

RUSSIA AT THE BEGINNING OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

KEY INDIVIDUALS

POLITICS	SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	CULTURE AND SOCIETY
Tsar Nicholas I 1825-1855 – autocrat, anti liberalist	Dmitri Mendeleev – created the Periodic Table	Alexander Pushkin 1799-1837, Poet, first critic of Tsarism
Tsar Alexander II – 1855-1881 – reformer, freed the serfs	Sergei Witte – began the industrialization of Russia as Minister of Communications and Finance (so industrialization from the top)	Nikolai Gogol – realistic novelist – <i>The Inspector General</i>
Tsar Alexander III – 1881-1894 – conservative, reactionary	Nicholai Nobachevsky – non-Euclidean geometry	Fyodor Dostoevsky – realistic novelist – <i>Crime and Punishment, The Brothers Karamasov</i>
Tsar Nicholas II – 1894-1917 – even more conservative, more reactionary	Nicholay Zhukovsky - aerodynamics	Leo Tolstoy – <i>War and Peace, Anna Karenina</i>
Tsarina Alexandra (wife of above) German, dominant in marriage	Emily Lenz - electromagnetism	Maxim Gorki - novelist
Rasputin – itinerant monk, filthy, dirty, appalling, believed in by Tsar and Tsarina because he could “cure” their sick son	Karl Ernst von Baer - embryology	Anton Chekhov - playwright
George Plekhanov – Marxist - helped form the Social Democratic Party in 1898		Musicians – Borodin, Moussorgsky, Tchaikovsky and Rimsky-Korsakov
Lenin – Bolshevik – revolutionary – prepared to bring about revolution		
Trotsky – Menshevik – revolutionary – wanted to wait for revolution to occur		
Peter Stolypin, PM June, 1906-1911		

KEY GROUPS

- Aristocracy and nobility (called boyars) – about 1% of population
- Intelligentsia and bureaucracy – about 3% of population
- Middle classes – about 7% of population
- Serfs and peasants – the rest of the population

- Revolutionary groups
 - Narodniks and Nihilists – wanted an end to Tsarism but had no idea what to put in its place
 - Populists lead by the secret society Land and Liberty but including – wanted to improve peasant conditions but had no idea how to motivate the peasants to join them, also had elements of pan-slavism such as the Slavonic Welfare Society
 - The People’s freedom who wanted everybody to be free and be consulted
 - The Social Democratic Labour Party (split in 1903 into Bolsheviks (the majority - extremists) and Mensheviks (the minority - moderates)) wanted revolution and a social democratic government to take its place
- Political parties
 - Social Democrats
 - Octobrist Party – moderate liberals
 - Constitutional Democratic Party (Kadets) – progressive liberals
 - Union of Liberation – seeking a liberal constitution

KEY EVENTS

- 1815 Congress of Vienna (end of Napoleonic Period) left Russia a powerful empire, vast, complex, in conflict, still expanding
- 1815 Quadruple Alliance (Britain, Austria, Prussia and Russia) to maintain the existing order in Europe and suppress revolutionary tendencies
- 1825-1855 war with Persia, Turkey, Polish and Hungarian revolutionaries, Turkestan, as Russia expanded to eventually claim Siberia in 1847
- 1856 end of three years of Crimean War against Britain and France over territory on the northern shores of the Black Sea. Russia turned to Asia and the Far East for expansion
- 1860s Russian controlled to Vladivostok
- 1861 Emancipation Edict liberating the serfs
- 1864 Zemstvo Law – establishment of local self-government based on equality of all classes to manage economic and cultural requirements – roads, bridges, schools, hospitals; judicial reform
- 1865-1876 Russia continued advances in central Asia – Kokand, Bokhara, Khiva
- 1867 Alaska sold to the USA
- 1875 Kurile Islands exchanged for the southern (Japanese) half of Sakhalin Island and Tsarist Russia was established
- 1881 Three Emperors League (Germany, Russia, Austria)
- 1884-1905 continued expansion into Asia – Merv (which brought Russia to the border of Afghanistan), northern Manchuria then the whole of Manchuria, leased Port Arthur and interfered in Korean and Chinese politics
- 1894 Nicholas II Tsar of Russia
- 1904-1905 lost war with Japan
- 1905 revolution in Russia
- 1914-1917 Russia in World War One

KEY CONCEPTS

- Autocracy
- Imperialism
- Industrialisation
- Nationalism
- Pan-nationalism
- War

KEY FEATURES

- A time of expansion and consolidation of the Russian state
- A time of consolidation of the autocracy but, on the other hand, a time of revolution and revolutionary demands
- A period of upheaval and unrest and challenges to dynastic authority
- Demands for social, economic and political reform
- Slavery (serfdom) being abandoned but not solved
- Technical stultification – industrialisation from the top and limited
- Emerging ideologies and their challenges to traditional social, political, economic and religious structures particularly socialism in all its forms
- Traditional diplomacy (family, inter-marriages, societal)
- War as a form of foreign policy (Crimean War)

