

Victorian Britain

Monday, February 27, 2006
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- **Queen Victoria**
 - o Ruled for a long time
 - o Duty to have children (prudish)
 - o Morals
 - o Prosperity

- **Prince Albert**
 - o German
 - o Organized Great Exposition of 1851
 - Celebrated industrialism
 - 1st worlds fair

- **Victorian Consensus**
 - o Capitalist / self reliant / positive ideals

- **Charles Darwin**
 - o Survival of the fittest
 - o Biology only
 - o Social Darwinism: government should not interfere to help the little guy
 - Darwin's ideas applied to society

- **Samuel Smiles**
 - o Scotsman
 - o Power of the individual
 - o Self Help
 - o Laissez faire

- **Religion during Victorian Era**
 - o Secular
 - o Anglican Church did not extend to the common man
 - o Minor religions formed
 - "make the poor more moral"
 - Boom in church-building
 - o *Temperance movement*
 - Abolish alcohol

- **Crimean War**
 - o 1854
 - o Ended long term peace
 - o Supported Turks against Russia
 - o Poor performance by British army

- Poor leadership (officers)
 - 600,000 men died (mostly disease)
 - Sevastopol fell in 1855
 - **Peace of Paris** of 1856
 - Autonomy of Moldavia and Wallachia, became Romania in 1878
 - Independence of Turkey
 - Neutrality of Black Sea

- **Florence Nightingale**
 - Daughter of a wealthy family
 - Decided to become a nurse
 - Low job
 - Served in Crimean War hospitals
 - Called for more supplies
 - First time they built army hospitals near the battlefield

- **Victorian Politics**
 - No revolution
 - Political reform followed compromise
 - Slow reforms
 - Generally in consensus
 - Middle-class did not want dissatisfied workers
 - Afraid of revolts
 - **Chartism**
 - Petition movement of 1840's
 - Last push in 1848
 - UMS, salary to MP's, new voting districts, annual parliament, etc.
 - Army put down demonstrations
 - Army suppressed Irish nationalism
 - Social harmony
 - Repeal of Corn Laws 1846
 - Hard work and savings would be rewarded
 - **"Friendly societies"**
 - Worker unions
 - Assistance in hard times
 - Decent burial
 - Individual self-help and respectability
 - Discouraged militancy
 - Model unions
 - Promoted self-help
 - Skilled workers of specific crafts
 - People bought memberships
 - National unions
 - Sparse
 - No talk of revolution or restructuring of economy or politics

- Whigs
 - 1850s - 1860s
 - Henry John Temple
 - Viscount Palmerston
 - a.k.a Lord Cupid
 - **Palmerson** led a coalition of Whigs
 - Whigs = Liberal Party
 - Laissez-faire
 - **Gladstone**
 - Leader of Whigs
 - Morals; Victorian Christianity
 - Laissez-faire
 - Against waste and corruption
 - Reduce role of monarch
 - Against income tax
 - Opposed colonization (too expensive)
 - Against government waste
 - Queen Victoria = hated him
- Conservatives
 - Robert Peel
 - Conservative leader
 - Supported repeal of CL
 - Benjamin Disraeli
 - Leader of Conservatives
 - Got along well with the Queen
- **Reform Bill of 1867**
 - To extend suffrage
 - Passed
 - Conservatives feared Reform Bill
 - Because workers = liberal
 - Disraeli
 - Thought that electoral reform was inevitable, would benefit party
- **Beginning of "Welfare State"**
 - Redistribution Act 1885
 - Got rid of rotten boroughs
 - Poor Laws
 - Resources for those who didn't work
 - **Age of Statistics**
 - Experts to gather information about life
 - Health Act 1848
 - National General Board of Health
 - Public Health Act

