

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_

SCORE \_\_\_\_\_/91

# CHAPTER 24

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

1. Notes \_\_\_\_\_/20

(Thorough notes must be taken on all slides. If you are absent for lecture, you must get notes from textbook)

2. Vocabulary \_\_\_\_\_/27  
(1/2 point each)

3. Chapter Questions \_\_\_\_\_/18  
(1 point each)

4. Chart \_\_\_\_\_/26

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TOTAL SCORE \_\_\_\_\_/91

## CHAPTER 24

# AN AGE OF MODERNITY, ANXIETY, AND IMPERIALISM, 1894-1914

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### EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

#### *Essays:*

1. Discuss philosophical thinking at the end of the nineteenth century. How did it differ from the philosophy of the Romantics?
2. Define Social Darwinism. How did this interpretation of human existence shape late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century European society? In what sections of modern society today do we see the persistence of this philosophy?
3. Define Modernism. What are its intellectual and aesthetic preoccupations? How did this movement affect literature? Art? Music?
4. What did the New Physics and concepts of psychoanalysis contributed to Modernism?
5. What did women hope to achieve in the feminist movement? To what extent were they successful by 1914? Today?
6. Describe the situation of and attitudes toward European Jews in the nineteenth century?
7. Evaluate the Russian Revolution of 1905, as to its causes, course of events, and results.
8. What were the causes of the "New Imperialism" of the late nineteenth century? What were some of the arguments to justify this imperialism? What were the results or consequences of this imperialism?
9. What were some of the underlying causes for the Great War that broke out in 1914?
10. How did "bearing the white man's burden" affect European society in modern times?

# Chapter 24

## An Age of Modernity and Anxiety, 1894 - 1914

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### Timeline

Timeline of key events from 1894 to 1914:

- 1894: Russo-Japanese War
- 1900: Boxer Rebellion
- 1904-1905: Russo-Japanese War
- 1906: Nobel Prize in Chemistry
- 1907: Nobel Prize in Physics
- 1908: Nobel Prize in Chemistry
- 1909: Nobel Prize in Physics
- 1911: Nobel Prize in Chemistry
- 1912: Nobel Prize in Physics
- 1913: Nobel Prize in Chemistry
- 1914: Outbreak of World War I
- 1918-1919: Spanish Flu pandemic

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### Toward the Modern Consciousness: Developments in the Sciences

- ❖ The Certainty of Science
- ❖ Marie Curie (1867-1934) and Pierre Curie (1859-1906)
  - ♦ Radiation
  - ♦ Atoms
- ❖ Max Planck (1858-1947)
  - ♦ Energy radiated discontinuously
- ❖ Albert Einstein (1879-1955)
  - ♦ Theory of relativity
  - ♦ Four dimensional space-time continuum
  - ♦ Energy of the atom

Marie & Pierre Curie

Max Planck and Albert Einstein

$E=MC^2$

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### Toward a New Understanding of the Irrational


- ✧ Friedrich Nietzsche (1844-1900)
  - ✦ Glorifies the irrational
    - Claimed humans at the whim of irrational life forces
  - ✦ "God is dead"
    - Critique of Christianity
  - ✦ Concept of the superman
- ✧ Henri Bergson (1859 – 1941)
- ✧ Georges Sorel (1847 – 1922)
  - ✦ Revolutionary socialism



Friedrich Nietzsche  
"Tower of the steeple"



Henri Bergson



Georges Sorel

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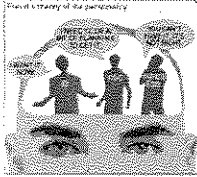

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### Sigmund Freud & Psychoanalysis

- ✧ Sigmund Freud (1856-1939)
- ✧ *The Interpretation of Dreams*, 1909
- ✧ The Unconscious
- ✧ Id, Ego, and Superego
- ✧ Repression



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### The Impact of Darwinism: Social Darwinism & Racism


- ✧ Social Darwinism
  - ✦ Herbert Spencer argued that societies are organisms that evolve
- ✧ Nationalism and Racism
  - ✦ Friedrich von Bernhardi
- ✧ Houston Stewart Chamberlain (1855-1927)
  - *The Foundations of the Nineteenth Century*, 1899



Friedrich von Bernhardi



Houston Stewart Chamberlain



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### The Attack on Christianity

