed (ironically, in the hopes of getting better peace terms) so the new government took all the blame.

2. Reparations were universally considered unfair and onerous.

3. The government mishandled the French occupation of the Ruhr leading to the Great Inflation.

4. Germans had no history of effective democracy to build upon.

5. Fear of Communism was rampant.

Nazism is a specifically racist form of nationalism combined with totalitarianism. The Nazis hated Jews, Slavs, Communists, gay people, gypsies and Christians.

COMMENTARY ON ITALY

Fascism has been called "nationalism on steroids." It's not quite racism but it does assert that the state is more important than the individual and that the Italian state is more important than other states. Name comes from a bundle of sticks. The economic idea behind it is the "corporative state." The government controls all aspects of the economy, including private capital, for the good of the nation. The economy is organized into separate "corporations," reminiscent of guilds. Employer/employee relations are based on the hierarchical feudal model (social mobility is not expected) except that instead of a king at the top of the pyramid there is the dictator, or as Mussolini was called, Il Duce.

What were the conditions in post-World War One Italy that allowed the rise of fascism?

1. The parliamentary system was dysfunctional. Because the government did not have or was unwilling to use its power to deal with the post-war debt and strikes there arose a power vacuum. The strikes led to violence. Mussolini's squadristi broke up the strikes, to the satisfaction of the middle and lower middle classes.

2. In 1924 Socialist deputy Matteotti was murdered after his attempts to expose fascist violence and fraud in the government. Soon the public was intimidated by the fascists.

3. Many people were responsive to the psychological exhilaration of the fascist propaganda.

4. Fascism appeared to address people's fears of the rise of Communism.

5. Fascists played on the Italians' hostility to their former allies England and the United States. England in particular refused to honor the secret agreement made with Italy in 1915 by which Italy was to get Austrian lands and some of the German and Turkish possessions in exchange for joining the Allied cause.

6. In certain instances, efficiency - albeit with blood and intimidation - was substituted for chaos in the Italian government and economy.

**THE DATES**

1919 - Spartacist Revolt. Led by Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, it is an attempt to bring the proletarian revolution to Germany. Social Democratic Provisional Government crushes it quickly and ruthlessly.

1920 - Kapp Putsch. Failed right-wing attack on the Weimar government.

1922 - Italy goes Fascist. Mussolini named premier.

- Treaty of Rapallo between Germany and Russia

- Walter Rathenau and Matthias Erzberger assassinated. Rathenau was the German foreign minister, and a Jew, who had organized German production in World War One. Erzberger was a moderate, a leader of the Catholic Center party who had signed the armistice.

1923 - French occupy the Ruhr Valley in an effort to claim reparations from Germany. Leads to Great Inflation of 1923.

- Beer Hall Putsch. A failed Nazi attempt to take over the government. Hitler is jailed, during which time he writes Mein Kampf.

1924 - Dawes Plan., named after Charles G. Dawes. United States will lend Germany money so they can pay reparations to England and France so England and France can pay war debts to the United States.

1925 - Locarno Treaties

1928 - Kellogg-Briand Pact

1929 - Young Plan: reorganization of reparations payment plan.

- Great Depression

(Q: RRP says the Great Depression caused Hitler's success. What do you think?)

1933 - President Hindenberg names Hitler Chancellor of Germany.

A fire in the Reichstag is blamed on the Communists and leads to Hitler's winning dictatorial powers from the Reichstag through the passage of the Enabling Act. (3/33.)

1934 – “Night of the Long Knives” Hitler attacks and destroys the SA, his own personal Brownshirts that are getting too big for their breeches, and Roehm, their leader, is murdered.

1935 - Germany denounces disarmament clauses of Versailles Treaty.

- Italy occupies Addis Ababa

- Nazis enact Nuremberg Laws

1936 - Germans reoccupy Rhineland

- Beginning of Spanish Civil War

1938 - Anschluss. Germany takes Austria.

- Munich Agreement. Edouard Daladier and Neville Chamberlain go try to talk sense to Hitler. Instead they force Czechoslovakia to sign its own death warrant. Chamberlain returns to England announcing that he has procured "Peace in our time." The word for it is APPEASEMENT.

- Kristallnacht. The Night of Broken Glass.

1939 - Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact

- Hitler annihilates the rest of Czechoslovakia in the German quest for "Lebensraum."

- Danzig-Poland Crisis. The Germans attack Poland.

- England and France declare war on Germany.

**COUNTDOWN TO CATASTROPHE**

Political and Economic Events 1919-1939

**Your generic questions are: When could the Nazis have been stopped? And why weren’t they stopped?**

1919 a. Spartacists Revolt in Weimar Republic. Rosa Luxembourg and Karl Liebknect killed. b. 1st Congress of Third International c. Bavarian Socialist Republic squashed by Weimar Republic d. Fascist party organized in Italy

1920 a. NAZI party founded b. right wing Kapp Putsch fails. General Seeckt refuses to fire on Luttwitz. The Weimar Republic is in deep doo-doo.

1921 a. Reparations amounts fixed by international commission at 132 billion gold marks (equivalent to 32 billion dollars)

1922 a. Mussolini takes control of Italy (legally.) March on Rome. b. Russia and Germany sign Treaty of Rapallo: Russia buys manufactured goods from Germany; German officers train the Red Army in Russia and keeps itself up to date. c. Murders of Erzberger and Rathenau by right wing. d. USSR established

1923 a. Invasion of Ruhr by France (Poincare) b. right wing Beer Hall Putsch fails. Hitler goes to jail, writes Mein Kampf c. Great Inflation

1924 a. Dawes Plan b. Murder of Italian socialist Matteoti by Fascists c. Stalin comes to power in Russia

1925 a. Locarno Treaties “The Spirit of Locarno”

1. Germany with France and Belgium. Frontiers guaranteed.

2. Germany with Poland and Czechoslovakia. Agree to arbitrate frontiers.

3. France with Poland and Czechoslovakia. Defense against Germany.

4. Great Britain with France and Belgium. Guarantees frontiers.

5. "Little Entente" Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Romania.

(What would have happened if Britain had come in to guarantee the eastern borders of these nations?)

1926 a. Germany joins the League of Nations

1928 a. Kellogg-Briand Pact, “I ain’t gonna study war no more, I ain’t gonna study war no more…”

1929 a. The Young Plan

b. Stock Market Crash triggers worldwide GREAT DEPRESSION

1930 a. 107 seats in the Reichstag won by the Nazis (up from only 12 in 1928) Nazi popular vote is up from 800,000 to 6.5 million. b. Communist representation also growing up from 54 to 77 seats.

c. America passes the Hawley-Smoot Tariff

1932 a. Portugal's Salazar forms corporate clerical state. Say hello to the Middle Ages, one more time!

1933 a. Hitler comes to power – legally b. Fire in the Reichstag blamed on the Communists

c. Nazi party purges. Ernst Roehm is assassinated in the Night of the Long Knives. d. USSR joins the League of Nations. Germany leaves the League of Nations. e. World Economic Conference

1934 a. Britain announces rearmament in the air. b.Austrian Nazi coup attempt fails. Dollfus assassinated.

1935 a. Nuremberg Laws b. Hitler repudiates rearmament provisions of the Versailles Treaty. c. Plebecite unites the Saar with Germany d. Mussolini invades Ethiopia e. Franco-Russia Assistance Pact, also Czech/French agreement f. US begins its neutrality policy

1936 a. Germany reoccupies Rhineland France does nothing because it has a weak government, public opinion is against it and the high command opposed intervention and deliberately exaggerated the number of German troops. French passivity shows the Germans (and the world) that France does not have the will to enforce the Versailles Treaty.

b. Germany inaugurates its Four Year Economic Plan c. Spanish Civil War (ends in 1939.) Right wing General Francisco Franco wins. Goodbye, Spanish Republic d. Hitler repudiates Locarno

e. Popular Front governs France

1937 a. Japan invades China

1938 a. Anschluss: Germany annexes Austria b. Germany annexes Sudetenland (German speaking Czechoslovakia) c. Munich Conference validates policy of appeasement. Daladier and Neville Chamberlain negotiate for France and Great Britain. d. Kristallnacht – Night of Broken Glass

1939 a. Nazi/Soviet Pact b. Germany annexes Bohemia/Moravia from Czechoslovakia, makes "Slovakia" an independent state, under its protection, of course. c. Germany invades Poland.

**TIMELINE FOR THE COLD WAR**

The rivalry between the United States and the U.S.S.R. makes Europe scared and less significant. It needs the European Union in self-defense.

Because the super-powers are “polarized,” it’s the COLD WAR! Brrrrr.

General Motives of USSR

1. Fear of west and especially USA because of “Cordon Sanitaire” at the end of World War I, Red Scare, and allied efforts to support the White Army.

2. Hostility to west because of delay at establishing a second front in World War II

3. Promotion of national security

4. Spreading of World Communism not so much because Trotsky’s idea of “permanent revolution” was defeated and Stalin was eager to make Russia self-sufficient, and after all, the Russians called WWII “The Great Patriotic War.”

5.Russian nationalism

6. Mistrust of west after bomb over Hiroshima and Nagasak and sudden currency change in Berlin

General Motives of USA

1. Once again the political Right is attractive because of fear of the Left.

2. Government believed what the USSR said at the beginning of the regime about communism spreading and taking over the world, but did not pay attention to ideology such as “socialism in one country” and practice that followed.

1945 - War ends in Europe.

March 1946 – Cessation of Lend-Lease. US turns down the USSR request for reconstruction loans and cuts off reparations deliveries to USSR from Germany

1946-1949 - Greek Civil War. Communists backed by Tito in Yugoslavia try to take over from the nationalists (who are also royalists) backed by Great Britain and USA. It is the trigger for "Containment"

1946-1947 - Dean Acheson and George Kennan formulate policy of "containment" of communism.

1946-1949 - 4th Soviet Five Year Plan.

- U.S. turns down Soviet request for Reconstruction loan.

1947 - Truman Doctrine. It becomes the policy of the U.S.A. "to assist free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures."

- COMINTERN (d. 1943) reborn as COMINFORM

1948 - Western powers revoke worthless German currency without discussing it with U.S.S.R. and create the Deutschemark. Triggers BERLIN BLOCKADE that leads to BERLIN AIRLIFT. It lasts about a year.

- Marshall Tito defies leadership of USSR and Yugoslavia goes its own (dictatorship and communistic) way. NATIONALISM!

- Marshall Plan (European Recovery Act) goes into effect. Soviets and their satellites, though invited, decline to participate.

- Czech communists seize control of Czechoslovakia and depose Benes’ democratic coalition. Also NATIONALISM.

1949 - COMENCON formed. (Council on Mutual Economic Assistance) It's the Soviet's response to the Marshall Plan.

- Soviets lift the Berlin Blockade.

- Communists win the Chinese Revolution.

- NATO established

- Soviets become a nuclear power

- 2 German states formed: FRG (Bonn) and GDR (Berlin)

1950-1953 - Korean War.

1951 – Churchill’s “Iron Curtain” speech

1952- United States tests the first thermonuclear (hydrogen) bomb.

1953 - “Doctor’s Plot.” Jewish doctors in Soviet Union blamed for planning to assassinate Stalin. It would have been a good idea but they didn’t do it. They are freed when Stalin dies.

1953 - Stalin dies. Succeeded by Nikita Khrushchev.

1954 - France defeated by Vietnam at Dien Bien Phu, withdraws from South East Asia.

1955 - Warsaw Pact organized. Soviet's response to the formation of NATO.

- Soviets and the Allies agree to end military occupation of Austria

1956 - Khrushchev's speech on de-Stalinization criticizes the "cult of personality."

- Suez Crisis United States stops Britain, France and Israel from military action in Egypt when Egypt wants to take over the canal.

- "Eisenhower Doctrine" asserts American primacy in defense of the Middle East.

- Hungarian revolt brutally crushed by USSR. (Nagy returns. He advocates return to multi-party system and Hungary’s exit from the Warsaw Pact. Soviets force his ouster. Janos Kadar is replacement. Nagy tried and hanged. 200,000 Hungarians flee.) NATIONALISM!

- Polish steel workers demand “Bread and Freedom.” Pole fight Poles. Gomulka had been forced out by Stalin but he comes back. He’s a Polish Communist NATIONALIST!

