"An Age of Modernity, Anxiety, and Imperialism, 1894-1914"

Chapter 24 Reading Guide *Western Civilization - 10th Ed. - Spielvogel*

**Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**MAJOR THEMES / BIG QUESTIONS: (as you work through the chapter, bear these questions in mind)**

* How were the theories of seventeenth-century scientists like Newton undermined by new scientific discoveries and theories? (INT-2, INT-7)
* How did Darwin, Nietzsche, and Freud change views of human nature? How did these views influence the arts? (INT-2, INT-7, OS-6, OS-8, OS-10, OS-12, OS-13)
* In what ways did new philosophies of the late nineteenth century affect the arts and cause a new view of the individual to develop? (OS-12, OS-13, IS-10)
* How was Social Darwinism used to justify racist, anti-Semitic, and imperialist policies? (INT-2, INT-7) How did the expansion of rights affect men and women in the late nineteenth century? What groups still suffered persecution during this period? (SP-9, SP-12)
* What new economic and technical advances allowed Europeans to colonize Africa and Asia? How did they justify their actions? (INT-2, INT-7, INT-11)
* What impact did militarism have on domestic and foreign policies? (SP-9, SP-17, SP-18)
* How did imperialism affect society and culture in Europe? (IS-2, IS-10, PP-4, PP-15)
* Compare the political, economic, and social lives of late-nineteenth-century western Europeans with the people living in Russia and eastern Europe. (PP-3, IS-10)

1.) Read the blue section on page 719-20, why were tensions building between European nations? What kind of rivalries existed? Why did intellectuals have such a sense of unease in the years preceding World War I?

**24.1 Toward the Modern Consciousness: Intellectual and Cultural Developments**

2.) What changes in our understanding of physics came out of this era and why was it so rattling to the majority of people?

3.) Who were Marie and Pierre Curie? What did they discover? Why was this so important?

4.) Who was Max Planck? What did he discover and what made it revolutionary?

5.) Summarize, in your own words, Einstein’s theory of relativity. What traditional view of physics did it disprove?

6.) Who was Friedrich Nietzsche? What were his ideas on reason? Christianity? Why did he say “God is dead.”?

7.) What did French philosopher Henri Bergson argue? How did his ideas make people question reality?

8.) What was revolutionary socialism? What did Georges Sorel suggest regarding this idea?

9.) What is “psychoanalysis” and why was Sigmund Freud such an important thinker of his day, even though many of his ideas have drawn such criticism and since been partially or wholly disproven?

10.) Summarize the theory of the unconscious – what were the id, ego, and superego? How did Freud’s ideas relate to Einstein’s in terms of their social consequences?

11.) What is Social Darwinism? Who was Herbert Spencer? How did this fit into the increasing levels of nationalism felt by various European peoples?

12.) How did Friedrich von Bernhardi extend Darwin’s ideas to race? Describe the German nationalist concept of “Volk” and Houston Stewart Chamberlain’s view of the Aryan race.

13.) What caused the Christian church to lose its grasp on urban dwellers? What is anticlericalism and how did it manage to take hold in the late 19th century and early 20th century?

14.) What was Pope Pius IX’s reaction to these anticlerical sentiments and his *Syllabus of Errors*?

15.) What was the religious movement of Modernism within the church? How did the Catholic Church respond?

16.) How was Pope Leo XIII’s approach to the new ideologies of the 19th century? What was *De Rerum Novarum*? Why was the Salvation Army established?

17.) What was the literary and art movement of Modernism? How did Naturalism fit into this? What kind of themes did Naturalism address?

18.) Who was Emile Zola? What did he express in his series of novels known as *Rougon-Macquart*?

19.) Describe the golden age of Russian literature and some of the authors and works they produced. Include in your response their overall significance to the themes addressed in this era.

Tolstoy:

Dostoevsky:

20.) How did the movement of Symbolism react against Realism? What are some of the more prominent works of this movement?

21.) Describe the art movement known as Impressionism. What did it reflect? What did impressionist artists attempt to convey in their style and subject matter? Who were some well-known Impressionists painters?

22.) What was post-impressionism? Although it is similar to impressionism, what are the nuances that made it different from impressionism? What contributions did Cezanne and van Gogh make in this style?

23.) At the dawn of the 20th century, art increasingly seemed to reject the idea that it should portray reality. What kinds of ideas began to be portrayed in art of this era and what were artists attempting to do?

24.) What was Cubism and who was Pablo Picasso?

25.) How did nationalism begin to express itself in the music of the following composers of this era?