- ✧ Challenges to Established Churches
  - ✦ Scientific thinking
  - ✦ Modernization
  - ✦ New political movements
  - ✦ Anticlericalism
- ✧ Response of the Churches
  - ✦ Rejection: Pope Pius IX (1846-1878), *Syllabus of Errors*
  - ✦ Adaptation: modernism
  - ✦ Compromise: Pope Leo XIII (1878-1903)


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### Naturalism & Symbolism in Literature

- ✧ Naturalism
  - ✦ Émile Zola (1840 – 1902)
  - ✦ Fyodor Dostoevsky (1821 – 1881)
- ✧ Symbolism
  - ✦ Objective knowledge of the world was impossible
  - ✦ Art should function for its own sake


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### Modernism in the Arts

- ✧ Impressionism
  - ✦ Camille Pissarro (1830-1903)
  - ✦ Berthe Morisot (1841-1893)
- ✧ Post-Impressionism
  - ✦ Light and color with structure and form
  - ✦ Subjective Realism
  - ✦ Vincent van Gogh (1853-1890)
- ✧ The Search for Individual Expression
  - ✦ Photography
  - ✦ Cubism: Pablo Picasso (1881-1973)
  - ✦ Abstract Expressionism: Vasily Kandinsky (1866-1944)
- ✧ Modernism in Music
  - ✦ Edvard Grieg (1843 – 1907)
  - ✦ Claude Debussy (1862 – 1918)
  - ✦ Igor Stravinsky (1882-1971)
  - ✦ Sergei Diaghilev (1872-1929)


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Camille Pissarro - "L'Hermitage" (1868)



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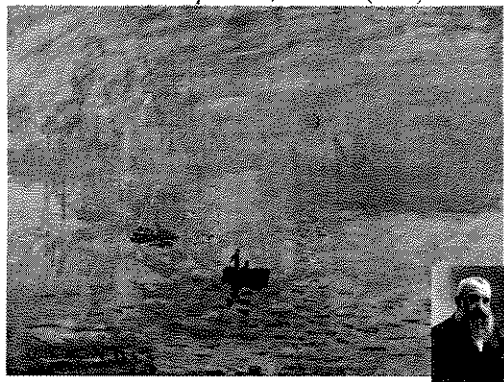
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Claude Monet - "Impression, Sunrise" (1874)



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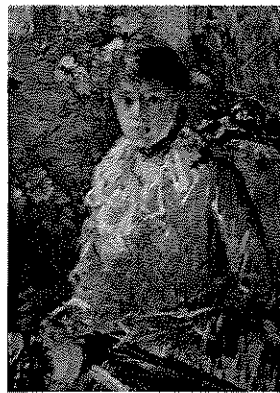
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Berthe Morisot -  
"Young Girl by the Window" (1878)



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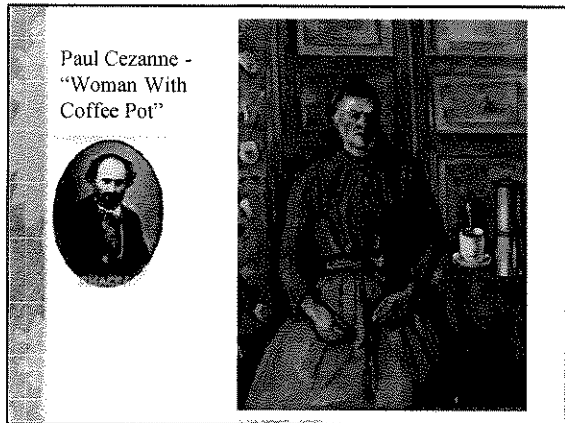
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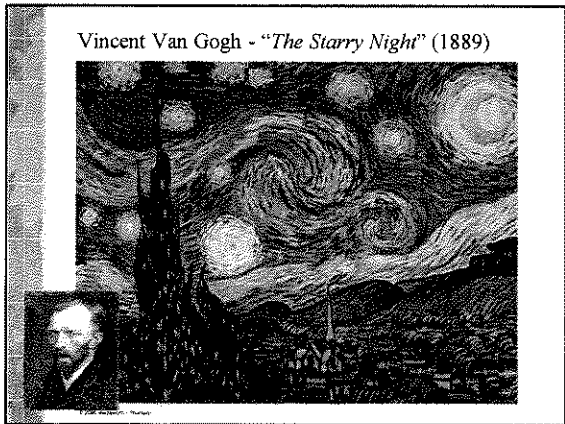
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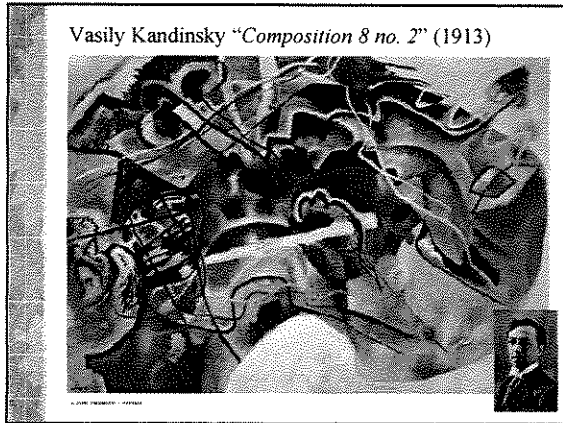
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**Politics: New Directions and New Uncertainties**