- Cleaner water supply
 - **Both Conservatives (Disraeli) and Liberals (Gladstone) made *liberal reforms***
- **Growth of State**
 - Originally very un centralized
 - Gov. employed huge #'s
 - Municipalities responsible for education, health, housing, roads, policing
 - Civil service professionals (expanded)
 - "laissez-faire liberalism" ended
- **Mass Politics - Conservatives**
 - Appeal to the masses
 - Disraeli wanted to attract more masses
 - Nationalism
 - Imperialism
 - Ended split between city and country
 - New conservative culture
 - Mostly wealthy
- **Irish Home Rule**
 - Bill passed to disestablish church of Ireland
 - Home rule = Ireland would have its own parliament
 - **Irish Land Act of 1870**
 - Gave rights to the Irish tenants
 - Wanted more
 - In Favor
 - Gladstone's personal crusade
 - *Charles Stuart Parnell*
 - Parliamentary coalition
 - Irish Catholic Church
 - **Land War**
 - Started by Irish farmers
 - Brits. Suspended habeas corpus
 - Gladstone protected tenants from eviction if could pay 1 year's rent
 - Irish push for independence
 - Liberals split
 - Gladstone
 - Home Rule Bill
 - **Joseph Chamberlain**
 - Home Rule would start chain reaction collapsing British empire
- **Trade Unionism**
 - Aggressive phase
 - But lost
 - "new unionism" - organization of semiskilled workers
 - First time since 1848, workers protest in the street

- Dockworkers led by
- State Response
 - **Taff Vale Decision**
 - Made unions and officers responsible for losses sustained by company
 - led to beginning of *Labour Party*
- **Elimination of House of Lords**
 - Liberals upset of HOL veto
 - Act to take away veto power
 - Final blow to noble privilege
 - Limited veto (*suspensive veto*)
 - King made HOL approve it

French Governments

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FRENCH GOVERNMENTS

- **Monarchy pre-1792**
- **1st Republic 1792 - 1804**
- **1st Empire 1804 - 1815**
- **Monarchy 1815 - 1848**
- **2nd republic 1848 - 1852**
- **2nd empire 1852 - 1871**
- **3rd republic 1871 - 1940**

3rd Republic

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3rd REPUBLIC

- Background

- Established after *Franco-Prussian War*
- Not liked by French
- Demanded as a requirement by *Bismarck*
- Republic = GOV. without a king

- National Assembly

- Dominated by monarchists
 - French blame monarchists for signing of the treaty
- **Paris Commune** created 1871
 - Radicals who HATE government
 - Revolted vs. NA,
 - Because NA was associated with the Treaty of Frankfurt
 - Wanted to save the republic and get rid of monarchists
 - **Communards** = rebels
 - Workers
 - Socialists

- Civil War

- Very bloody
- Put down
- Communards vs. Government
- SIG: led to fear of radicals and deepened social divisions

- Political Structure after Civil War

- Many political parties
- Legislative house
 - Chamber of Deputies
 - Lower house
 - Elected by UMS
 - Senate
 - Upper house
 - Picked by local government officials
- President
 - Picked by legislature
 - Not very powerful
 - Figurehead... (like a puppet)
- Cabinet
 - Picked by president
- **Premier**
 - Prime minister
 - Held all real power

- Weaknesses

- Many enemies

- Monarchists
- Catholics
- Military
- Too many political parties
 - 12 major parties
 - Led to formation of **coalitions**
 - In order to get a majority
 - Very shaky
 - 1st 10 years = 50 coalitions
- Scandals and corruption

- Scandals

- **Boulangier affair**
 - Boulangier
 - general
 - Monarchist
 - Wanted stronger army
 - Had a plot to overthrow GOV.
 - Whipped up bitterness against Germans
 - ◆ Take back Alsace and Loraine
 - Plot discovered
 - Accused of treason
 - Fled and killed himself
 - Shows weakness
- **Panama Canal Crisis**
 - In Western Hemisphere
 - Financial crisis
 - French company building canal went close to bankruptcy
 - News of bribes made to GOV. for contract
 - People lose lots of money
 - Blame the GOV.
- **Dreyfus Affair - 1894**
 - Jewish
 - Not a lot of Jews in military
 - Captain = high rank officer
 - Accused of giving military secrets to Germany
 - Anti-Semitic frame up
 - Really innocent
 - But convicted
 - Sent off wave of anti-Semitism
 - Found real traitor
 - Ferdinand Esterhazy
 - Catholic monarchist
 - Government refused to reopen the case
 - World wide indignation
 - GOV. pardoned Dreyfus in 1906
 - Sharpened divisions in France
 - Anti-Dreyfusards
 - Army and the church