Grieg:

Debussy:

Stravinsky:

**24.2 Politics: New Directions and New Uncertainties**

26.) How did anxieties surrounding intellectual and cultural developments of the late 19th and early 20th century extend to the fragility of political democracies that had been growing up to that point? Explain how the liberals felt about this and why they felt they had to change their politics.

27.) How well were women’s rights achieved in this era? Compare the relative advances women achieved between Britain, France, Spain, and Italy.

28.) Why was nursing such an important development for women’s entry into new professions?

29.) What were the differences between Millicent Garrett Fawcett’s and Emmeline Pankhurst’s approach to winning suffrage for women? Where were their efforts focused (geographically) and how did they each attempt to go about their objectives? What are suffragists versus suffragettes?

30.) What did Emily Davison do?

31.) What cause did Bertha von Suttner take on? What was her famous work and where did she attempt to bring awareness to her cause?

32.) What was the “new woman” and what did they stand for? How did Maria Montessori represent the ideals of the new woman?

33.) Why did anti-Semitism and extreme right wing politics become increasingly prevalent at the end of the 19th century?

34.) Why was anti-semitism so prevalent in Eastern Europe, particularly Austria-Hungary, Russia, and Germany?

35.) What was Zionism? Where was it geographically prevalent? What role did Theodor Herzl play in the Zionist movement? What kinds of obstacles did Jews face in the Ottoman Empire? How successful was the Zionist movement in the pre-World War I era?  
36.) Why did the demands of the working class via trade unions and the Labour party cause British liberals, and liberal governments in general, to move away from their ideals of freedom from government interference? What were the Fabian socialists role in this era?

37.) Who was David Lloyd George? What kinds of reforms were made in this era and how did he go about funding these programs?

38.) How did David Lloyd George get along with the House of Lords?

39.) What was the major conflict pertaining to Irish Home Rule during the years before and during World War I?

40.) What was the system of *tranformismo* in Italy and how did the liberal leader Giovanni Giolitti go about transforming Italian government in this period (1903-1914)? What changes were made?

41.) What was the Dreyfus Affair and where did it occur? What impacts did it have in government and the Zionist movement being advocated by Herzl in Austria?  
42.) Why was the German Empire torn between traditionalism and modernism in this era? What kind of rapid changes had Germany undergone in the late 19th century that made it a state primed for both domestic and international tensions?

43.) What was the Pan-German League?

44.) How did granting universal male suffrage in Austria-Hungary in 1907 make the national tensions much worse there?

45.) How was the Social Democrats party in Austria similar and/or different to the Social Democratic Party (SPD) of Germany?46.) Why did the short-lived movement for complete Hungarian separation end up failing?

47.) Who was Sergei Witte and how did he attempt to incite industrial growth in Russia?

48.) What were the preconditions for revolt in Russia in 1905? What kind of political parties emerged there and how were they treated by the Tsar Nicholas II?

49.) Why was Russia attempting to expand its eastern territorial control down into Northern China (Manchukuo) and Korea? Who did they come into conflict with? How did this conflict turn out?

50.) What happened on Sunday January 9th, 1905? Remember the zemstvos? Who were they? How did they play a role in this event? What was the October Manifesto? What is a Duma?

51.) How did the United States international position grow during the era of 1860 to 1914? What kinds of challenges did the US face during this time?

52.) What happened in Canada in the late 19th century (other than the invention of hockey, the world’s greatest sport).

**24.3 The New Imperialism**

53.) What is new imperialism and how is it either similar to (or different from) old imperialism?

54.) How did the following factors play a role in the motivation of European nations to expand into Africa and Asia?

Social Darwinism and Racism:

Religion:

Economics:

55.) How did Europeans go from controlling only 11% of Africa in 1875 to 90% in 1902?

56.) Describe the interactions between the British and the Dutch in South Africa in the 19th century. How did both groups interact with native African tribes?

57.) Who was Cecil Rhodes? What role did he play in the effort for British Expansion?

58.) What was the Boer War? How did it start, and how did it conclude?

59.) Who opened the Suez Canal? What did it achieve? Who ended up taking control of it?

60.) What humiliation did Italy face in the scramble for Africa?

61.) Describe the ruthless settlement of the Belgians in the Congo.

62.) Who were David Livingstone and Henry Stanley? Why are they complex characters to discuss in imperialism?

63.) Look back at the map on page 748, describe the geographical regions that the French possessed in Africa.

64.) What was the Berlin Conference, and why was Germany somewhat behind when it came to overseas possessions?

65.) What two states in Africa remained free from European colonization and control? What invention was most essential for retaining dominance over African tribes?

66.) What happened to the British subjugation of India and its inhabitants?

67.) Describe Russia’s territorial expansion into East Asia. What other region were the Russians attempting to expand?

