Review Sheet: Turn of the Century Culture, World War I, and the Russian Revolution

**Chapter 15-16 about 45% of questions**

**Chapter 18 about 55% of questions**

**Key Terms**

2nd Industrial Revolution

Louis Pasteur/Germ theory

Antiseptics

Suffragettes

Positivism

Natural Selection

Social Darwinism

Racism

Anti-Semitism

The Dreyfus Affair

Impressionism

Cubism

Pablo Picasso

Freudian psychology (ego, id, superego)

Modernism

Friedrich Nietzsche

Bismarck’s diplomacy

Dual Alliance

Militarism

Balkan Crisis

Pan-Slavism

Balkan Wars

Moroccan Crisis

*First World War*

Schlieffen Plan

Gallipoli Campaign

Lusitania

Battle of Verdun

Treaty of Versailles

Vladimir Lenin

Bolsheviks

Revolution of 1905

Duma

Czar Nicholas II

Alexander Karensky

Rasputin

February/March Revolution

Key Concept Outline

Chapters 15

3.1.III. During the second industrial revolution (c. 1870-1914), more areas of Europe experienced industrial activity, and industrial process increased in scale and complexity.

1. Mechanization and the factory system become the predominant modes of production by 1914.
2. New technologies and means of communication and transportation- including railroads- resulted in more fully integrated national economies, a higher level of urbanization, and a truly global economic network.
	1. New Technologies: Mass production, electricity, chemicals
	2. Developments in communication and transportation: telegraph, steamship, streetcars, telephones, internal combustion engine, airplane, radio
3. Volatile business cycles in the last quarter of the 19th century led corporations and governments to try to manage the market through monopolies, banking practices, and tariffs.

3.2. IV. A heightened consumerism developed as a result of the second industrial revolution.

1. Industrialization and mass marketing increased both the production and demand for a range of consumer goods – including clothing, processed foods, and labor-saving devices – and created more leisure opportunities.
	1. Advertising, department stores, catalogs
2. New efficient methods of transportation and other innovations created new industries, improved the distribution of goods, increased consumerism, and enhanced the quality of life
	1. New efficient Transportation: steamships, railroads, refrigerated rail cars, bicycles
	2. New Industries during 2nd I.R.: Chemical industry, electricity and utilities, automobile, leisure travel, professional and leisure sports

Chapter 16

3.6: European ideas and culture expressed a tension between objectivity and scientific realism on one hand, and subjectivity and individual expression on the other.

II. Following the Revolutions of 1848, Europe turned toward a realist and materialist worldview.

1. Positivism, or the philosophy that science alone provides true knowledge, emphasized the rational and scientific analysis of nature and human affairs
2. Charles Darwin provided a rational and material account of biological change and the development of human beings as a species, and inadvertently a justification for racialist theories known as Social Darwinism (Herbert Spencer)
3. Realist and materialist themes and attitudes influenced art and literature as painters and writers depicted the lives of ordinary people and drew attention to social problems.
	1. Charles Dickens
	2. Georges Seurat (*A Sunday Afternoon on the Island of La Grande Jatte*)
	3. Edouard Manet (*A Bar at the Folies-Bergere*)

III. A new relativism in values and the loss of confidence in the objectivity of knowledge led to modernism in intellectual and cultural life.

1. Philosophy largely moved from rational interpretation of nature and human society to an emphasis on irrationality and impulse, a view that contributed to the belief that conflict and struggle led to progress
	1. Friedrich Nietzsche
2. Freudian psychology provided a new account of human nature that emphasized the role of the irrational and the struggle between the conscious and subconscious.
3. Developments in the natural sciences such as quantum mechanics and Einstein’s theory of relativity undermined the primacy of Newtonian physics as an objective description of nature.
4. Modern art, including Impressionism, Post-Impressionism, and Cubism, moved beyond the representational to the subjective, abstract, and expressive and often provoked audiences that believed that art should reflect shared and idealized values like beauty and patriotism
	1. Claude Monet, Paul Cezanne, Pablo Picasso, Vincent Van Gogh

Chapter 18

3.4.III. The unification of Italy and Germany transformed the European balance of power and led to efforts to construct a new diplomatic order.

1. After 1871, Bismarck attempted to maintain the balance of power through a complex system of alliances directed at isolating France.
	1. Three Emperor’s League
	2. Triple Alliance
	3. Reinsurance Treaty
2. Bismarck’s dismissal in 1890 eventually led to a system of mutually antagonistic alliances and heightened international tensions.
3. Nationalist tensions in the Balkans drew the Great Powers (England, France, Germany, Russian, Austro-Hungary) into a series of crises, leading to World War I.
	1. Growing influence of Serbia
	2. Eastern Question
	3. Balkan Wars

4.1.I. World War I, caused by a complex interaction of long- and short-term factors, resulted in immense losses and disruptions for both victors and vanquished.

1. A variety of factors- including nationalism, military plans, the alliance system, and imperial competition- turned a regional dispute in the Balkans into World War I
2. New technologies confounded traditional (Napoleonic) military strategies and led to massive troop losses
	1. Machine gun, barbed wire, submarine, airplane, poison gas, tank
3. The effects of military stalemate and total war led to protest and insurrection in the belligerent nations and eventually to revolutions that changed the international balance of power.
4. The war in Europe quickly spread to non-European theaters, transforming the war into a global conflict
	1. Armenian Genocide, Arab revolt against the Turks, Japanese aggression
5. The relationship of Europe to the world shifted significantly with the globalization of the conflict, the emergence of the United States as a world power, and the overthrow of European empires.

4.2.I The Russian Revolution created a regime based on Marxist-Leninist theory

1. In Russia, World War I exacerbated long-term problems of political stagnation, social inequality, incomplete industrialization, and food and land distribution, all while creating support for revolutionary change
	1. February/March Revolution
	2. Petrograd Soviet
2. Military and worker insurrections, aided by the revived Soviets, undermined the Provisional Government and set the stage for Lenin’s long-planned Bolshevik Revolution and establishment of a communist state

4.3 The widely held belief in progress characteristic of much of 19th century though began to break down before World War I; the experience of total war intensified a sense of anxiety that permeated many facets of thought and culture, giving way by the century’s end to a plurality of intellectual frameworks.

1. When World War I began, Europeans were generally confident in the ability of science and technology to address human needs and problems despite the uncertainty created by the new scientific theories and psychology
2. The effects of world war and economic depression undermined this confidence in science and human reason.

Possible Essays: You will be expected to address TWO of these in short (4 paragraph essays)

1) Choose TWO of the following and analyze the extent to which they either supported or challenged Enlightenment ideals of rationality and progress from 1850 to 1914: art, Darwin, Freud, Marx, physics.

2) Choose ONE cause and explain why it was the most important in bringing on the First World War. Then choose ANOTHER and explain why this cause was not as important.

3) Analyze TWO factors that explain the discrepancy between the war Europeans expected and the war Europeans got in 1914