1957 - Sputnik launched. Russians have the first satellite that orbits the earth. U.S. panics and starts to hyper-fund space research and science education.

1958 - Soviets develop the first ICBM.

Khrushchev talks about “peaceful co-existence” but also said “we will bury you.”

1959 - Fidel Castro leads revolution against Battista in Cuba

1960s - Oil replaces coal as major source of European energy.

1961 - Bay of Pigs. U.S.A.'s botched attempt to invade Cuba and toss out Fidel Castro. (He's still there.)

- Berlin War erected to keep East Berliners in East Berlin.

- Beginning of American advisors in Viet Nam

1962 - Cuban Missile Crisis. U.S.A. blockades Cuba to keep further Russian armaments out. U.S. and U.S.S.R. were "eye ball to eye ball and they blinked." (Dean Acheson)

- Beginning of Chinese-Soviet Rift

1964 - Khrushchev falls. Succeeded by Leonid Brezhnev. "Brezhnev Doctrine" asserts that the Soviets can intervene to protect socialism and socialist governments against pro-capitalist change. The "Thaw" ends, nevertheless Brezhnev advocates "peaceful co-existence."

1965 - The first Marines go to Viet Nam

1968 - "Prague Spring" Alexander Dubcek leads Czech communists in liberalization, Westernization. Crushed by Soviet tanks. NATIONALISM!

1972 - SALT I "Detente" begins here. The goal is still "peaceful co-existence"

1973 - 3rd Arab-Israel War.

- Last troops withdraw from Viet Nam

1974 - Western European economic boom winds down. Arab control of oil does not help.

Beginning of worldwide recession.

1975 - Helsinki Accords. The high point of detente. It ratifies European boundaries after WWII and provides for surveillance on human rights.

- Pol Pot takes over Cambodia, creates the Killing Fields

1979 - SALT II concluded between U.S.S.R. and U.S.A. but not ratified by Congress.

- Soviets invade Afghanistan. Detente abates, relations between the US and USSR become strained.

1979-1989 - War in Afghanistan between Afghans and U.S.S.R. Soviet Union is trying to prop up a communist regime. Ends detente. Soviet Union has 100,000 troops there until its ignominious withdrawal in 1989. Messes up the Soviet economy. It is the Soviet Union's Vietnam War.

1980-1981 – Beginning of Solidarity. Lech Walensa leads striking workers at Lenin Shipyards in Gdansk (formerly Danzig.) Jaruzelski declares martial law. NATIONALISM.

1982 - Brezhnev dies. Followed in rapid succession by Andropov (former head of the KGB) and Chernenko. Finally Gorbachev takes over and rules from 1985-1991.

1984 - President Jimmy Carter decides to keep the U.S.A. out of the winter Olympics in Moscow to protest Soviet aggression in Afghanistan.

1985 - Gorbachev takes over the U.S.S.R. He has two ground-breaking policies: 1. glasnost, "openness" in public discussion and culture. 2. Perestroika, the fight against economic stagnation.

1988 - U.S.S.R. has constitutional reforms. A new national legislature is created. Multi-candidate elections to replace the one party slate.

1989 - Berlin Wall comes down.

- Czechoslovakia rejects Soviet influence - “‘89 is '68 upside down." NATIONALISM!

- Hungary lets refugee East Germans enter Austria. NATIONALISM!

1990 - More Soviet constitutional reforms. The Congress of People's Deputies creates presidency with broad executive powers comparable to the U.S.A. or France. Boris Yeltsin leads fight against Gorbachev, accusing him of going too slowly.

- Gorbachev and Bush hail the end of the Cold War.

- Two Germanys reunited. F.R.G. incorporates G.D.R. (10/3/90)

Baltic Republics instantly demand independence: Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. Ukraine and Belarus also separate.

Problems include release of long suppressed ethnic tensions: Azerbaijan vs. Armenia, religious violence between Muslims and orthodox Christians in Tajikstan, tribal violence in Georgia and Chechnya.

Soviet economy goes from bad to worse.

1991 - USA and USSR sign strategic arms treaty pledging to scale down their arsenals of long range missiles.

- (6/91) Yeltsin elected President of the Russian Republic. Changes Leningrad back to St. Petersburg

- Soviet Union dissolves itself

1993 - Peaceful division of Czechoslovakia into the Czech Republic and Slovakia

Gross Periodization for the Cold War

I: 1945-1953 – Origins until the death of Stalin

II: 1953-1964 – Brinksmanship until ouster of Khrushchev

1964-1972 – Brezhnev Doctrine

III: 1972-1979 - Begin Détente, SALT, Helsinki Accords, SALT II IV: 1979-1989 – Russian war against Afghanistan.

1985: Gorbachev promotes perestroika and glasnost

1989-1991- Gorbachev succeeded by Yeltsin, end of communism in USSR and satellites

**CHARTS AND THE RENAISSANCE**

CULTURE IS BORN AGAIN - and this time, let's get it right!

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| --- | --- |
| Dante  1265-1321  Florence author | Famous for Divine Comedy (imaginary journey through Hell, Purgatory and Heaven) written in the VERNACULAR that became "Italian." His muse was Beatrice. |
| Petrarch  1304-1374  Italian | Considered the "first man of letters." His muse was Laura. |
| Boccacio  1313-1375  Italian | Friend of Petrarch, he is known as the father of classic Italian prose. His Decameron, in Italian, contains a classic description of the Black Death. |
| Benvenuto Cellini  1500-1571  Florence  Sculptor, goldsmith and author. | His Autobiography, and excellent record of life in Renaissance Italy, shows why he was the prime exemplar of "virtu." He worked under Michelangelo and under the patronage of Clement VII. |
| Lorenzo Valla  1406-1457  Italian humanist | He was the founder of textual criticism, the one who proved that the  "Donation of Constantine" was a forgery. |
| Pico della Mirandola  1463-1494  Italian humanist | Leading scholar of the Italian Renaissance. He was the protégé of Lorenzo the Magnificent. He looked for truth outside Christian scriptures, was accused by Pope Innocent III of heresy and later cleared by Alexander VI. |
| Baldassare Castiglione  1478-1529  Milan and Urbino | Wrote The Courtier, the first book of etiquette for nobles. |
| Niccolo Machiavelli  1469-1527  Florence | Author of The Prince, the first modern work on political science. it was notable for being descriptive rather than prescriptive. His model for the ideal Prince was Cesare Borgia. He hoped the Medicis would learn from his example. |
| Thomas More  1478-1535  England | Author of Utopia, he opposed Henry VIII's break from the Catholic church even though he was the lord chancellor of England. Bad move. He lost his head for his principles. |

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| Erasmus of Rotterdam  1466-1536  Catholic author and scholar | He made a new Greek and Latin translations of the New Testament; he wrote Praise of Folly and Handbook of a Christian Knight. He and Luther were enemies. He and Thomas More were buddies. Wanted reform within the Catholic Church. Leader in Renaissance learning in Northern Europe. |
| Thomas a Kempis  1380-1471  German ecclesiastic and writer | Wrote Imitation of Christ. Mysticism holds had the individual soul would commune directly with God in perfect solitude, without sacraments, people or church. |
| Leonardo Bruni  1369-1444  Italian humanist | Wrote a history of Florence, noted for a new sense of the need for authentic sources in history. "Glory of man lies in activity." He translated Plutarch, Demosthenes, Aristotle and Plato from Greek into Latin. Especially notable for his history of Florence. |
| Giorgio Vasari  1511-1574  Art historian - Florence | He wrote “The Lives of the Artists,” the first book of art history. He was also a painter and an architect. |
| Marsilio Ficino  1433-1499  Florence | With Pico della Mirandola he edited and published the complete works of Plato. He was a leading figure in the revival of Platonism and the Florentine Academy under the patronage of Cosimo De Medici. |

ARTISTS

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| --- | --- |
| Raphael  1483-1520  Urbino, Italy | Worked for Popes Julius II and Leo X, chief architect of St. Peter's. |
| Michelangelo  1474-1564  Painter, sculptor, architect and poet | Worked for Pope Julius II on ceiling of the Sistine Chapel, famous for "Pieta," "David," "The Last Judgment," "Moses," and a million others. |
| Leonardo da Vinci  1452-1519  Florence  painter, sculptor, architect, engineer and scientist | Michelangelo's rival, his patrons were Lorenzo the Magnificent and Lodovico Sforza. Famous for "The Last Supper," "Mona Lisa" and tones more. |
| Donatello  1386-1466  Florence  Sculptor | Leading sculptor of the early Renaissance, he broke with classicism and moved on to realism. He associated with Ghiberti and Brunelleschi. |
| Masaccio  1410-1428  Florence  Painter | Sometimes called "The Father of Modern Art," his works mark the advance from medieval to Renaissance painting. |
| Brunelleschi  1377-1446  Florence  Architect | Reputed founder of Renaissance architecture and FIRST TO ESTABLISH SOUNDLY SCIENTIFIC THEORY OF PERSPECTIVE. |
| Botticelli  1444-1510  Florence Painter | Most famous for his "Birth of Venus" he assisted at decorating the Sistine Chapel. He was also a follower of Savonarola. |
| Giovanni Bellini  1430-1516  Venice Painter | Leading painter of the Venetian school he was the master of Giorgione and Titian. He is known chiefly for his altarpieces and his Madonnas. |
| Ghirlandiao  1449-1494  Florence Painter | He was the founder of a school of painting, and was the teacher of Michelangelo. |
| Giotto  1266-1336  Florence  Painter | Most important pre-Renaissance painter, he was a friend of Dante. He is sometimes called the "Father of Renaissance Painting." His work is notable for its use of realistic reproduction of scenes of nature. |
| Artemesia Gentileschi  (1590-1642) Italian Painter | Her father was also a painter whose patrons included King Charles I of England and his favorite the Duke of Buckingham. She is especially noted for her "Judith" paintings. |

RELIGIOUS LEADERS

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| Nicholas of Cusa  1401-1464  Rhineland (Germany)  churchman, focus on mystical philosophy | Roman Catholic prelate and philosopher. He anticipated Copernicus by his belief in the earth's rotation and revolution around the sun. |
| Meister Eckhart  1260-1327  German Dominican theologian | Founder of German mysticism and father of German philosophical language. His philosophy was influenced by scholasticism, neo-Platonism and Arabic and Jewish ideas. |
| Pope Nicholas V (rule: 1447-1455) Italian | A great patron of art and literature |
| Pope Pius II  (rule: 1458-1464) Italian | Also known as Aeneas Silvius.  He was a patron of learning and author himself. His work on geography is said to have influenced Columbus. |
| Pope Innocent VIII (rule: 1484-1492) Italian | A busy guy, he declared Henry VII to be the lawful King of England and appointed Torquemada as the Grand Inquisitor of Spain. |
| Pope Alexander VI (rule: 1492-1503) Spanish | He used bribery to get himself elected to the papacy. His kids were Cesare Borgia and Lucretia Borgia. He ordered the execution of Savonarola. Great patron of the arts, especially Bramante, Michelangelo and Raphael. He is alleged to have said, "God has given us the papacy. Now let us enjoy it!" |
| Pope Julius II (rule: 1503-1513) Italian | He commenced to rebuild St. Peter's, patronized the arts and aided Raphael, Michelangelo, Bramante and others. |
| Pope Leo X  (rule: 1513-1521) Italian | He was the second son of Lorenzo the Magnificent. He was a patron of the arts. He failed to realize the importance of the Reformation and he issued the bull excommunicating Luther. |
|  |  |
| Savonarola  1452-1498  Ferrara, Italy  Dominican monk and church reformer | He denounced in vehement sermons the corruption of secular life, the licentiousness of the ruling class and the worldliness of the clergy. He drove Piero Medici from power in Florence and became the virtual dictator of the city, preaching a crusade for the establishment of an ideal Christian state. He was denounced by Pope Alexander VI, lost power in Florence to the aristocrats and was ultimately captured by them.  He was tried for sedition and heresy, then tortured, hanged and burned. |