68.) What happened to China during the 19th century? Although they were never colonized, many foreign powers had extraterritorial rights to China. What does this mean?

69.) Describe the path to Japanese dominance over Korea in the early 20th century.

70.) Which European power dominated most of Southeast Asia (Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, etc.)

71.) How was American Imperialism a bit different from European expansion? Where did the US focus their efforts?

72.) How did new Westernized and educated leaders of African colonies respond to foreign culture? Why did they have such complicated feelings surrounding European takeover of their lands?

73.) What was the Boxer Rebellion? How did it end? How did the Manchu dynasty end? How well did the new Republic established in China deal with the embarrassment and intrusion of European influence?

74.) How was Japan’s interactions with the West so different from China? Why do you suppose their “Meiji Era” was able to happen? Also, what was the Meiji?

75.) What was India’s response to British Parliament’s direct rule during the era known as the Raj? Why was Indian society so fractured?

76.) How did British industrialization affect the lives of Indian inhabitants for better and for worse? (Hint, this is a complex answer…)

**24.4 International Rivalry and the Coming of War**

77.) Why was Bismarck so intent on maintaining an alliance with Austria-Hungary and Russia and why didn’t this alliance work out very well?

78.) How did Bulgaria come about in the Balkans and why was this a potential problem for Austro-Hungarian peace? What happened at the Congress of Berlin in 1878 (not to be confused with the Berlin Conference of 1884-5)?

79.) What was the Triple Alliance and how was it formed?

80.) What was the biggest fear come true for Bismarck regarding Wilhelm II’s policy of dropping the treaty w/ Russia?

81.) What was the Triple Entente and why was it formed?

82.) What were the consequences following Austria’s annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina – otherwise known as the Bosnian Crisis of 1908? How did these tensions manifest themselves with Russia and other European states

83.) What was the First Balkan War of 1912, how did it start and end, and what disagreements after the outcome of that war led to the Second Balkan War of 1913?

84.) Why did Serbia have such a high level of animosity against the Austro-Hungarian empire by 1914? What political maneuvers had been made in the years leading up to World War I that caused tensions and divisions to worsen in the Balkans?

**DISCUSSION QUESTIONS FOR THE PRIMARY SOURCES (BOXED DOCUMENTS)**

1. “Freud and the Concept of Repression”: What did Freud mean by the concept of repression? What is the relationship between repression and the unconscious? What forces in modern European society would have contributed to force individuals into repressive modes of thinking and acting? Why is Freud considered to be one of the seminal figures of the twentieth century? (page 723)

2. “Symbolist Poetry: Art for Art’s Sake”. Page 730; questions in box.

3. “Struggle For The Right To Vote”. Page 733; questions in box.

4. “The Voice of Zionism: Theodor Herzl and the Jewish State”: What forces in European society came together to aggravate anti-Semitism in the late nineteenth century? What is the relationship between nationalism and Zionism at this time? Was Herzl’s Zionism simply a reaction to Western anti-Semitism, or were there also other causes that led to his movement? Could he be considered a prophet? Why or why not? (page 736)

5. “Bloody Sunday”: What were the possible factors that led to the shooting of the demonstrators by the troops? Who did Father Gapon hold responsible for the massacre of the demonstrators? Was that justified? Why and or why not? What were the immediate consequences of the Revolution of 1905? What impact, if any, might have the violence of 1905 have on the events of 1917? (page 740)

6. Opposing Viewpoints: “White Man’s Burden VS Black Man’s Burden” Page 743; questions in box.

7. “Does German Need Colonies”. Page 746; questions in box.

**Key Vocabulary and ID Terms**

1. Max Planck and quanta

2. Friedrich Nietzsche’s “slave morality”

3. Henri Bergson’s “life force

4 Social Darwinism and Herbert Spencer

5. Houston Stewart Chamberlain

6 Leo XIII’s De Rerum Novarum

7. the Symbolists

8. Impressionism

9. Post-Impressionism

10. Cubism

11. Wassily Kandinsky and Abstract Expressionism

12.the Pankhursts and the “suffragettes”

13 Maria Montessori

14. Alfred Dreyfus

15. Theodore Herzl and Zionism

16. Fabian Socialists

17. David Lloyd George

18. trasformismo

19. “Bloody Sunda7

20. Peter Stolypin

21. New Imperialism

22. “white man’s burden”

23. Boer War

24. Suez Canal

25. “open door” policy

25. Boxer Rebellion

26 Bismarckian System

27. Congress of Berlin

28. Triple Alliance

29. Emperor William II

30. Triple Entente

32. Balkans’ Crises