- \* The Movement for Women's Rights: Demands of Women
  - ◊ Amalie Sieveking (1794-1859)
  - ◊ Florence Nightingale (1820-1910)
  - ◊ Clara Barton (1821-1912)
  - ◊ Growing demands of suffragists
    - Emmeline Pankhurst (1858-1928)
    - Women's Social and Political Union
    - Publicity
  - ◊ Peace movements
    - Bertha von Suttner (1843-1914)
- \* The New Woman
  - ◊ Maria Montessori (1870-1952)
    - New teaching materials
    - Began the system of Montessori schools
  - ◊ Emmeline Pankhurst

Emily Davison, 1913

Maria Montessori

Emmeline Pankhurst

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**Jews in the European Nation-State**

- \* Anti-Semitism
- \* Persecution in Eastern Europe
  - ◊ Pogroms
- \* Emigration
- \* The Zionist Movement
  - ◊ Theodor Herzl (1860-1904)
  - ◊ The Jewish State, 1896
  - ◊ Zionism

Pogroms (1871-1906)

Theodor Herzl

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The Transformation of Liberalism: Great Britain and Italy

- ✧ Britain
  - ✧ Working Class Demands
    - Caused Liberals to move away from ideals
  - ✧ Trade Unions
    - Advocate "collective ownership" and other controls
  - ✧ Fabian Socialists
  - ✧ Britain's Labour Party
  - ✧ David Lloyd George (1863-1945)
    - Abandons laissez-faire
    - Backs social reform measures
    - National Insurance Act, 1911
    - Beginnings of the welfare state
- ✧ Italy
  - ✧ Giovanni Giolitti (1903 – 1914)
  - ✧ *Transformismo*



David Lloyd George



Giovanni Giolitti

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France: Travails of the Third Republic

- ✧ Dreyfus Affair (1895 – 1906)
- ✧ Rise of Radical Republicans
- ✧ Purge of anti-republican individuals and institutions
- ✧ Economic challenges

Alfred Dreyfus




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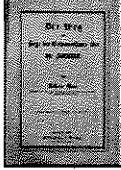
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Growing Tensions in Germany


- ✧ William II (1888-1918)
- ✧ Military and industrial power
- ✧ Conflict of tradition and modernization
- ✧ Strong nationalists



Für German publication



German Flag (1871-1918)



Kaiser William (Wilhelm) II of Germany

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Austria-Hungary: The Problem of the Nationalities

- ✧ Parliamentary agitation for autonomy of nationalities
- ✧ Rule by emergency decrees
- ✧ Growth of virulent German nationalism
- ✧ Magyar agitation for complete separation of Hungary from Austria



Emperor Franz Joseph



THE SPREAD OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE

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Industrialization and Revolution in Imperial Russia


- ✧ By 1900 the fourth largest producer of steel
  - ✦ Development of working class
  - ✦ Development of socialist parties
- ✧ Marxist Social Democratic Party, Minsk, 1898
- ✧ The Revolution of 1905
  - ✦ Russo-Japanese War, 1904-1905
  - ✦ "Bloody Sunday," January 9, 1905
  - ✦ General strike, October 1905
  - ✦ Under pressure, Nicholas II granted civil liberties and a legislative body, the Duma
  - ✦ Curtailment of power of the Duma, 1907



Social Democratic Party 1906



Nicholas II



Bloody Sunday, Jan. 1905

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The Rise of the United States

- ✧ Shift to an industrial nation, 1860-1914
- ✧ 9 percent own 71 percent of wealth
- ✧ American Federation of Labor
  - ✦ Included only 8.4 percent of industrial labor
- ✧ Progressive Era
  - ✦ Reform
  - ✦ Meat Inspection Act, Pure Food and Drug Act
- ✧ Woodrow Wilson, 1913-1921
  - ✦ Income tax and Federal Reserve System