SCIENTISTS

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| --- | --- |
| Regiomontanus  (His real name was Johann Muller)  1436-1476  Germany  mathematician and scientist | An influential thinker, he laid the foundation for mathematical conception of the universe. |
| Nicholas Copernicus  1473-1543  Poland  Scientist | He concluded that the earth moves around the sun (heliocentric theory) and not the other way around (geocentric theory.) Realizing the dangerous - to him – implications of his ideas, his were not published until after his death. |
| Paracelsus  (His real name was Hohenheim) | He undertook to revolutionize medicine at the University of Basel. He was an interesting mix of scientist and charlatan. |
| Behaim and Schoner  German cartographers | They made world maps that influenced the course of world-wide exploration. |
| Gutenberg  German | He was the first to produce books with movable type, about 1450. |

POLITICAL LEADERS

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| --- | --- |
| Giovanni de Medici  1360-1429  Florence | Merchant who made lots of money, strong supporter of smaller guilds and common people. He was the virtual ruler of Florence between 1421-29. |
| Cosimo de Medici  1389-1464, son of Giovanni  Florence | Banker, patron of the arts and "father of his country" |
| Lorenzo de Medici aka  "The Magnificent"  1449-1492, grandson of Giovanni, but not son of Cosimo  Florence | Big time patron of the arts, father of a Pope and general aggrandizer of his family. He is alleged to have been an immoral and tyrannical ruler.  What was Machiavelli complaining about? |
| Cesare Borgia  1475-1507  Originally Spanish | He was the son of Pope Alexander VI; conquered much of central Italy, including Urbino, and acted with cruelty and treachery. He was Machiavelli's ideal "Prince." |
| Isabelle d'Este  1474-1539  Marchioness of Mantua | Married to Giovanni Gonzaga she was an outstanding diplomat and patron of learning. |

OTHER IMPORTANT FAMILIES

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| --- | --- |
| Sforza  Milan | They ruled Milan from 1450-1535. Famous among them is Lodovico "Il Moro" (1451-1508) who was patron to Leonardo da Vinci. Another important one was Giovanni who married Lucretia Borgia in 1493. |
| Visconti  Milan | Powerful Lombard family, of the Ghibelline faction, ruled Milan from 1311-1447 until beaten by the Sforza. |
| Gonzaga  Mantua | Descended from Luigi Gonzaga, they controlled  Mantua throughout the Renaissance. |

GENERIC IDEAS ABOUT THE RENAISSANCE

It is located primarily in cities because that's where the contact with other cultures happens first. In the south they have more money, because of more trade with the Arabs and the Byzantines, so they have more to spend on art. In the north they focus more on learning and science and technology. That's one reason why the Reformation starts there - that and its distance from Rome where the Popes are and all the money raised for the Church goes. The north is far behind the south in the establishment of institutions of higher learning so between 1386 and 1506 fourteen new universities are founded in Germany. It is probably cheaper to start a university than it is to paint the Sistine Chapel.

There is a lot more secular content in art but the Renaissance DOES NOT abandon interest in religion, since the biggest patron of the arts continues to be the church. Secular influence in painting is shown in patron's portraits being used as the faced for holy subjects. Also rich patrons, often bankers and merchants as well as political powers and nobility, use their money to decorate their own homes and public spaces.

Intellectually there is a focus on this world rather than the afterlife, and on description rather than prescription. A big breakthrough is the use of the vernacular in literature. For the first time authors and artists are making money writing and painting: it is the birth of an array of new professions that cater to wealthy patrons. Writing addresses new subjects - especially human experience, manners, politics and so on, these new subjects were called "the humane letters," from whence the term "humanism" is derived.

But where's the "rebirth?" In Italy it is the re-discovery of the ancient Greek and Latin - pagan - texts that had been preserved in the Arab world during the European Dark and Middle Ages. In northern Europe they are equally excited about the re-discovery of the texts of the ancient church fathers, another factor leading to the locus of the Reformation being north.

The Germans used this new knowledge and the Renaissance spirit of the individual and took it in a religious direction, to mysticism. Mysticism holds that the individual soul can commune with God all by itself without the church, without other people, without sacraments. These mystics did not rebel against the church, but they did not think they really needed it to attain salvation.

Another idea that is reborn is the notion of patriotism towards one's city, also an idea that was born in the classical past. There develops a new idea for the ideal Renaissance man. He has "virtu" the "quality of being a man." He is active, skillful, multi-faceted in his knowledge and experience. This idea rejects the medieval values of contemplation and renunciation.

It is important to remember that the Renaissance was NOT a rebirth in law, government or economic production. All of Europe's most basic institutions had originated in the Middle Ages.

**ROAD MAP TO HEAVEN**

Comparative Theology of the Reformation

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Catholic | Anglican | Luther | Calvin | Zwingli | Knox | Ana- Baptists |
| Head | Pope and religious hierarchy | King and religious hierarchy |  | Ministerial government divinely ordained. |  |  | no head |
| Sacraments | Seven | First three: Communion Baptism and Penance then two: Communion and  Baptism | Two:  C and B | Two:  C and B | Two:  C and B | 2: C  & B | 1: Lord's  Supper |
| Clergy | Celibate Priests. Only clergy may  interpret scripture | Married  Priests | Ministers and priesthood of all believers | Ministers elders, deacons,people. | Ministers | Ministers | Ministers |
| Justification | Faith and  Works | Faith and  Works | Faith: When one is justified one is forgiven, therefore one can repent fully and do good works. Good works are a CONSE- QUENCE of justification. | Faith: Good works may or may not be  **EVIDENC E** of justification | Faith:  Justification is God's endorsement of the morals of the individual. Good works are a precondition  of justification | Faith | Faith |

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| Role of State | Pope theoretically has spiritual leadership over the Catholic sovereigns | The state dominates the church. | Religious choices up to the individual but owes obedience to lawful ruler two Kingdoms: Spiritual and Temporal | Religious organization dominates  the state, and in fact IS the state, example:  Geneva | | Religion  dominates the state. |  |  |
| Where | Italy, parts of Germany, Ireland,  Poland, France | England | Parts of Germany Sweden, Norway, Denmark | | Holland France, Switzerland - Geneva | Switzerland  Zurich | Sco tland | Switzer  land |
| Eucharist | Transubstantiation: the bread and wine are magically transformed  into the body and blood of Christ in the Eucharist. |  | Consubstantiation: Yes, Christ is present in the Eucharist, but not actually physically present | | Eucharist is just a symbol. No magic. | Eucharist is a memorial not a sacrifice. |  |  |
| Other | Indulgences, purgatory,  Abuses: simony, nepotism,  pluralism |  |  | | Predestin- ation "What must I do to be saved?" "Protestant ethic and the spirit of capitalism" - Max Weber. "The elect." | Reformation concerned more with the moral regeneration of the church – the community - than  the individual. |  |  |

Calvin and Zwingli think Luther is too subjective and too focused on the individual. They want criteria upon which to reform the church and society, which they find in Scripture. Luther is, in short, concerned with DOCTRINE while Calvin and Zwingli are concerned with LIFE and MORALS.

THE PEOPLE:

**ENLIGHTENMENT FOR THE PEOPLE**

(Of course, pay attention to Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau from whom all these ideas grow)

d'Alembert - co-editor of the Encyclopedia

Beccaria - Italian who sought to humanize criminal law.

Buffon - A naturalist, opposed to Linneaus's rigid system of classification. Argued for the Great Chain of Being, nature as an interconnected web. Also an Encyclopedist.

Edmund Burke - Reflections on the Revolution in France. The first "conservative"

Condorcet - Sketch of the Progress of the Human Mind. The French are in the vanguard of civilization. Later he died, a victim of the Reign of Terror, on the guillotine.

Deism - The "Religion of the Enlightenment" it asserts that God exists and created the universe but thereafter assumed no control over it or the people in it. It can also refer to the belief that reason alone is enough to prove the existence of God. Deists, therefore, reject both revelation and human-created religious institutions and authority.

Diderot - editor of the Encyclopedia. Found himself hard up for funds and Catherine the Great deigned to buy his library - and then she let him keep it.

Mme. Geoffrin - Ran a salon for philosophes.

Edward Gibbon - Wrote Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire in which he blamed the Christians for weakening the Roman's values and will to fight.

Helvetius - A wealthy guy, he wrote On the Mind and On Man and gave big parties at which philosophes gathered to eat drink and be merry.

d'Holbach - Another French Encyclopedist, especially hostile to religion.

F.A. Mesmer - Arranged séances in Paris in which people received "animal magnetism" to supposedly cure various ailments. It's an ancestor to hypnosis. The French Royal Academy of Sciences investigated and declared his theories unfounded. That's where "mesmerized" comes from.

Montesquieu - The Persian Letters, The Spirit of the Laws. Advocated the separation and balance of powers. Favored constitutional monarchy.

Thomas Paine - wrote Common Sense and Age of Reason, agitated for American Revolution, died in the gutter. Attacked organized religion, but he was a Deist not an atheist. He said "My mind is my church."

Adam Smith - Wrote Wealth of Nations in 1776, famous example of mass production and division of labor in the pin factory, supply and demand, market regulated by the "invisible hand," self-interest results in the good of society, anti-mercantilist, objects to government regulation of economy.

Mme. de Stael - Brought the works of Kant, Fichte, Shelling and Schlegel to France. Also had a salon. She said "The more I see of man, the more I like dogs."

Voltaire - The premier philosophe. He was buddies with Frederick the Great, wrote Age of Louis XIV, and favored natural religion and natural morality, "ecrasez l'enfame!" Hated bigotry, obsessed with freedom of speech, did not favor any one form of government, especially if the Enlightened Despots were really enlightened.

Mary Wollstonecraft - She wrote Vindication of the Rights of Woman, famous for her statement "the mind has no sex." Her daughter was Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley, who wrote Frankenstein.

Enlightened Despots: Historians generally agree on these three: Joseph II, Frederick II (aka "The Great") and Catherine II, to a lesser degree. Defining traits of Enlightened Despots: They are rational, reformist, favor top-down rapid change, secular, anti-aristocracy, justify their position based on their "usefulness" to society. (Frederick II said he was the "first servant of the state" for example.) Nevertheless, no Enlightened Despot ever refused to accept a throne for him/herself or for his/her children based "merely" on hereditary succession.

Philosophes: From the French word for philosopher, refers to thinkers who approached any subject in a critical and inquiring spirit. Generally they were publicists, and populizers of ideas, not really philosophers proper, though Rousseau is the significant exception. They spread the ideas of the Enlightenment, addressing the new, educated middle class reading public. Not usually atheists, they favored "natural" religion

Physiocrats - French guys who were the original economists. Especially important were Quesnay, the physician to Louis XV, who coined the phrase "laissez-faire" and Turgot who was the finance minister to Louis XVI.