- Slow reforms

- Very very slow reforms
- Weakened the Catholic Church
 - Many schools closed
 - Stopped GOV. salaries
- 12 hour day
- Limits in child labor
- Free public elementary schools
- Social welfare and health insurance
- French Union for Women's Suffrage
 - Use legal methods to work for women's suffrage
 - Jeanne-Elizabeth Schmahl
- Zionism
 - Movement among Jews to create a Jewish homeland
 - Theodor Herzl

FR-PR War, Siege of Paris, Beginning of Empire

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France

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The Franco-Prussian War and The Siege of Paris

- Napoleon III went to war with Prussia, without allies
- France and Prussia
- French debacle
- Prussian Armies moved quickly in northeastern France
- French troops slowly mobilized
- Speed and ability of the Prussians made up for better French rifles and machinery.
- Fortress of Metz was cut off from the rest of France by the Prussians
- They also cut off Marshal Marie-Edme de MacMahon who tried to relieve Metz.
- French retreated to the town of Sedan near the Belgian border.
- The Prussians surrounded and captured the emperor.

In the meantime

- Louis Adolphe Thiers
- Served as Orleanist Prime Minister, 1830's
- Wanted to establish a very conservative republic, monarchy with Bismarck's help at the end of the war
- Provisional government negotiated with Bismarck, wanted an armistice

Siege of Paris

- September 4, 1870- Paris was proclaimed a republic
- Provisional government formed
- Napoleon III allowed by Prussians to leave for exile in Britain
- Prussian army surrounded Paris
- Hunger- dogs, cats, zoo animals

- 10 days after German Empire established, Bismarck and Thiers signed an armistice
- French lost Alsace and most of Lorraine to new German Empire
- French voters elected National Assembly (monarchist dominated)
- Job was to make peace with Austria and establish a new government
- NA officially elected Thiers as chief executive of provisional government

Treaty of Frankfurt

- May 10, 1871
- Their's provisional government agreed to pay large indemnity
- Prussian troops stay in Paris, until indemnity was paid off
- Versailles (Bourbon Monarchy) chosen as temporary capital by National Assembly
- After the siege, wealthy Parisians who left Paris returned
- Landowners wanted back rents be paid immediately, angered renters, mostly workers

The Paris Commune

- Second siege of Paris
- Civil war
- Prussian siege, bright red posters on the walls of capital, "Paris Commune"
- Commune defended Paris
- Leaders were Jacobins, socialists (French Revolution) moderate republicans
- Communards were democratic-socialist activists in the 2nd Republic
- Others followed Auguste Blanqui- revolution from small cell of determined men seizing power
- Some were anarchists

Social reforms

- Enacted by Communards
- Creation of a Labor Exchange
- Abolition of night baking
- Established nurseries for working mothers
- Rights of workers' organization
- Recognized women's unions

Bloody Week

- May 21, 1871
- Their's Versailles government troops flooded Paris
- "bloody week" followed
- army blasted through barricades
- 25,000 Parisians died
- "In Paris, everyone was guilty"

- Commune - proletarian revolution
- To conservatives, the commune was glimpse of plebian insurrection
- Religious indifference and anticlericalism were said to be the causes of the French's defeat to the Prussians
- Church constructed the basilica of the Sacred Heart on Montmartre where Commune began

Republican France

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Republican France

a. Monarchists and Republicans

i. There were two pretenders to the French throne

- 1) Bourbon pretenders
 - a) Count Chambord
 - i) Lazy
 - ii) Simple
 - 2) Orleanist pretender
 - a) Count of Paris
 - i) Dashing
 - 3) Chambord held the upper hand because he was a Bourbon.
 - 4) Both tried to compromise about who was to take the throne but compromise fell through

ii. **Monarchists Beliefs**

- 1) Close association with the Catholic Church
- 2) Losing majority in the National Assembly with each election
- 3) Elected President Marshal MacMahon - favored a monarchist restoration

iii. **Republican Beliefs**

- 1) Leon Gambetta "clericalism, there is the enemy"
- 2) Opposed the political domination of the notables (wealthiest men in France)
- 3) Supported by the "new social strata"
 - a) Shopkeepers, café owners, prosperous peasants