KEY ISSUES

- Land
- Bread
- Peace
- Representation
- Equality
- Tax relief

FORCES AND IDEAS

- Marxism
- communism
- representative democracy
- liberalism
- trade unionism (called Soviets in Russia)
- The stress of war losses

BRITAIN AT THE BEGINNING OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

KEY INDIVIDUALS

POLITICS	AGRICULTURE 1750s-1850s	INDUSTRY – COTTON 1750s to 1815
George III - 1760-1820 (Mad King George – lost the American Colonies)	Jethro Tull – seed drill	John Kay – inventor of extended lathe, flying shuttle
George IV - 1820-1830	Lord Townshend – crop rotation	James Hargreaves – spinning jenny
William IV – 1830-1837	Thomas Coke – fertilizer of clay or lime	Richard Arkwright – water mill for spinning machine
Victoria - 1837-1901		Samuel Crompton – spinning mule
Edward VII – 1901-1910		Edmund Cartwright – power loom
George V – 1910-1936	Thomas Telford – bridges, roads, aqueducts	
Lord Grey of Wilton, 1830-34, Whig introduced 1 st Reform Act	John Macadam – formal structure of roads using drainage and stone surface	INDUSTRY – MANUFACTURING 1815 to 1850s
Sir Robert Peel, 1834-35, established police force	James Brindley – canals	James Watt – steam engine
William Wilberforce – the force behind the abolition of slavery	George Stephenson – first load pulling steam locomotive	Abraham Darby – produced iron from a coke fired kiln
Lord Melbourne, Liberal, main advisor to Queen Victoria		Harry Cort – invented the puddling process – produced wrought (bar) iron from cast iron, and the rolling mill
Benjamin Disraeli – conservative PM		George Stephenson – steam locomotive
	MEDICINE 1800S	
	James Simpson – use of chloroform	Bessemer convertor – allowed mass production of steel
	Joseph Lister – helped develop methods to prevent infection and gangrene	Sieman-Martin – open hearth furnace
CULTURE – EARLY DECADES	SOCIAL REFORMS – EDUCATION, HEALTH, HOUSING, FACTORIES	INDUSTRY – MANUFACTURING 1850S to 1900s
Wordsworth, Coleridge, Byron, Shelley, Keats, Scott – writers	Education Act 1870 est. primary education	? Parsons – Steam turbine
Turner, Constable, Lawrence – painters	Mundella's act 1880 ed. compulsory 5-10 years, 1893 ext to 11, 1899 est. to 12	Marconi – wireless telegraph
	Education Act 1902, secondary education	W. H. Perkin – chemical dyes
CULTURE – LATER DECADES	1848 Public Health Act – pure water, sanitation, isolation facilities	
Dickens, Thackeray, Trollope, Bronte sisters - novelists	1809 Factory Act made under 9 work illegal	TECHNOLOGY
Tennyson, Browning, Rossetti, Morris - poets	1842 Mines Act forbade women and boys under 10 from working underground	Charles Babbage – first digital calculator – the analytical engine
Arthur Sullivan – musician Burne-Jones - painter	1847 Factory Act 10 hr day for women and boys under 18	Joseph John Thomson discovered the electron

KEY GROUPS

- Wage earning class – urban proletariat
- Chartists
- Whigs (Liberals)
- Tories (Conservatives)
- Irish

KEY EVENTS

- 1815 - Congress of Vienna (end of Napoleonic Period) re-organised Europe
- 1815 - Quadruple Alliance (Britain, Austria, Prussia and Russia) to maintain the existing order in Europe and suppress revolutionary tendencies
- 1832 - First Reform Act – extension of suffrage to middle and upper middle class men - limited
- 1834 - Abolition of Slavery Act
- 1839 - First Opium War with China
- 1851 – the Great Exhibition
- 1854 – Beginning of Crimean War
- 1857 - Indian Mutiny
- 1857 - Second Opium War
- 1869 - Second Reform Act – extension of suffrage to remaining middle and lower class men – limited

- 1884 – Third Reform Act – universal manhood suffrage
- 1899 – 1900 Boer War
- 1899 - 1900 Boxer Rebellion
- 1902 Treaty of London with Japan – first recognition of the power of an Asian nation but only in the Pacific region

KEY CONCEPTS

Autocracy
Imperialism

Industrialisation
War

Nationalism
Pan-nationalism

KEY FEATURES

- 1815 settlement shaped 19th century Europe
 - Balance of power in the post Napoleonic period in Europe with no dominance of one power but territory and power shared between Britain, France, Prussia, Austria and Russia (though Russian and Prussian expansion feared by the other countries) called the Congress System and mostly exercised by Metternich (Austrian Foreign Minister – reactionary and conservative)
 - Restoration and maintenance of “legitimate” monarchies
 - Prevention of the rise of an aggressive France again
 - Division and control of the “spoils of the Napoleonic Wars”
- Britain then pursued a policy of “splendid isolation” concentrating on its own industrial and economic development
- Unequal distribution of wealth and power between social classes and between men and women
- Colonial and economic rivalry with other empires
- Expansion of the British Empire to all corners of the world so that the sun never set on the British Empire
- Population grown, increased urbanisation and the decline of the countryside
- Worker exploitation → growth of the trade unions
- Increasing urbanisation
- Popular demands for social and political reforms – the Great Reform Acts (1832, 1867, 1884); Abolition of Slavery