GENERIC IDEAS OF THE ENLIGHTENMENT:

Universalism - the unity of humanity under natural law and the rule of reason Secularism - favored religious toleration and church in subordinate position to the state Anti-aristocracy - Ultimate consolidation of power in the king and the state

Viewed the state as the main agency for progress (RRP) Intellectual freedom - especially Voltaire

Belief in Science and Progess

Belief in Equality of Human Rights

**SCIENCE GUYS**

What they did, Where they did it, Why it was important

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| WHO | WHEN | WHERE | WHAT |
| Plato | 427-347 | Greece | True reality is not what meets the eye |
| Aristotle | 384-322 | Greece | He codified all Greek thought. Master of the deductive method. |
| Strabo | 63bce-  24 ce | Greece | Geographer whose books described Europe, Asia, Egypt, and Libya |
| Galen | Ca.200 c.e. | Greece | Greek physician whose works were considered authoritative until the Scientific Revolution. |
| Ptolemy | Ca.200 c.e. | Greece | Astronomer who wrote the Almagest, in which he describes his system of astronomy and geography based on the theory that the sun, planets and stars revolve around the earth. It was displaced by the Copernican system during the 16th and 17th centuries. His Geography contains estimates of the size of the earth and a list of places by longitude and latitude. |
| Arabs |  | Duh | Arabic numerals, algebra and zero. They got the idea from Indian mathematicians. |
| Thomas  Aquinas | 1225-  1274 | Italy | Summa Theologica. He was the most important "scholastic" philosopher. Alleged that faith cannot be endangered by thinking. "Realism" held that a general idea is more "real" than a particular example. (Compare to Plato) Superior reality of abstractions. He had a hierarchical view of the universe.  All things subordinated to God in descending order. Each with its own role to fill. Does not favor the growth of natural science |
| Medieval  Thought |  |  | It was rationalistic and deductive. They start with definitions and general propositions and then figure out what further knowledge can be logically deduced. It used "Aristotelian" methods. |

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| Gutenberg | 1450 | Mainz, Germany | Invented books made with movable type. Bible printed in 1455. He also printed indulgences. |
| Johann Muller Aka  Regiomontanu s | 1436-1476 | Germany | Developed mathematical conception of the universe |
| Nicholas of  Cusa | 1401-1464 | Rhineland | Mystical philosopher who also added developments to Renaissance math and science. |
| Copernicus | 1473-1534 | East Prussia  Poland | Held that the earth moved around the sun. Published posthumously. (A lesson for Galileo) |
| Behaim | 1459-1507 | Germany | Cartographer and navigator. |
| Schoner | 1477-1547 | Germany | Cartographer whose globe was the first to bear the name "America." |
| Paracelus | 1493-1541 | Basel, Switzer-land | Revolutionized medicine through his teaching that diseases are specific entities that can be cured by specific remedies. He emphasized the importance of observation and experience. |
| Leeuwenhoek | 1632-1723 | Dutch | Invented and used microscopes. Became founder of modern biological science; published drawings of blood corpuscles, sperm and bacteria. |
| Huyghens | 1629-1695 | Dutch | Improved telescope; made clocks move with pendulums; discovered the rings of Saturn and launched the wave theory of light. |
| Montaigne | 1533-1592 | France | Noted for skepticism. He asked "Que sais-je?" ("What do I know?") and answered “Nothing." |
| Francis  Bacon | 1561-1626 | England | Champion of the inductive method.  Held that "Knowledge is power"- it should be put to practical use. Wrote Novum Organum (1620) |

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| Rene  Descartes | 1596-1650 | France | Champion of the deductive method. Wrote Discourse on Method (1637)  Held that there are two kinds of matter: thinking substance (everything within the mind) and extended substance – the objective world – everything outside the mind. It is called Cartesian dualism. He invented coordinate geometry. He wrote "Cogito ergo sum": I think therefore I am. |
| Tycho Brahe | 1546-1601 | Denmark | Astronomer. Although he never fully accepted Copernican theory his greatest achievement was the data he gathered on the actual positions and movements of the heavenly bodies. |
| Johan Kepler | 1571-1630 | German | Brahe's assistant. He discovered and proved that the orbits of planets are ellipses. |
| Galileo | 1571-1642 | Italian | Built a telescope in 1609. Used the concept of inertia. Found mathematical laws describing movements of bodies on earth. Concept of inertia requires explanation of change in motion, not origin of the motion itself, so his system did not need to postulate an Unmoved Mover or God. Catholic Church did not like his ideas and forced him to recant. Even though he did he was still placed under house arrest for the remainder of his life. |
| Vesalius | 1543 | Belgium | Studied the structure of the human body. |
| Ambroise Pare | 1510-1590 | France | Father of modern surgery. He improved the treatment of gunshot wounds. |
| William  Harvey | 1628 | England | Wrote On the Movement of the Heart and Blood. It confirmed the circulation of the blood through arteries and veins. |
| Malpighi | 1661 | Italy | Discovered capillaries. |

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| John Napier | 1614 | Scotland | Invented logarithms. |
| Blaise  Pascal | 1623-1662 | France | Christian philosopher and mathematician. Developed theory of probability. He also had a triangle. Wrote Pensees. Wrote "Man is a reed, but he is a thinking reed." "I am terrified by the eternal silence of these infinite spaces." |
| Leibnitz | 1646-1716 | German | Invented the calculus simultaneously with Newton. |
| Isaac  Newton | 1642-1727 | England | Brought Kepler's and Galileo's ideas together in his Laws of Motion. All motion whether in the heavens or on earth could be timed and measured by mathematical formulae. Developed calculus to measure and predict curves and trajectories - a big deal for the development of weapons. Discovered the laws of universal gravitation. He said he “stood on the shoulders of giants.” He wrote “Principia Mathematica.” |
|  | 1662 | England | Royal Society of London founded. |
|  | 1666 | France | Royal Academy of Sciences founded. |
| Jean  Mabillion | 1681 | France | He was a monk. He wrote On Diplomatics that established the science of paleography - the deciphering, reading, dating and authenticating of manuscripts. |
| Robert Boyle | 1627-91 | England | Discovered Boyle's Law on the pressure of gasses. |
| Peter Bayle | 1647-1706 | France | Skeptic. Wrote Thoughts on the Comet. Favored religious toleration. |
| Jethro Tull | 1674-1741 | England | Invented seed drill to plant seeds in rows. |
| Thomas  Newcomen | 1702 | England | Developed first steam engine. |
| John Kay | 1733 | England | Invented the fly shuttle. Now only one person is needed to work a loom, not two. |

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|  | 1760's | England | Spinning jenny invented. It is a mechanized spinning wheel. |
| Richard  Arkwright | 1769 | England | Invented and patented the water frame, a device for multiple spinning of many threads. At first it runs on water power; later it runs on steam power |
| James Watt | 1763 | England | Made significant improvements on Newcomen's steam engine so it was more economical for use in factories |
| Charles Darwin | 1809-1882 | England | Studied evolution. Wrote Origin of Species (1859 and Descent of Man (1871) Observed the struggle for survival and the survival of the fittest. Explained species adaptation and survival as "natural selection." Nature was no longer perceived as harmonious. Instead it became the scene of struggle. Successful adaptation to surroundings defined "good" characteristics. Big implications for social and political theory and practice. |
| Louis Daguerre | 1829 | French | Pioneers the camera. |
| George  Stephenson | 1829 | England | “The Rocket” wins the design competition for tubular steam boiler locomotive. Service begins on the Liverpool- Manchester Railway in 1830. |
| Samuel F. B. Morse | 1832 | American | Develops electric telegraph |
| Kirkpatrick  MacMillan | 1839 | Scotland | First real bicycle invented. The craze will explode, especially in France at the end of 19th Century. |
| Gregor Mendel | 1822-1884 | German | Studied hereditary, explained how it operates through dominant and recessive genes and how hybridization takes place. His work is the basis for the science of genetics. |

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| James Frazer | 1854-1914 | England | Wrote The Golden Bough. Developed the science of anthropology. Asserts that the practices, rites and ideas of Christianity may be found in "primitive" societies. |
| William  Wundt | 1832-1920 | German | Psychologist |
| Ivan Pavlov | 1849-1936 | Russian | Psychologist who studied the "conditioned reflex." |
| Sigmund  Freud | 1856-1939 | German | Founded psychoanalysis. Wrote  Interpretation of Dreams. Postulated three parts of the human psyche: the Id, the Ego and the Super-ego. Emphasized the importance of sex and the role of the unconscious. Said "Sometimes a cigar is just a cigar." Although he wasn't a cross-dresser, he is known for the Freudian slip. |
| Antoine  Becquerel | 1896 | France | Discovered radioactivity |
| Pierre and  Marie Curie | 1859-1906 and  1867-  1934 | Poland and  France | Discovered and studied radium and polonium. |
| J.J. Thomson | 1856-1940 | England | Investigated mass and charge of electrons and radioactivity. |
| Ernest  Rutherford | 1871-1937 | England | Enunciated theory that the atom is not indivisible and consists of small impenetrable nucleus surrounded by electrons revolving in planetary orbits. |
| Max Planck | 1900 | Germany | Discovered that energy is emitted or absorbed in specific units that he called "quantum." He also had a constant all his own. |
| Niels Bohr | 1913 | Denmark | Postulated that the atom has a nucleus of protons, surrounded by electrically charged units called electrons rotating around the nucleus. |

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| Albert  Einstein | 1879-1955 | German, later  American | Matter is transferable into energy. E=(mc)(mc). Developed the theory of relativity. |
| Alexander  Graham Bell | 1875 | American | TELEPHONE invented. |
| Thomas Alva  Edison | 1877 | American | Invents the first motor-driven phonograph. It plays cylindrical wax records. |
| George  Eastman | 1884 | American | First modern camera. |
| Karl-Friedrich  Benz | 1885 | Mannheim, Germany | First successful gas driven motor vehicle. Benz will later be a founder of Mercedes-Benz. It’s the beginning of the automotive age. |
| Guglielmo  Marconi | 1895 | Italian | Pioneers wireless telegraphy that will turn into RADIO. |
| Wilhelm  Roentgen | 1895 | German | Discovers X-rays |
| Werner  Heisenberg | 1927 | German | He announced the famous "uncertainty principle" according to which it is impossible to measure simultaneously both the position and the velocity of an individual electron. |
| Philo T. Farnsworth | 1927 | American | Broadcast a horizontal line across the room of his San Francisco office. It is the beginning of TELEVISION! By 1945 5,00 American homes have televisions. |
|  | 1946 | America | ENIAC is the world’s first automatic electronic digital computer. |
| Enrico  Fermi and Leo  Szilard | 1942 | Italy and Czechoslovakia | Under their influence the United States produced the first sustained nuclear chain reaction that lead to the development of the atomic bomb. Einstein wrote a letter to FDR telling him to listen to them. |
|  | 1952 | USA  USSR | Development of the thermonuclear (hydrogen) bomb. |
|  | 1990’s | USA | Internet and World Wide Web developed for national defense. |

SOME IMPLICATIONS OF ADVANCES IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

1. The Copernican revolution removed the earth from the central position in the universe.

2. Newtonian physics leads to "state of nature" philosophy, which applies the concept of people in a vacuum. It also leads to the conclusion that the universe is understandable with enough reason and mathematics.

3. Darwinian evolution leads to the vision of humans as just another species, and threatens the idea of creation by God. Makes the drive to survive "natural." Leads to Social Darwinism.

4. 20th century physics and 19th century social sciences lead to relativism both in the physical world and between cultures.

5. Bio-medical advances lead to increased lifespan, eradication of various diseases and new ethical dilemmas.

6. Radio, telephone, television lead to homogenization of culture, broader world understanding and lowest common denominator of entertainment. Also more rapid communication, more available information.

7. Computer technology leads to increase in information and speed with which that information can be disseminated and manipulated. Increased opportunities for research and entertainment.

**HOBBES, LOCKE AND ROUSSEAU**

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|  | Thomas  Hobbes  1588-1679  English | John  Locke  1632-1704 English | Jean-Jacques  Rousseau  1712-1778  French |
| S. of N.  Refers to people  as imagined to exist in a vacuum. | War of "all against all" Lack of resources. The reasonable person will attack first since he knows that everyone else covets his property and would attack him/her if possible.  People are fundamentally equal in the S. of N. because each has the ability to kill the other either with force or with cleverness. | People are willing to cooperate; not naturally hostile to their fellows. People are created equal  in the S. of N. - not equal in ability but equal in rights. All people have  the right to life, liberty and property. | People are solitary, have few needs. There are enough resources because people hardly need anything. People are not equal in ability but it  does not matter until they develop civilization. |
| Natural Law  Refers to the absolute universally agreed to law that distinguishes right from wrong, or truth from  falsehood. | Describes how people behave in the state of nature - how they would act if there were no society or political institutions. It is descriptive. It is discovered by reason. People are driven by NATURAL LAW to preserve themselves and therefore they have a  NATURAL RIGHT to do so. | Describes the "rights" with which people are endowed at creation: life, liberty and property. It is prescriptive, but also descriptive. It is discovered by reason. | Describes how people behave in the state of nature and what happens to them as they learn language and move into civilization. Also descriptive. R. thinks  things are better in the S. of N. but he holds that once people come out of  it they can never go back. |
| Social  Contract | People give up some of their rights to the sovereign in an irrevocable agreement by which the sovereign protects them. | People agree to give up some of their rights in exchange for the protection afforded by government, but if the gov't does not do its job they may change it. | The social contract is between the people and each other, not the people and the government. Each person gives up ALL of h/h rights to the "General Will" which then incorporates every individual. All decisions made by the General  Will, including the |

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|  |  |  | selection of the Sovereign, are, therefore, unanimous. |
| role of state | State keeps people from killing each other. | State protects a person's right to property. | State enacts the General Will. |
| Property | A limited resource that people fight over. | Property is among one's natural rights. | Property is the invention - the worst invention - of society. So-called "right" to property is a ruse to manipulate those who do not have any. |
| Religion | There must be only one religion, just as there must be only one ruler. Otherwise people will fight. | Favors religious toleration. | Abhors organized religion, especially Christianity, but does not reject God. |
| gov't | Absolute monarchy | Representative government: constitutional monarchy, democracy or republic. | Complete consensus based on dictatorship of the General Will. |
| Reason | People are reasonable. | People are reasonable. | People are reasonable but impulse and emotion more important. |
| What is the question? | How to stop chaos and violence? | How to protect my stuff. | How to combat inequality |
| On human equality | each person is equal to others in strength or ability to kill everyone else | all are equal in natural rights: life, liberty and property. | All are equal in their needs and in their ability to meet them in the state of nature. |
| Natural Rights | One has a natural right to do anything to preserve oneself. | One has a natural right to life, liberty and property and the natural right to enforce the natural laws, unless one deliberately gives up some of these rights to a government. | One does not have natural rights because "right" is  an abstract concept that cannot exist in the State of Nature, a condition without language. |

**CATALOG OF REVOLUTIONARIES AND THEIR ENEMIES**

Famous French Folk and Family From 1750-1815

ROYALTY

Louis XV (1710-1774) - He said "Apres moi, le deluge." His First Minister was Fleury. He lost a bunch of money and land in war (the usual behavior of French monarchs,) most notably to England in the Seven Years War.