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### The Growth of Canada

- ☛ Dominion of Canada
  - ↳ Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick – 1870
  - ↳ Manitoba, British Columbia – 1871
- ☛ William (Wilfred) Laurier, 1896, first French Canadian prime minister

Canada 1871

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### The New Imperialism

- ☛ Causes of the New Imperialism
  - Competition among European nations
  - Social Darwinism and racism
  - Religious humanitarianism, "White man's burden"
  - Economic motives
- ☛ The Scramble for Africa
  - South Africa
    - Cecil Rhodes (1853-1902)
      - Diamond and gold companies
      - Takes the Transvaal
      - Attempts to overthrow the neighboring Boer Government
    - Boer War, 1899-1902
    - Union of South Africa, 1910

Cecil Rhodes: From Capetown to Cairo

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### The Scramble for Africa (cont)

- ☛ Portuguese and French Possessions
  - ↳ Mozambique
  - ↳ Angola
  - ↳ Algeria, 1830
  - ↳ West Africa and Tunisia
- ☛ The British in Egypt
- ☛ Belgium and Central Africa
  - ↳ Leopold II, 1865-1909
  - ↳ International Association for the Exploration and Civilization of Central Africa, 1876
  - ↳ Congo
  - ↳ French reaction is to move into territory north of the Congo River
- ☛ German Possessions
  - ↳ South West Africa; Cameroons; Togoland; East Africa
- ☛ Impact on Africa

**CHRONOLOGY: The New Imperialism: Africa**

First link of the Boers	1805
Opening of the Suez Canal	1869
Leopold of Belgium establishes settlements in the Congo	1876
British seizure of Transvaal	1877
French conquest of Algeria	1830
British expeditionary force in Egypt	1882
Proclamation of the Berlin Conference	1885
Battle of Omdurman in the Sudan	1898
Boer War	1899-1902
Union of South Africa	1910
Raid on Tripoli	1911
French protectorate over Morocco	1912

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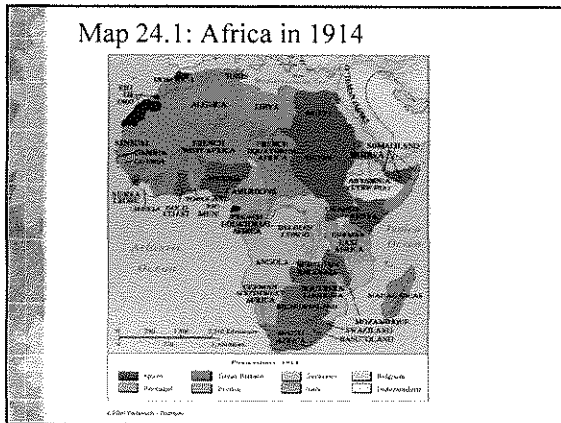
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**Imperialism in Asia**

- The British in Asia
  - James Cook to Australia, 1768-1771
  - British East India Company
  - Empress of India bestowed on Queen Victoria, 1876
- Russian Expansion
  - Siberia
  - Reach Pacific coast, 1637
  - Press south into the crumbling Ottoman Empire
  - Persia and Afghanistan
  - Korea and Manchuria
- China
  - British acquisition of Hong Kong
  - European rivalry and the establishment of spheres of influence
- Japan and Korea
  - Matthew Perry opens Japan, 1853-1854
- Southeast Asia
  - British and French control
- American Imperialism
  - US and the Spanish-American War (1898)

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**Responses to Imperialism**

- Africa
  - New class of educated African leaders
  - Resentment of foreigners
  - Middle-class Africans
  - Intellectual hatred of colonial rule
    - Political parties and movements
- China
  - Boxer Rebellion, 1900-1901, Society of Harmonious Fists
  - Sun Yat-sen (1866-1925)
  - Fall of the Manchu dynasty, 1912, founding of the Republic of China
- Japan
  - Meiji Restoration (1867-1912)
  - Meiji Restoration
  - Imitation of the West
- India
  - Costs and benefits of British rule
  - Indian National Congress (1883)

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### International Rivalry and the Coming of War