iv. **The Nationalist Assembly**

- 1) Passed the Wallon Amendment says that the president of the Republic would be elected by the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies
 - a) Chamber of Deputies was elected by UMS
 - b) Gave Monarchists an advantage
 - c) Senate was elected by a complicated system that reflected rural interests
- 2) Lower house drafted a republican constitution but it was vague
- 3) Sought to limit the power of the monarchist president

v. **The Crisis of May 16**

- MacMahon was trying to control the Chamber of Deputies
- 1) MacMahon initiated a political crisis
- 2) Forced his premier to resign and named a monarchist in his place
- 3) When the Chamber disapproved, MacMahon dissolved it
- 4) France's voters voted Republican again
- 5) MacMahon resigns in 1879
- 6) After, Chamber of Deputies dominated

b. **The Third Republic**

- i. Dominated by opportunists
 - 1) Favored the center

- 2) Wanted to stop the monarchists and Church on right and Radicals on left
- 3) Had the support of the peasants
 - a) Passed high agricultural tariffs
 - i) Meline Tariff
- 4) President had the right to serve over the Chamber of Deputies
- 5) Jules Ferry - sponsored laws that made primary education free

c. **General Boulanger** and **Captain Dreyfus**

- i. Parliament was melting under pressure from both left and right
- ii. Nationalism became a potent political ideology
 - 1) The Nationalist goals were to recapture Alsace and Lorraine
 - 2) Became about revenge about Germany
- iii. Prince Napoleon Bonaparte emerged as a potential savior
- iv. The Boulanger Affair was in some ways the birth certificate of the new right in France
- v. General Boulanger
 - 1) All hopes for the rightists were with General Boulanger
 - a) Wanted to overthrow the government
 - 2) He was Minister of War
 - a) Talked of great stories of recapturing Alsace and Lorraine
 - 3) Rightists wanted him to overthrow the government and establish and dictatorship
 - 4) This was the first mass political affair in France
 - 5) Followers were Anti-Semitic
 - 6) He was elected in several districts but ineligible to serve because he was in the military
- vi. Political Scandal
 - 1) Son of the President was selling Honors to the highest bidder
 - 2) President resigned and new President was set up
 - a) Sadi Carnot became President
 - 3) The government retired Boulanger
 - a) He was elected as Deputy of Paris
 - b) But the government did not want him and blackmailed him to his death, he committed suicide
- vii. Other scandals
 - 1) 1/2 of million investors lost money when the republic messed up a financial campaign after being bribed
 - 2) Anti-Semitic
 - a) La Libre Parole
 - i) Newspaper publishing anti-Semitic ideals
 - b) Alfred Dreyfus
 - i) Jewish, family considered them self's French
 - ii) Rose the ranks of the army
 - iii) When it surfaced that someone in the French army was passing information to the Germans all evidence supported Dreyfus
 - iv) Dreyfus said he was innocent and refused the loaded pistol the officer provided him on arrest
 - v) He was sent into exile
 - c) However, after he was exiled documents still disappeared from two army offices.
 - i) The chief of army intelligence proved it was a Major who set up Dreyfus because of his hate

for Jews

- ii) The army did not want to embarrassment so they sent the chief to a base in Tunisia, and left Dreyfus in exile.

d) Reactions to the Affair

- i) The Church and the anti-Dreyfusards thought this was an attempt by Jews and Freemasons to destroy France by undermining the army
 - One. Said Jews should be deprived of citizenship

d. The Radical Republic

- i. The Radical Republic was formed in 1899 with Alexandre Millerand as the Minister of Commerce
- ii. Radicals moved to separate the Church and the State
- iii. 1902 France expelled religious orders from France
 - 1) State took possession of all ecclesiastical property
 - 2) In 1905 Church and State were officially separated
- iv. Premier Joseph Caillaux
 - 1) Wanted accommodation with Germany
 - 2) Passed laws that extended military service
 - 3) Government collapsed
 - 4) Replaced by Poincare who wanted nothing more but to win back Alsace and Lorraine

Tsarist Russia : Alexander III and Nicholas II

Dennis Zdonov

Alexander III

- Background
 - Ruled 1881 – 1894
 - Father assassinated
 - Repressive
 - Opposed to liberal ideas
 - (education, reform, civil liberties)