Louis XVI (1754-1793) - The grandson of Louis XV. He exacerbated the government's financial difficulties by involving France in the American War of Independence. Then he called the Estates General, in hopes of getting taxes, and you know the rest.

Louis XVII (1785-1795) - The son of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette, he died in the Temple prison in Paris. His death quashed the hopes of the royalists and the constitutional monarchs that there might be yet another Louis around whom to rally.

Louis XVIII (1755-1824) - He prudently ran away from Paris in 1791 and sat out the Revolution in England, a guest at L’Hotel du Roi Manqué. After the Congress of Vienna, he became King of France.

Marie Antoinette (1755-1793) - Maria Theresa's little girl. She did NOT say "Let 'me eat cake." She did spend wantonly, alienate the monarchy from the people and get her head cut off.

Leopold II (1747-1792) - Joseph II’s younger brother

Joseph II (1741-1790) - He was the quintessential Enlightened Despot, Maria Theresa's oldest surviving son, Marie Antoinette's big brother.

Francis II (1768-1835) he was the last Holy Roman Emperor and the first Emperor of Austria (as Francis I.) He married his daughter Marie Louise to Napoleon.

Alexander I (1777-1825) - The so-called Liberal Tsar. He started out promising liberal constitutional reforms, but Metternich persuaded him to change his mind.

Pope Pius VI (1717-1799) - Got to watch while the French confiscated church property in the Revolution. He was later seized by the French and died soon after.

Pope Pius VII (1742-1823) - He was the Pope who made the famous Concordat with Napoleon in 1801 after which he was compelled to consecrate him as Emperor (1804.)

Philippe Egalite (1747-1793) – AKA Louis Philippe Joseph, duc d’Orleans. He was the cousin of Louis XVI and the father of future French king Louis Philippe. He supported the Third Estate against the privileged orders, renounced his title in 1792 and voted for the King’s death as a member of the Convention. Later on his son defected to the Austrians and he was arrested and guillotined.

FINANCE MINISTERS

Turgot (1727-1781) - He was an economist who became the controller general of finance under Louis XV in 1774, after which he tried to reform the national economy. The nobles opposed his Six Edicts that led to his overthrow in 1776 and he died forgotten.

Necker (1732-1804) - Swiss statesman and financier who was the director of the French treasury and director-general of finances in 1776-1777. He was dismissed in 1781 but recalled in 1788 to deal with the worsening financial crisis. His proposals for social and constitutional change aroused heated opposition at court and he was dismissed again. This dismissal was one of the triggers for the public disorder that ended in the storming of the Bastille. He was quickly recalled in 1789, but quit the following year.

Calonne (1734-1802) - Finance minister under Louis XVI. When he came in as controller general of finance in 1783 he found the treasury in hopeless disorder with no money and no credit. He proposed the Assembly of Notables, hoping to get approval for taxation of nobles and clergy (1787) but, of course, no dice. He was removed from office and went to live in England, staying at the Hotel du Roi Manque (where else?) until Napoleon allowed him to return to France in 1802, where he died soon after.

Lomenie de Brienne (1727-1794) - He was a cardinal in the RCC and controller general of France, succeeding Calonne in 1787. He actually convoked the meeting of the Estates General for May 1, 1789 and was forced out of office by the public in 1788.

Maupeou (1714-1792) – He destroyed the old Parlements under Louis XV, but Louis XVI caved in, fired him, and restored the old ones again.

WOMEN

Charlotte Corday (1768-1793) - She sympathized with the aims of the Revolution, but the excesses of the Jacobins horrified her. She obtained an audience with Jean Paul Marat and stabbed him while he was in the bathtub. She was guillotined four days later.

Olympe de Gouges ( -1793) - She wrote the "Declaration of the Rights of Woman and Citizen" in 1791 and was guillotined two years later in the Terror.

Mme. Roland - A Girdonin sympathizer she was arrested and guillotined in 1793. Her last words were "Oh, Liberty! What crimes are committed in thy name!"

Mme. de Stael (1766-1817) - She was Necker's daughter and a famous salon hostess. She wrote romantic novels, "Corinne" is the most famous, as well as tons of letters, memoirs, essays and criticism. She fled France in 1803.

FOREIGNERS

Edmund Burke (1729-1797) - British statesman and political philosopher, he is the most famous exemplar of the Conservative viewpoint. He wrote "Reflections on the French Revolution" in 1790 and it was read all over Europe.

Arthur Young (1741-1820 - Agricultural and travel writer he traveled all over England and France observing the conditions of farms and the people who lived on them.

Duke of Wellington (Arthur Wellesley) (1769-1852) - English general who fought against Napoleon in the Peninsular War, and who won his most famous victory at the Battle of Waterloo.

Horatio Nelson (1758-1805) - One of the greatest naval commanders of all time, he is famous for defeating Napoleon's forces at the Nile and then, decisively at Trafalgar where he died of wounds received in battle. "England expects that every man will do his duty." By the end of his life, he had lost an eye and an arm. His body was brought back to England for a state funeral pickled in a cask of brandy to keep it from going bad.

ROYALISTS AND EMIGRES

Dumourriez (1739-1823) - A French general who first defeated the Prussians at Valmy in 1792, and the Austrians at Jemappes but then in 1793 he lost to the Austrians at Neerwinden. His monarchist leanings caused him to be denounced by the revolutionaries and to save his head he defected to the Austrians. His defection in 1794 triggered the formation of the Committee of Public Safety and the Reign of Terror. Later on he settled in England, and you know which hotel he stayed at.

MODERATES

La Fayette (1757-1834) - French soldier and politician who fought in America against the British during the War of Independence. In the National Assembly he presented a draft of the "Declaration of the Rights of Man" based on the United States Declaration of Independence. To escape Jacobin opposition he went to Belgium where he was imprisoned by the Austrians until Napoleon got him freed in 1797. During the Restoration he sat in the Chamber of Deputies and became a radical leader of the Opposition, and then the commander of the National Guard in the 1830 Revolution.

Comte de Mirabeau (1749-1791) - Although he was an aristocrat he had a long history of opposition to the crown, having published a sensational work "Essay on Despotism" which got him sentenced to death, which sentence was not actually carried out, obviously. He was elected to the Estates General by the Third Estate of Marseilles and he became a force in the National Assembly. He favored a constitutional monarchy on the British model, the benefits of which he could not persuade Louis XVI, and the more radical members of the Assembly did not like his views either. Nonetheless he was elected President of the Assembly in 1791 and he died soon later.

Condorcet (1743-1794) – He was a statesman, philosopher and mathematician. He was the President of the Legislative Assembly and usually sided with the Girondins. As the Revolution progressed he was accused and condemned by the Jacobins and later found dead in prison. He believed in the ideal of progress and the perfectibility of the human race, which he did not, alas, live to see.

Brissot (1754-1793) – He was a revolutionary politician who did time in the Bastille for writing a brochure attacking the Queen. He was also present at the storming of the Bastille in 1789. He was later recognized as the head of the Girondins, sometimes even called the Brissotins. In the Convention, his moderation did him no good and he met the guillotine in 1793 with a bunch of fellow Girondins.

Philipe Egalite – see him under “ROYALTY”

Abbe Sieyes (1748-1836) - He asked "What is the Third Estate?" in his famous pamphlet and he answered "Everything!" He became a member of the National Convention, served on the Committee of Public Safety in 1795 and in the Directory. In 1799 he helped to organize the revolution that led to the demise of the Directory and the institution of the Consulate. When Napoleon assumed supreme power his authority waned and he went to live in his house in the country. When the Bourbons were restored he decided it was prudent to light out for the territories, so he lived in Belgium until 1830, returned to France after the ascent of Louis Philippe, the Citizen King.

Roland (1734-1793) - He was an industrial scientist who later became the minister of the interior in 1792 under Louis XVI. He was reinstated after the monarchy fell, but he was a Girondin, so he got in trouble with the Jacobins, by now on the rise. He ran away from Paris, but his wife was caught and executed. Roland committed suicide.

RADICALS

Georges Danton (1759-1794) - He was a lawyer practicing in Paris at the time of the revolution. He was a founder of the Cordelier Club. He became Minister of Justice in 1792, voted for the death of the King and was one of the original members of the Committee of Public Safety. He tried to abate the severity of his own Revolutionary Tribunal but he lost to Robespierre. He was subsequently charged with conspiracy and guillotined.

Jacques Hebert (1757-1794) - He was a popular political journalist whose pseudonym was le Pere Duchesne. He was a member of the Cordelier and Jacobin clubs. He became a member of the Revolutionary Council, played a major part in the September Massacres and the overthrow of the monarchy. He denounced the Committee of Public Safety for not doing enough to help the poor and he energetically supported the de-Christianization policies of the Convention. He tried to incite a public uprising against the CPS but Robespierre and Danton arrested and guillotined him along with 17 of his supporters, known as, what else?, Hebertists.

Jean Baptiste Robert Lindet (1746-1825) - He was a French lawyer and member of the Legislative Assembly, and National Convention. He prepared the "Report on the Crimes Imputed to Louis Capet" which was the basis for Louis XVI's trial, and subsequent conviction, for treason. He survived the Terror and served as minister for finance in 1799.

Jean Paul Marat (1743-1793) - He was a revolutionary journalist who was also a member of the Cordelier Club. He established the radical paper "L'Ami du Peuple" (The Friend of the People.) He was elected to the National Convention and advocated radical reforms. After the king's death he was in the midst of a struggle with the Girondins and he was stabbed to death by a Girdondin supporter, Charlotte Corday.

Petion (1756-1794) - He was a deputy to the Estates General, a member of the Jacobin Club, an ally of Robespierre and the mayor of Paris from 1791-1792. He was the first president of the National Convention. He favored the Girondins, which led to his being suspected of being a Royalist. He was imprisoned in 1793, escaped and committed suicide.

Louis Saint-Juste (1767-1794) - He wrote "The Spirit of the Revolution." and was elected to the National Convention in 1792. He was a devoted follower of Robespierre and a member of the CPS in 1793, contributing to the destruction of Danton and Hebert. He became the president of the Convention in 1794 and sponsored the radical Ventose Laws that redistributed property to the poor. He was guillotined with Robespierre in the Thermidorian Reaction.

NAPOLEONIC PERSONNAGES

Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821) - He received command of the Army of the Interior in 1795 the same year that he dispersed a mob of Royalist sympathizers with a "whiff of grapeshot." In gratitude he Directory appointed him to command the Army of Italy and the rest, as they say, is history.

Joseph Fouche (1759-1820) - He was elected to the National Convention in 1792 as a Jacobin, survived the Terror and in 1799 became minister of police under Napoleon, where he remained until 1815. With the Restoration he had to run away and he died, not in England, but in Trieste.

Josephine de Beauharnais (1763-1814) - She was Napoleon's first wife. Being childless, she was divorced by Napoleon in 1809.