KEY ISSUES

- Industrialization
- Universal Suffrage

FORCES AND IDEAS

- Chartism
- Modernisation
- Independence – Colonial and internal (Irish question)

FRANCE AT THE BEGINNING OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

KEY INDIVIDUALS

POLITICS	SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	CULTURE AND SOCIETY
Napoleon, Emperor 1802-1814	Andre-Marie Ampere - electricity	Early decades - Romantic period
Louis XVIII, 1814-1824 brother of executed Louis XVII – constitutional monarch (hereditary but with bicameral parliament)	Joseph Fourier - trigonometry	Lamartine, Madame de Stael, Chateaubriand, George Sand, Victor Hugo, Alexandre Dumas, Augustin Thierry - literature
Charles X. 1824-1830 -	Georg S Ohm - electricity	Novelists – Honore de Balzac, Prosper Merimee and Stendhal
Louis Philippe, Duke de Orleans, king, 1830–1848 – abdicated as a result of the 1848 uprising – republic proclaimed	John Bernard Foucault – speed of light experiments, also his pendulum demonstrated that the earth rotates	Painters – Delacroix, Daumier Francois Rude – sculptor Berlioz, Chopin - musicians
Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte (nephew of Napoleon, 1 st Emperor) elected President of the Republic 1848 but through manipulation of the political scene announced himself Emperor in 1852 Napoleon III, 1852-1871 but conceded reforms during 1869 and 1870	Marie Curie – radium and polonium Benoit Fourneyron developed the water turbine Louis Pasteur – pasteurisation of food for preserving Louis J. M. Daguerre - photographs	Impressionists – Manet, Toulouse-Lautrec Post-Impressionists – Cezanne, Gauguin. Rousseau, Matisse Musicians – Gounoud, Debussy, Faure, Camille Saint-Saens, Ravel Sculptor - Rodin
	Ernest Michaux – developed the pedalled bicycle	
Leon Gambetti, Republican, effective leader of the Third Republic 1870	Ferdinand de Lesseps – builder of the Suez Canal	
	Lumiere Bros. – first showing of a moving picture	

KEY GROUPS

- Revolutionaries – mostly liberal but some socialists and radicals particularly towards the end decades
- Strong and rising middle class } demanding constitutional democracy and
- Growing urban working class } representation in parliament
- Some radicals such as the communards of Paris from 1871 onwards which led to civil war and which, in turn, led to long term bitterness in French politics which continued well into the 20th century

KEY EVENTS

- 1814 end of the Napoleonic Period
- 1815 Congress of Vienna (end of Napoleonic Period) re-organised Europe
- 1815 Quadruple Alliance (Britain, Austria, Prussia and Russia) to maintain the existing order in Europe and suppress revolutionary tendencies – France excluded
- 1818 France “admitted” to the “Concert of Europe”
- 1830 Revolution – hereditary king replaced by constitutional monarchy
- 1848 Revolution – liberals demanding removal of Louis Philippe led to the establishment of the conservative 2nd Republic
- Louis Napoleon chosen as leader of 2nd Republic but converted the republic into an Empire when he named himself Emperor Napoleon III (the same as his uncle, Napoleon Bonaparte had done)
- 1870-71 War with Prussia – loss of Alsace-Lorraine
- 1875 3rd Republic proclaimed by Gambetta (end of Napoleon III)
- 1875 – 1900 expansion of French territories in Africa
 - In 1875 controlled Algeria, Senegal, Gabon, part Somaliland
 - 1881 Tunisia
 - 1895 Madagascar
 - 1899 Morocco
 - 1905 crisis at Tangier with Germany
 - 1911 Crisis at Agadir with Germany
- 1894 Dreyfus affair
- 1900 Paris Exhibition

KEY CONCEPTS

- Imperialism
- Industrialisation
- Liberalism
- Nationalism
- Traditional diplomacy
- War

KEY FEATURES

- Time of political upheaval – republic to constitutional monarchy to empire to republic to constitutional monarch to republic

- Lack of mineral resources (particularly coal) hindered industrial development and meant continued dependence on agriculture which still exists today – hence importance of Alsace-Lorraine – only large supply of coal useable for steel production (main coal supplies too phosphoric)
- Time of conflict over expansion in Africa
- Unequal distribution of wealth and power between countries
- Colonial and economic rivalries
- Technological change and its impact
- Traditional diplomacy, aggression and war as instruments of foreign policy

KEY ISSUES

- Recovery after loss of Napoleonic Wars
- Political instability
- Recovery and control of territories – Alsace-Lorraine and Africa

FORCES AND IDEAS

- Liberalism – Communards of Paris
- Imperialism countered by Republicanism countered by Constitutional Monarchism
- A time of great growth in art