Repressive Reforms

- Military courts
- Took away power from *zemstvos*
- State control over education
- Arbitrary arrests
- Silenced critics (exile)
- Secret police



"Russification"

- Ethnic campaign
 - To strengthen Russian culture
 - Russians = 40% of pop.
 - Many minorities
- Religious repression
 - Only *Russian Orthodox Church* recognized
- Non-Russian languages, clothes, and customs were banned
 - More lenient on loyal groups (Finns, Armenians)



Nicholas II

- Ruled 1894 - 1917
- The Last Russian czar
- Faced many problems
- General unrest
- Forced to abdicate



Russo-Japanese War

- 1904 – 1905
- Manchuria, Liaodong Peninsula, Korea
- Surprise attack (February 1904) by Japanese
 - Russian navy nearly destroyed
- Land and naval victories for Japanese



Defeat in Russo-Japanese War

- Russians poorly supplied
 - Only 1 supply railroad to the East
 - Outdated equipment
- **Battle of Mukden**
 - 1st time that trenches used in battle
- Humiliating for Russia
 - Russia favored to win
 - Japan = small island nation
- **Treaty of Portsmouth**
 - Japan gained influence over Korea
 - Japan took Liaodong and Manchuria

Russian Demographics (1905)

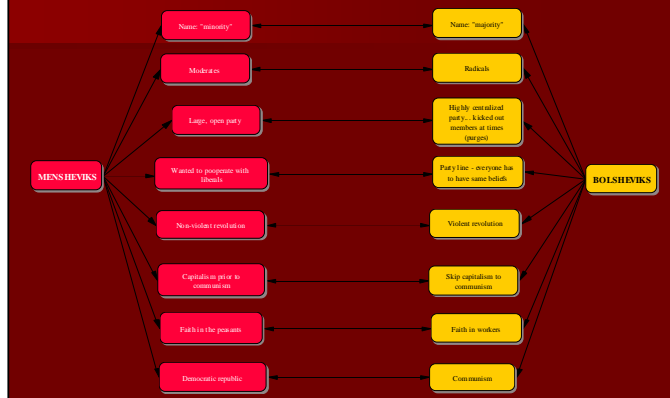
- Population: 150 million
- Size: 100x of Great Britain, 3x USA
- 200 nationalities
- 146 languages
- *Very poor*: $\frac{1}{4}$ income of GB, $\frac{1}{2}$ of Balkans
- 60% of pop. *illiterate*

Lenin

- Born in 1870
- Russian reformist
- Brother silenced by Tsar
- Constantly exiled and arrested
- *What Is to Be Done?*
 - Outline for a revolutionary party
 - Minority of conscious workers would join intellectuals to lead the masses
- **Bolsheviks** = Lenin's Party



Bolsheviks vs. Mensheviks



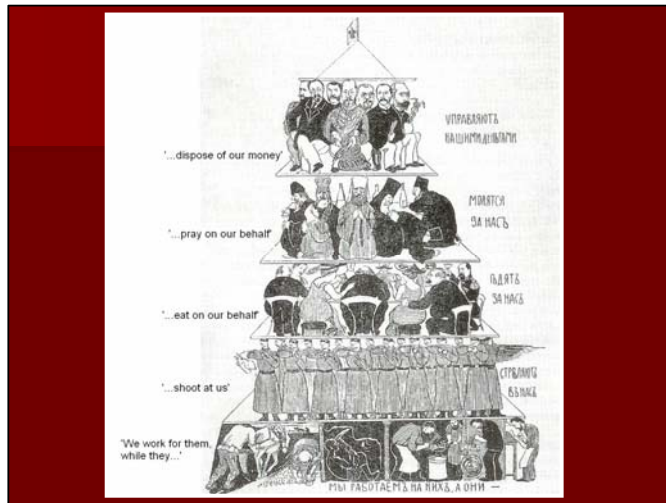
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Revolution of 1905

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- January 1905
 - 100,000 workers in St. Petersburg go on strike
 - Father Gapon leads workers to Winter Palace
- **Bloody Sunday**
 - Tsar's troops fire on demonstrators
 - 300 killed, 1000s wounded
 - Led to more unrest