Tallyrand (1754-1838) – He was ordained a bishop, elected to the Estates General and made president of the Legislative Assembly in 1790. He ran away to the United States until the fall of Robespierre and then became the foreign minister of the Directory from 1797-1807. He helped to consolidate Napoleon’s position first as First Consul and later as Emperor but he was not below trying to betray Napoleon to Alexander I of Russia to cover his bets. He became foreign minister to Louis XVIII and did a great job for France at the Congress of Vienna, then lived mostly in retirement until he became the chief advisor to Louis Philippe at the July Revolution.

Gracchus Babeuf (1760-1797) – He tried to organize a conspiracy to destroy the Directory with the goal of establishing an extreme democratic and communistic system, “The Conspiracy of Equals.” When he was discovered he was guillotined.

SPECIAL CHARACTERS

Jacques-Louis David (1748-1825) - He won the Prix de Rome in 1774 and became known for his paintings on classical themes and historical events. He was an enthusiastic supporter of the Revolution and painted several of its leaders, including the famous portrait of Marat in the bathtub. He was imprisoned twice after the death of Robespierre and barely escaped with his life. He was released in 1795 and in 1804 was appointed court painter to Napoleon. After the Restoration of the Bourbons in 1815 he was condemned as a regicide and banished. He died in Brussels.

PLUS: SPECIFIC DATES FOR THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

7/5/88: Louis XVI agrees to call the Estates General

5/5/89: Estates General opens

6/17/89: NA declared: BEGINNING OF CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY

7/7/89: CA declared

9/30/91: Last session of CA

10/1/91: LA opens

9/20/92: LA ends: END OF CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY

9/21/92: Convention begins: BEGINNING OF REPUBLIC

4/93: CPS begins

11/12/94 Reign of Terror ends

8/94: CPS ends

10/95: Convention ends

95-99: Directory

99-04: Consulate: STILL IN THE REPUBLIC, BUT BEGINNING THE AGE OF NAPOLEON.

04-15: Empire: END OF THE REPUBLIC, BUT STILL THE AGE OF NAPOLEON.

**LEFT, RIGHT, LEFT, RIGHT**

Marching Into The French Revolution

LEGISLATIVE REFORMS OF THE NA/CA PERIOD (1789-10/1791)

- "Night of August 4”: abolition of all feudal privileges

- Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen

- France divided into 83 "departements"

- Confiscation of church property to back assignats (like bonds.)

- Abolition of guilds

- Le Chapelier law of 1791 forbids labor unions

- Civil Constitution of the Clergy (1790) the good Catholics, especially outside of Paris and among the poor, favor the "refractory" clergy. This law is probably the biggest mistake of the period.

LEGISLATIVE REFORMS OF THE LA (Constitution of 1791) to 9/20/92

- "active" and "passive" citizens, based on property

- electors chosen by "active" citizens

GIRONDINS are the sub-group of the left between the Plain and the Mountain in the LA. They lead France into war, favoring international revolution. Among them are Condorcet, the "humanitarian lawyer" Brissot, civil servant Roland and his wife, Mme. Roland. LAFAYETTE also favors war. He thinks it will curb the radicalism of the revolution, holding it back at constitutional monarchy and he believes war will restore the popularity of Louis XVI and unite the country.

Meantime, France's neighbors are getting nervous. Prussia and Austria issue the BRUNSWICK MANIFESTO (7/25/92) and Leopold II issues the DECLARATION OF PILLNITZ, which only serves to increase the determination of the French.

Gold is leaving the country with the emigres, leading to rising prices and high inflation. Other important events:

Recruits from Marseilles give France new national unity and a new national anthem. "Aux armes, citoyens...!"

8/10/92 Commune of Paris established (the first one. There's another coming down the pike in 1870. Stay tuned.) It starts the "Second French Revolution."

9/2-7/ 92 September Massacres - probably organized and certainly countenanced by Danton, suspects were dragged from the prisons and after hasty trials were done away with by the mobs.\*

The French gain a victory at Valmy and the "Mountain" emerges as the Revolutionary leadership to the left of the Girondins. "Mountain" leadership is allied with the sans-culottes of Paris. Then the tide of war turns against France, Dumourriez defects and the GIRONDINS are blamed as traitors. Many (those with good sense) flee. There is an uprising in the Vendee (to the south) because the peasants are opposed to

conscription. Leadership fears the revolution is attacked from within as well as from without. The far far left, the "enrages", emerge as the leaders of the revolution.

The most important figure in the CPS - established as a reaction to the defection of Dumourriez - is Robespierre, aka "The Incorruptible." His goal is to create the "Republic of Virtue" (sounds a little like Oliver Cromwell, yes?) Under his leadership is initiated the REIGN OF TERROR in which those suspected of counter-revolutionary activity are quickly arrested and usually convicted. (See "A Tale of Two Cities" for the English version.) 70% of Terror victims were peasants and laborers. In all about 40,000 total victims.

LEGISLATIVE REFORMS OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION (1792-1795)

- Trial and conviction of Louis XVI

- Establishment of the Committee on Public Safety

- Bulletin des Loix

- levee en masse

- general maximum: ceilings on prices and wages

- abolition of slavery

- Republican calendar: 10 day weeks, called the *decadi*, new years, new months, each with thirty days. It is anti- Christian, favored by Hebertists. Includes Cult of Reason, opposed by Robespierre, and turned into the Cult of the Supreme Being, a Deistic notion.

- the CPS wrote a constitution in 1793 including Universal Manhood Suffrage but it was never put into effect because of the war.

- Law of Suspects defines who “suspects” are: those who through word or deed support “federalism and tyranny.”

- Laws of Ventose (March 94) confiscates property of suspects

- Law of Prairial, 6/10/94 establishes the Terror. Defines enemies of the Republic and says “Don’t punish them, wipe them out!”

Military success makes the French less willing to tolerate the Terror, which is busy consuming itself at all events. First Robespierre turned on Hebert and then on Danton, "The People's Friend." Finally the people turned on him and his lieutenant, Saint-Juste, and they were both summarily executed. This marks the beginning of the THERMIDORIAN REACTION (hence the lobster dish of the same name) or, by its alias, the "White Terror."

With the THERMIDORIAN REACTION property qualifications for voting come back and the ceiling on food prices is removed.

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LEGISLATIVE REFORMS OF THE DIRECTORY (based on the Constitution of the Year III, 1795-1799) It is, oddly enough, the first formally constituted French Republic.

- Constitution commits the Republic to expansion.

- gives all males the vote, but only for "electors" per the constitution of '91.

- the legislative assembly is made up of two chambers. The lower chamber is the Council of Five Hundred; the upper chamber is the Council of Ancients, and has 250 members. The two chambers choose the Directory, a group of five Directors.

In this period, Napoleon quells the annoyed masses with his famous "whiff of grapeshot."

The Right wing opposition consists of the Royalists loyal to the Bourbon succession, in the person of Louis XVIII. Left opposition rallies around a bunch of crackpots, for example Gracchus Babeuf's "Conspiracy of Equals" of 1796. He wanted to abolish private property. Yeah, right. Babeuf was guillotined.

In March of 1797 the first free elections are held and the constitutional monarchists and the royalists win. (It is an ongoing theme in French "democracy." Wait and see.) England wants peace. The Royalists and constitutional monarchists want peace. The Republicans want war.

COUT D'ETAT OF FRUCTIDOR: The Directory uses Napoleon, who wants war to annul the results of the elections. Austria makes peace with Napoleon at Campo Formio.

COUP D'ETAT OF BRUMAIRE: Napoleon takes over. Abbe Sieyes, he who once asked "What is the Third Estate?" now says France needs "Confidence from below; authority from above."

\* LEGISLATIVE REFORMS OF THE CONSULATE (1799-1804)

The new constitution (yes, another one!) was adopted by plebiscite: an all or nothing vote. With the Consulate ENDS the Revolution.

- France reverts to a form of Enlightened Despotism. Napoleon may be called the last of the ED's.

- Bonaparte entrenches himself by promising peace, which he then actually obtains, at least for a while.

- Fouche (a former Hebertist, extreme Terrorist) becomes the Minister of Police.

- Concordat of 1801 with the Vatican.

1. Pope can now depose French bishops

2. Public Catholic worship permitted

3. Seminaries permitted

4. Pope recognizes the Republic

5. Vatican gives clear title to new owners of former church property.

6. Avignon is accepted as part of France.

7. Religious toleration - except that Napoleon agrees that Catholicism is the "religion of the majority of the French."

8. Clergy get salaries from the State - even Protestants! The Concordat disarms the counter-revolution!

- Law and administration all concentrated in the state. Neither military commission nor civil service jobs are for sale. “CAREERS OPEN TO TALENT."

- Secondary school reorganized and scholarships made available.

- order in finance and taxation achieved, enforcing the changes made in 1789.

- DIRECTORY had repudiated public debt, so CONSULATE could establish sound currency and government order. The Bank of France is created.

- Like a true E.D., Napoleon codified the laws and named them after himself: NAPOLEONIC CODE.

Highlights of the CODE: It insured legal equality of all French citizens, organized the new laws of property, debts, contracts and so on. Recognized civil marriage and divorce, but gave the father enormous power over the family, including his children, reminiscent of the old “pater familias.” Limited women’s property rights and other rights. Removed primogeniture. In short, it organized and codified all the changes that had occurred in France since the beginning of the Revolution. Also keeps labor unions illegal.

- Napoleon created the LEGION OF HONOR, a non-hereditary reward for exceptional service to France. It promoted patriotism and created a new elite.

- Napoleon let the émigrés come back, albeit watched by the Secret Police

\* LEGISLATIVE REFORMS OF THE EMPIRE (1804-1814/15)

- The new constitution (yes, another one) is ratified by plebiscite and Napoleon becomes Napoleon I, Emperor of the French.

- Napoleon divorces Josephine and marries Marie Louise, daughter of the Austrian Emperor Francis II, niece of the late lamented Marie Antoinette. The idea is to create a hereditary Napoleonic nobility.

NAPOLEONIC EMPIRE has three parts.

The GRAND EMPIRE includes the French Empire (including Belgium and the left bank of the Rhine) and the DEPENDENT STATES (Switzerland, Illyrian Provinces, Grand Duchy of Warsaw, Confederation of the Rhine and the newly created Kingdom of Westphalia, where the ham comes from.) The third part is the ALLIED STATES that include, Prussia, Russia and Austria and also Denmark and Sweden. Needless to say, England feels left out.

Napoleon makes all his brothers and brothers-in-law kings:

Joseph becomes King of Naples (1804-1808) and then King of Spain.

Louis becomes King of Holland

Jerome becomes King of Westphalia

Caroline becomes Queen of Naples when Joseph goes to Spain and then she marries Murat who becomes King of Naples, until he tries to backstab Napoleon and ends up dead.

Eugene Beauharnais (Joesphine's brother) ends up as the viceroy of the King of Italy. "Uncle" Joseph (Napoleon's mother's brother) becomes a cardinal.

SOME REASONS WHY PEOPLE OBJECT TO NAPOLEON TRYING TO RULE THE WORLD:

- The Dependent States must provide France with both money and soldiers.

- Napoleon tries to strangle England economically with his CONTINENTAL SYSTEM, but it is a wretched failure and causes widespread antagonism to Napoleonic rule. People like to make money.

- The spread of Napoleonic rule, top down, rationalistic and generally Enlightenment based, awakens NATIONALISM, especially in the Germans. Hence the rise of concepts like "volksgeist," the works of Herder and Fichte, particularism, and, of course, romanticism.

The Prussia defeat at Jena in 1806 shows the German lack of patriotism and military superiority, which motivates people like SCHARNHORST and GNEISENAU to work for army reform. In the government, people like BARON STEIN and then HARDENBERG work for political efficiency to help the military. You will see the results as Prussia unifies itself into Germany and then proceeds to whup France in the rematch.

- The Russians take a dim view of enemy invasions during the winter. (Remember Poltava, when Peter the Great made a fool out of the Swedes!) So, generally, do the enemy, as soon as they start to starve and freeze which doesn't usually take very long.

611,000 enter Russia

400,000 die

100,000 are taken prisoners. (You do the math!) LEAVING 111,000 to retreat in disorder.

With the defeat of Napoleon at the Battle of the Nations the Congress of Vienna tried to return to the world as it was before the Revolution. But that, of course, is another story.