October Manifesto of 1905

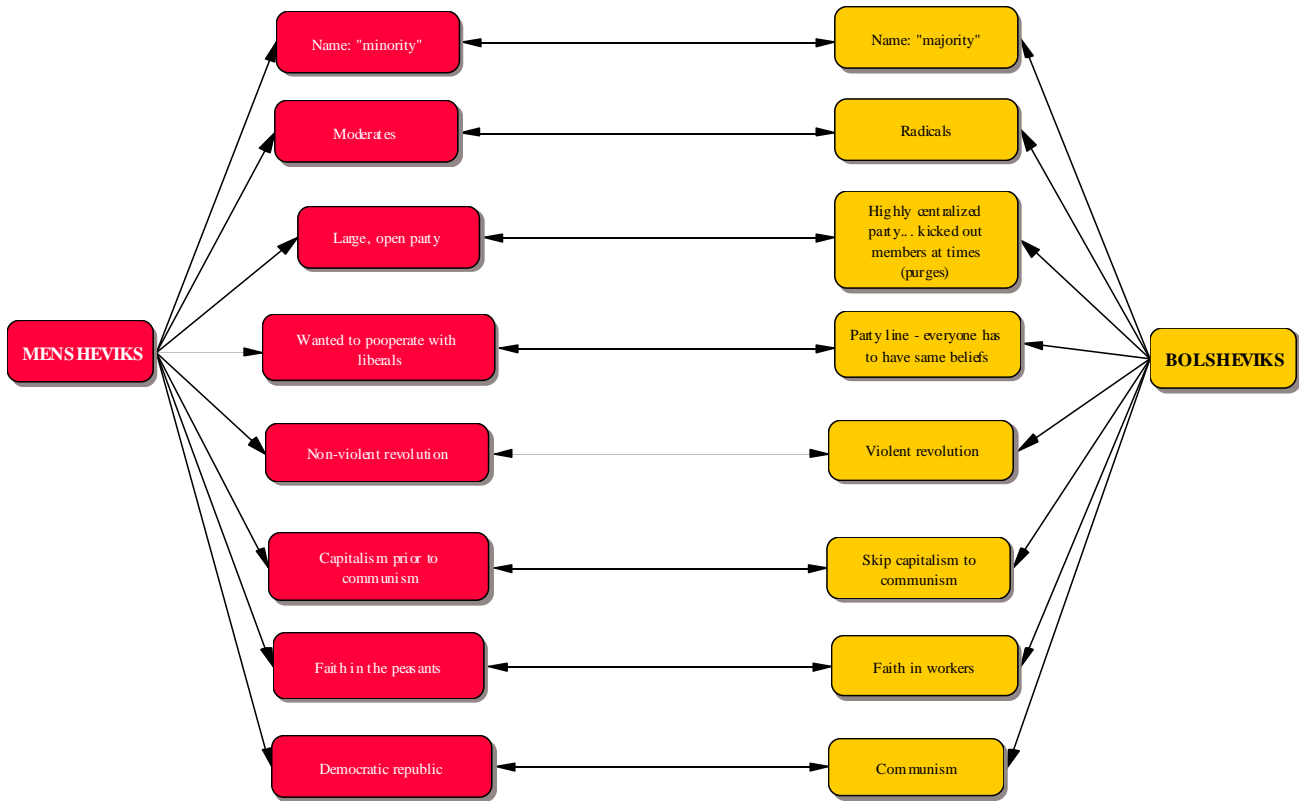
- Nicholas willing to grant reforms
 - **Duma** = national representative assembly; *very weak*
 - UMS
 - Lessened civil restrictions
 - Middle class satisfied *"Octobrists"*
- Unrest still present
 - *Kadets* = liberal party; wanted constitutional gov.
 - *Soviets* = worker unions; organized strikes
 - *Black Hundreds* = Russian nationalists (feared liberal economic reform, helped Tsar)
 - Attacks on Jews and minorities


Pyotr Stolypin



- Prime minister (June 1906)
- Dissolved the Duma
- Military courts for "violent political crimes"
- *"Stolypin's neckties"*
 - Over 1000 executed
- Agricultural reforms
 - Wanted wealthy peasants (*Kulaks*)
 - Enclosure
 - Allowed independent farms
- Assassinated
 - Possibly by Tsar's order (for being too liberal)

Differences





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