The French still cannot tell right from left, and their most democratic elections result in the selection of the candidates who least favor democracy. That is why you cannot buy gloves in France and all French politicians wear mittens!

**ENGLISH DOMESTIC POLITICS**

WHO'S A TORY? WHAT'S A WHIG? Guidelines for British Politics 17th-19th Centuries

PHASE ONE

The word "Whig" originally meant Scottish Presbyterian rebels in the English Civil War.

The WHIGS started out as the Country Party, after the Restoration of Charles II. The first important Whig was Anthony Ashley Cooper, the 1st Earl of Shaftesbury. He got the shaft from Charles II because he supported the anti- Catholic TEST ACT and the EXCLUSION BILLS (1679) In addition to anti-Catholicism the Whigs favored individual liberty, so they were often opposed to increased power of the Church of England. Their first agenda item was to exclude the Roman Catholic Duke of York, later to be James II, from succession. As you know, they failed.

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The word "tory" comes from the Irish word "toraidhe" which means, "outlaw."

The TORIES started out as the Court Party. They were supporters of Charles II, made up of Royalist and Anglican sympathizers and they sought the orderly function of the government. They became a party after the breakup of the "cabal" a group of advisors to Charles II in the 1670's, the precursor to the modern cabinet. The member of the "cabal" were Lords Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley (the same one as above) and Lauderdale.

"Tory" was applied to those who wanted to keep James II. They accepted (finally) the Glorious Revolution but were persistently associated with the Jacobite Rebels of "The 15" and "The 45." They were excluded from office following the Hanoverian succession in 1714 until the reign of George III, who was, after all, a madman.

PHASE II

WHIGS were the group that was largely responsible for the Glorious Revolution. The JUNTO was a group of Whigs in power under William III and Anne (1696-1710). This group was allied to Marlborough and Godolphin and included Lords John Somers, Thomas Wharton, Halifax, Charles Spencer, and Sir Robert Walpole, the man who invented the concept of PRIME MINISTER.

In 1714 the Whigs insured the Hanoverian succession. They branded the Tories as Jacobite and remained the ruled oligarchy until the reign of George III. There was a great deal of dissension among rival groups of Whigs. They were bound together by family ties and patronage, not policy. Walpole's great opponent was, naturally, a Tory, WILLIAM PITT THE ELDER aka "The Great Commoner." One of the issues they disagreed on was the English involvement in the War of Austrian Succession (1740-1748.)

In 1780 they were supplanted by a revived Toryism of William Pitt the Younger. The great leader of the Whigs in the reign of George III was CHARLES JAMES FOX. Whigs were subsequently associated with the new industrial interests, nonconformity, and reform.

In 1830 the Whigs returned to power and introduced the Reform Acts.

Whigs also supported the repeal of the CORN LAWS. Sir Robert Peel, a Tory, switched to the side of repeal and split the Tory party in 1846, which strengthened the Whigs.

The party had effective leadership under LORD JOHN RUSSELL, ancestor of mathematician and philosopher Bertrand Russell, who was Prime Minister from 1846-1852. By 1867 the Whigs had evolved into the LIBERAL PARTY under WILLIAM E. GLADSTONE.

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TORIES returned to power under Pitt the Younger (1759-1806.)

Pitt was one of the most effective of all British leaders. He secured the passage of the East India Act in 1784, and organized the Sinking Fund to pay off the national debt in 1786. He negotiated three European coalitions against the French (1793, 1798, and 1805) and introduced an income tax to meet the costs of the wars against France. When he was Prime Minister he effected the Act of Union between Great Britain and Ireland in 1800, but he resigned as Prime Minister when George III refused to accept Catholic Emancipation, which Pitt had promised to the Irish.

Tories were opposed to the French Revolution (and thus favored prosecution of the Napoleonic Wars.) Fear of the "mob" led to repressive leadership under LORD LIVERPOOL during this period. During his term the LUDDITES were actively repressed, the SIX ACTS were passed and the PETERLOO MASSACRE took place.

(By the way: Luddites were 19th century workers who destroyed factory machinery. Name comes from an alleged "Ned Lud" who signed a workingman's manifesto. Organized Luddite activity broke out in 1811-1812.)

CASTLEREAGH, British Foreign Secretary, was instrumental in orchestrating the PEACE OF VIENNA ending the Napoleonic Wars.

The leadership of "liberal" Tory GEORGE CANNING in the 1820's led to a split in the party between the liberal and the right-wing elements. Canning replaced Castlereagh's international policies with policies that opposed international intervention against liberal and revolutionary movements, such as those in Greece and Spain.

The most important Tory leader of this period was Sir Robert Peel, after whom the London police officers are called "Bobbies."

Peel had a predilection, nearly always fatal for a politician, for thinking about and judging issues on their merits. One significant example is his stand on Catholic Emancipation. (Tories opposed it. They favored protection of the special privileges of the Church of England.) Nevertheless Peel introduced legislation enabling Catholics to become members of Parliament. In another instance, conditions in Ireland and poor harvests made him change his mind and vote for repeal of the Corn Laws. (Tories tended to come from the landed aristocracy which made most of their income from agricultural products, especially grain, thus benefiting from the artificially high prices secured by the Corn Laws.)

Another important Tory was LORD PALMERSTON who is noted for his aggressive and imperialistic foreign policy.

PHASE III

The WHIGS evolved into the LIBERAL PARTY in the 1860's. The Liberal Party included radicals and a few former Conservatives, (followers of Peel) and Whigs. Between 1867 and 1894 the Liberal Party was dominated by Gladstone. The party favored free trade, reform, and restraint in foreign affairs. The party had a crisis in 1886 and lost members when Gladstone came out in favor of Irish Home Rule.

In 1922 the Liberals were replaced by the LABOUR PARTY as the other major political party. The CONSERVATIVE PARTY adapted to the effects of the Reform Act of 1832, following Robert Peel's Tamworth Manifesto which argued for the acceptance of moderate reform when necessary. Conservatives faced a crisis in 1846 when their leader, Peel, came out for repeal of the Corn Laws, which split the party in 1846. (Peelites joined the emerging Liberal Party.)

BENJAMIN DISRAELI was the leader of the party during the latter part of the 19th century. His policies included commitment to traditional institutions, defense of the British Empire, and social reform.

In 1886 the party acquired new members when Liberals left their own party due to Gladstone's advocacy of Home Rule for Ireland.

QUICK SUMMARY of LIBERAL IDEOLOGY

1. Liberals are opposed to collectivist ideas. The individual is the most important unit in society.

2. Liberals' goals, therefore, are to promote first the freedom and then well-being of the individual.

3. Liberals was liberty and constitutional government and even broadened suffrage, but they do not want democracy because they are scared of the mob.

4. They are scared of the mob because the "tyranny of the majority," even when it is by social pressure and not by legal force, is as great a danger to the individual as a repressive government. The strongest advocate of this position is John Stuart Mill.

5. In general liberal foreign policy is against intervention in foreign affairs, EXCEPT that liberals tend to favor the attempts of "nations" to throw off foreign domination. Liberals see such attempts as made in the cause of liberty, while conservatives see such attempts as the road to anarchy. Of course it is a big problem when the "nation" is dominated by Great Britain herself. That is the essence of the Irish Question. Even Gladstone, the leader of the Liberal Party, could not sell his party his liberal ideas.

6. The liberal concept of freedom was originally very similar to the Manchester School notion of "laissez-faire." That is, one is free when one is not restricted by the government.

7. The liberal concept of freedom evolved to require the fulfillment of one's individual potential, which led to the acceptance of a more active role for government in the economy. Government was now called upon to remedy situations that kept people from fair exercise of their "freedom." In short, freedom to starve was not really freedom.

8. Some members of the Whig, Conservative and Liberal parties were "liberals." Some were not. That is why the parties were always splitting over issues.

CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION

1571-1593 - PENAL LAWS. They established penalties for those who refused to attend the Church of England, including proscription of worship and disqualification for office. They were extended in 1606 and 1610.

1689 - TOLERATION ACTS allowed English non-conformists their own places of worship, teachers, and preachers. Non-conformists were excluded from public office but sometimes achieved municipal office by "occasional conformity." (In 1711 the Act of Occasional Conformity made the practice illegal. After 1727 annual indemnity acts allowed English non-conformists access to municipal office.)

1695-1727 - PENAL CODE. These laws were aimed at suppressing the Roman Catholic Church and at restricting the material wealth and participation in public life of Roman Catholics in Ireland.

1. RC's could not vote.

2. RC's could not sit in Parliament.

3. RC's could not hold municipal office.

4. RC's could neither buy nor inherit land from Protestants.

5. RC's land could not be inherited by only one person. It had to be divided among all legitimate heirs.

1801 - ACT OF UNION passed, United Kingdoms of England and Ireland. Passage orchestrated by PITT the Younger, who promised emancipation in return. GEORGE III refused to go along, after which Pitt resigned.

1823 - DANIEL O'CONNELL founds CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION to press for Catholic participation in Parliament. He supported repeal of the Act of Union. He was elected to Parliament in 1828 from County Clare, but, of course, was not legally permitted to sit. Agitation that resulted led to

1829 - CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION and O'Connell, whom the Irish still call "The Liberator" took his seat.

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND

1840 - Daniel O'Connell founds REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

1870 - HOME GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION organized, becomes in

1873 - HOME RULE ASSOCIATION.

1879 - 59 Irish MP's are committed to Home Rule under the leadership of ISAAC BUTT.

1886 - The Irish group, led by CHARLES PARNELL, holds the balance of power between the Conservatives and the Liberals. GLADSTONE converts to Home Rule and wins Irish support. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill is defeated due to defection of LIBERAL UNIONISTS from Liberal Party.

1892 - Gladstone tries again. Bill passes Commons, fails Lords.

1910 - Same problem as in 1886. Irish again hold balance of power, again support Liberals. Bill passes Commons in 1912, languishes in Lords, but due to new law can only be delayed for two years and becomes law in 1914. Of course England is in WORLD WAR I by now and the implementation of the law is suspended.

1920 - GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND ACT creates separate parliaments for Northern Ireland and Ireland. And we have a whole new set of problems.

CORN LAW REPEAL

There had been Corn Laws since the middle ages but it became a big issue after 1815 when the law banned the import of grain until the home price reach 80 shillings the quarter (bushel.) It proved to be an unworkable solution.

1828 - The 1815 law was replaced with a law fixing the price of imports according to a sliding scale.

1839 - The ANTI-CORN LAW LEAGUE was founded. It was promoted by factory owners who complained that the Corn Laws helped the landowners but hurt everybody else. (Remember Ricardo's argument.) Leaders of the LEAGUE were RICHARD COBDEN and JOHN BRIGHT.

1846 - Conservative party leader Robert Peel changed his position to favor repeal based on conditions in Ireland and in the cities. Repeal carried but it was the end of Peel's career.

REFORM ACTS

1832 - Carried under Whig government led by Lord Grey. Bill defeated in House of Lords, but threat of revolution leads William IV to threaten to create new peers sufficient to pass the bill. The Lords relent rather than be diluted.

1. Law disenfranchised the "rotten boroughs" and released seats to be redistributed to previously unrepresented boroughs.

2. Franchise was extended in counties from freeholders of property worth 40 shillings per year to 100 L copyholders and 50 L short-lease holders and tenants at will. In boroughs 10L householders got the vote.

3. The electorate increased by 50% but only to the prosperous middle classes.

\*

1867 - Carried under Conservative government of Lord Derby led by Disraeli.

1. Vote given to 10 L leaseholders and 12 L occupiers in counties and to householders and rent payers paying 10 L per year in boroughs.

2. 43 seats were redistributed.

3. Franchise was extended to another 938,000 voters that brought the total electorate to about 2 million.

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1884 - Carried under Liberal government led by Gladstone.

1. In response to the radicals' demands household franchise extended to the countries, previously just the boroughs.

2. Total electorate increased from about 3 million to about 5 million.

\*

1885 - Also under Gladstone. Parliamentary seats are redistributed to achieve exact correspondence throughout the country between population and representation.

SUMMARY OF POOR LAWS

1536 - Act provides relief for "impotent poor" but compels "sturdy beggars" to work. Funded by voluntary subscription and administered by the parish.

1552 - Parish registers of the poor were introduced.

1563, 1597 - Justices of the Peace given powers to raise compulsory funds for poor relief.

1601 - Administration of relief was regularized in POOR LAW ACT. It puts a poor relief tax on property owners.

1662 - ACT OF SETTLEMENT permits parish overseers to send vagrants back to their native parishes.

1723 - WORKHOUSE TEST ACT forces poor to enter workhouses to obtain relief.

1782 - GILBERT'S ACT excludes able-bodied poor from workhouse and forces parishes to provide work or outdoor relief for them. ("Outdoor relief" means relief in their own homes, "outdoors" of the poorhouse.)

1795 - SPEENHAMLAND SYSTEM of outdoor relief widely adopted. Farm laborers wages were supplemented from parish taxes on a scale depending on wheat prices and family size. In practice it encouraged low wage rates and pauperized the laborers.

1834 - POOR LAW creates 60 unions of parishes that are managed by boards of guardians who are elected by taxpayers.

1. It ceases outdoor relief.

2. Paupers are forced into poorhouses or workhouses where conditions are deliberately harsh.

3. It abolishes the Speenhamland System.

4. The idea is to make relief much less attractive than work in factories or other places.

5. Needless to say, poor people hate it.

To: AP EURO Fr: JY

**MEMO ON MARXISM**

THE PLAYERS:

Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel (1770-1831) Karl Marx (1818-1883)

Friedrich Engels (1820-1893)

HEGEL

THE IDEAS

Like most Judeo-Christian philosophers, Hegel had a linear view of history. He believed that history was progressing toward a particular end. And, of course, for 19th century people the very idea of "progress" is a good thing. The end Hegel had in mind was the Romantic notion of the unification of the Germans into a German state. Hegel shows his Enlightenment roots, however, in his "scientific" observation of society and history. His theory of the DIALECTIC is used to explain and predict the direction of history.

According to Hegel the pattern of change is predictable. Every state of affairs in society, the THESIS, has within it the seeds of its own destruction, the ANTITHESIS. The antithesis will grow within the thesis. There will be conflict. A new state of affairs, the SYNTHESIS will emerge as a result. But the synthesis will act as a new thesis, complete with the seeds of its overthrow, a new antithesis, growing within. The process of going from one state of affairs to conflict with its opposite, to resolution of that conflict in a new state of affairs is ongoing until the end of time. That is the DIALECTIC.

Thus, Hegel thought that if the Germans were disunited the very nature of disunity would produce the seeds of the idea of unity and would lead, eventually, but INEVITABLY, to a unified German nation.

For Hegel IDEAS COME BEFORE BEHAVIOR OR SOCIAL CONDITIONS. MARX

Marx applied Hegel's ideas to history also, but he was looking at the economic relationships in society. He considered himself a SCIENTIFIC SOCIALIST because he was not merely imagining or romanticizing a perfect society the way the UTOPIAN SOCIALISTS did. He was looking at society and applying objective scientific rules to what he saw. He concluded that COMMUNISM was the inevitable outcome of the class struggle he observed in his times.

For Marx the progress of history is based on economics. Each economic system is made up of classes. Each class develops its own ideas to support its own position.

For Marx SOCIAL CONDITIONS CAUSE BEHAVIOR AND BEHAVIOR CAUSES IDEAS. For Marx, economics is the decisive human social condition. That means a person’s social/economic class determines a person's lifestyle and a person's lifestyle determines a person's ideas.

How does it work? Within feudalism, the thesis, are the seeds of its own destruction, capitalism. (In capitalism Marx includes all the little sub-types of economic "isms" that we have discussed before - market economy, bullionism, mercantilism and so on.) In the conflict between the classes (feudal landlords versus capitalistic merchants and traders) inevitably the capitalists will win. But within capitalism will develop an antithesis - the disgruntled workers - who will be the cause of the system's downfall.

Because Marx's system is DETERMINISTIC (the end is already decided, sort of like PREDESTINATION) it is silly for workers to do anything to try to change the outcome. Workers should not pursue activities like unionizing, or working for universal suffrage because that will only delay the inevitable arrival of COMMUNISM. Marx called the efforts of workers to improve their condition within the capitalist system OPPORTUNISM.

MARXISM is also opposed to NATIONALISM and RELIGION because they tend to bring the lower classes together with the upper classes based on false premises. They distract the lower classes from their true purpose, the overthrow of the oppressive BOURGEOIS (ownership) class. The true basis for alliance between peoples is not nation or belief, but economic class. Furthermore, religion tends to teach people to accept their current (oppressed) state and to look for relief in the afterlife. That is what Marx meant when he said that "RELIGION IS THE OPIATE OF THE PEOPLE."

For Marx the end is reached when the workers, PROLETARIAT, overthrow the owners and bring capitalism to an end. Then COMMUNISM will be achieved. Why won't there be another antithesis growing within communism? Because ideas come from conditions and conditions will be perfect. There will not be any government to oppress people because the people will own everything communally (That's why they call it "Communism," see?) Existing government institutions will dissolve in the "WITHERING AWAY OF THE STATE," because they will have no purpose. What will result is the DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT in which everyone will be bossed around by the proletariat, but since everyone will BE the proletariat (that is what is meant by a "classless society,") everyone will be, in effect, bossing him/herself. If you think it sounds a lot like Jean Jacques ROUSSEAU'S idea of the GENERAL WILL, you are right.

**INSTANTANEOUS ART THROUGH THE AGES**

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| Period | Dates | Artists | Music | Ideas and Authors |
| Renaissance | 1350-  1550 | Michelangelo, Raphael, Leonardo, Botticelli, Brunelleschi, Giotto, Donatello | Palestrina | Individualism, humanism, perspective, red and blue, triangles, portraiture, equipoise, foreshortening, natural landscapes, 3 dimensional sculpture |
| Mannerism, another way to talk about the end of the Renaissance or the beginning of the Baroque | 1520-  1600 | Titian, Durer, Giorgione, Tintoretto,  El Greco, Philip II of Spain builds Escorial,  Velazquez | Monteverdi | Reformation and counter- Reformation. What should they do? Follow the art that had gone before (after the "manner" of) or strike out on one’s own? |
| Baroque, Characterized by ornamentation and curved rather than straight lines.  English painting is inspired by art from the Netherlands; it emphasizes portraiture. Van Dyck worked in England, painted Charles I.  Dutch painting is smaller because more middle class patrons, maritime trade, banking and commerce. Lots of portraiture, still lives. | 1550-  1750 | Louis XIV builds Versailles, Rubens, Poussin, Lorraine,  Bernini, Rembrandt, Vermeer, Franz Hals, van Haarlem Landscapes  “Drama in Nature” Ruisdael (1628-  1682) **Genre painting and still lives**, scenes of everyday life. (In France done by J-  B S Chardin) | Lully, Rameau Purcell Handel, Bach | Absolutism,  Classical ballet, classical theatre. Scientific revolution, Descartes, English Civil War and Restoration,  French Academy founded 1648. Under Louis XIV center of art moves from Rome to Paris. Colbert’s executive manager Charles Le Brun becomes director of the Academy. Centralization of art in the service of the state for “la gloire de la France!” French art reflects its location between Italy and Holland |
| Rococo, or Baroque run amok, but lighter and less formal, smaller scale. Increased focus on nobles. “artificial never-never world.” | 1715-  1789  Boom in porcelain factories, Sevres, Messien, Wedgwo od | Watteau, 1684-  1721) Fragonard (1731-1806,) Frederick TG's SansSouci, Hogarth, Hyacynthe Rigaud (painted Louis XIV) Boucher (1703-1770) | Mozart, Haydn, Gluck, Couperin | Enlightened despotism, Enlightenment, philosophes, J.J. Rousseau, Goethe, Schiller. Prosperous Paris merchant class wants “parade-dress portraits” by le Largilliere and Rigaud Increased participation and patronage by the flourishing *haute bourgeoisie* |

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| Neo-classical (on the way to full-blown Romanticism) | 1789-  1820 | David, Ingres, Gericault “Wreck of the Medusa” Goya, Gros, Canova | Beethoven,G luck, Cherubini, Schubert Rossini | French Revolution to July Monarch of 1830. Beginnings of nationalism | |
| Romanticism, Naturalism and the Barbizon School | 1820-  1860 | Delacroix, "Liberty Leading the People" Rude, Corot, Millet, Theodore Rousseau | Berlioz Weber, Chopin, Mendelssoh n Liszt,  Schumann J. Strauss, Jr. (aka  the Waltz  King) | Dumas, Hugo, Byron, Gautier, Blake, Sand, Keats, Shelley, Walter Scott. Emotional reaction against the neo-classical.  Use of nature, patriotism, heroism, the supernatural, glorification of the past, cute peasants. | |
| Realism. (It’s followed by “Naturalism” in literature, slightly grittier, and with more attention to social problems and social context) | mid-19th century  to  1870 | Daumier (is to his time what Hogarth was to his), Courbet, Haussmann, Eiffel (who designed the tower of the same name) | Wagner, Franck, Brahams  Bizet, Verdi, Puccini | Balzac, Dickens, Zola, Maupassant  Ibsen, Nietzsche, Proust, Baudelaire  Goes with positivism, *Realpolitik*, based on fact not emotion. Un-cute peasants and un-cute workers.  Industrial progress. Trains. | |
| Impressionism, Gets its name from Monet’s painting “Impression of  Sunrise” shown at the Salon des Refusees in  1874. Followed by Post-Impressionism, pointillism (“Sunday Afternoon on the Island of La Grande Jatte”) | 1870-  1920 | Manet, Monet, Degas, Renoir, Rodin, Cezanne, Gauguin, Seurat, Toulouse- Lautrec, Mary Cassat, Sisley,  Van Gogh, Edvard Munch, “The Scream” | Faure, Debussy Saint-Saens, Mahler | New subject matter and a new way of looking at the world. Everyday life of the middle class becomes an acceptable subject for high art. Painting in the outdoors gives new chance to study the play of light. Identify it with “La Belle Epoque” | |
| Symbolism and Art Nouveau: a Romantic response to realism.  Expressionism  Fin de siecle | ~1890-  1914 | Odilon Redon, D.G. Rossetti, Gustave Moreau, Pierre Puvis de Chavannes  Aubrey Beardsley | Mallarme, Oscar Wilde Richard  Wagner  Poets: | If art is decadent between 1890-1910, identify it with “fin de siecle”  “Romanticism whose aim is to portray the interior world.” Apparitions, eerie | |

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| Pre-Raphaelites  In England  Futurism  (Fascist-flavored  Italian art 1910-1915) |  | John Everett  Millais  Umberto Boccioni (“Unique Forms of Continuity in Space.”  Edvard Munch  (“The Scream”)  Gustave Klimt | Mallarme Baudelaire | supernaturalism  Symbolism and decoration in Vienna done by the “Secessionists.” |
| Modern  Artists influenced by Freud, Einstein, WWI and WWII, Atomic Age | 20th ctry | Kathe Kollwitz, Otto Dix, Emil Nolde, Ernst Kirchner, Georg Grosz, Max Ernst, Rene Magritte,  Caillebotte, DeChirico Picasso, Matisse  (one of "Les  Fauves" the Wild  Beasts),  Maillol, Chagall, Miro, Brancusi, Henry Moore, Calder, Braque, Giocometti, Kandinsky Roualt, Klee, Modigliani  Marcel  Du Champ, Dali, Andy  Warhol, Jackson Pollack, Willem de Kooning,  Jean Dubuffet | Stravinsky Prokofiev, Gershwin, Poulenc Satie Webern, Berg, R.Strauss Bartok, Ravel, Shostakovic h  Britten | Realism (a different kind than that which followed Romanticism. It responded to WWI and post-war decadence, especially in Germany.) Expressionism (Looks within to a world of emotional and psychological states); Abstractionism (analyzing, deriving, detaching geometrizing, and in short distilling the essence from nature and sense experiences.) Cubism, Surrealism (describes dream fantasies, memory images and visual paradoxes); Dadaism (response to horrors of WWI- nihilistic, challenges polite society, against order and  reason); Social realism (artist's protest against intolerable conditions besetting humankind) Do not confuse it with “Socialist Realism” the official art of  Soviet Russia, especially under  Stalin. |