- 12 The Bismarckian System
  - The Balkans: Decline of Ottoman Power
  - Congress of Berlin (1878)
  - New Alliances
    - Triple Alliance, 1882 – Germany, Austria, Italy
    - Reinsurance Treaty between Russia and Germany, 1887
    - Dismissal of Bismarck, 1890
- 13 New Directions and New Crises
  - Emperor William II and a "place in the sun"
  - Military alliance of France and Russia, 1894
  - Triple Entente, 1907 – Britain, France, Russia
  - Triple Alliance, 1907 – Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy



Congress of Berlin 1878



Emperor William II



The Balkans 1878

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### Crisis in the Balkans, 1908-1913

- 14 Austria annexes Bosnia and Herzegovina, 1908
- 15 Serbian protest, Russian support of Serbia
- 16 First Balkan War, 1912
  - Balkan League defeats the Ottomans
- 17 Second Balkan War, 1913
  - Greece, Serbia, Romania, and the Ottoman Empire attacked and defeated Bulgaria
  - Serbia's ambitions
  - London Conference



The Balkans 1908



The Balkans 1913

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Utilize the chapter readings, the textbook glossary, index, a dictionary, or any other helpful resource to help you identify, define, describe, or explain the following people, terms, words or phrases. When identifying people (1) include the dates of their life. e.g.: Charles VII (1422-1461) and (2) include a description of their importance (ideas, inventions, leadership/political qualities, famous artistic works, etc.).

- Section 1 pg. 681 (Toward the Modern Consciousness: Intellectual & Cultural Developments)
- Section 2 pg. 692 (Politics: New Directions and New Uncertainties)
- Section 3 pg. 701 (The New Imperialism)
- Section 4 pg. 710 (International Rivalry and the Coming of War)

### Section I

1. Max Planck and quanta
2. Albert Einstein's  $E=mc^2$
3. Friedrich Nietzsche's "slave morality"
4. Henri Bergson's "life force"
5. Sigmund Freud and psychoanalysis
6. the ego, the id, and the superego
7. Social Darwinism and Herbert Spencer
8. Houston Stewart Chamberlain
9. Ernst Renan's *Life of Jesus*
10. Pius IX's *Syllabus of Errors*
11. Leo XIII's *De Rerum Novarum*
12. Modernism

13. Emile Zola and Leo Tolstoy
14. the Symbolists
15. Impressionism
16. Camille Pissarro and Claude Monet
17. Post-Impressionism
18. Paul Cezanne and Vincent van Gogh
19. George Eastman
20. Pablo Picasso and Cubism
21. Wassily Kandinsky and Abstract Expressionism
22. Igor Stravinsky's *The Rite of Spring*

## Section 2

23. the Pankhursts and the "suffragettes"
24. the "new woman"
25. Maria Montessori
26. Alfred Dreyfus
27. Anti-Semitism
28. Pogroms

29. Theodore Herzl and Zionism

30. Fabian Socialists

31. David Lloyd George

32. *trasformismo*

33. Pan-German League

34. Russo-Japanese War

35. "Bloody Sunday"

36. Peter Stolypin

### Section 3

37. New Imperialism

38. Economic Imperialism

39. "white man's burden"

40. Cecil Rhodes

41. Boer War

42. Suez Canal

43. Hong Kong



44. "open door" policy

45. Commodore Matthew Perry

46. Boxer Rebellion

47. Meiji Restoration

48. Indian National Congress

#### **Section 4**

49. Bismarckian System

50. Congress of Berlin

51. Triple Alliance

52. Emperor William II

53. Triple Entente

54. Balkans' Crises

Utilize the chapter readings and thoroughly answer the following questions. Although complete sentences are not necessary, thoughtful, intelligent, thorough answers are required.

- Section 1 pg. 681 (Toward the Modern Consciousness: Intellectual & Cultural Developments)
- Section 2 pg. 692 (Politics: New Directions and New Uncertainties)
- Section 3 pg. 701 (The New Imperialism)
- Section 4 pg. 710 (International Rivalry and the Coming of War)

### Section 1

1. PRIMARY SOURCE DOCUMENT QUESTION – “Freud and the Concept of Repression” (pg. 685)  
(1) What did Freud mean by the concept of repression? (2) What is the relationship between repression and the unconscious? (3) What forces in modern European society would have contributed to force individuals into repressive modes of thinking and acting? (4) Why is Freud considered to be one of the seminal figures of the twentieth century?
  - 1.
  - 2.
  - 3.
  - 4.
2. PRIMARY SOURCE DOCUMENT QUESTION – “Symbolist Poetry: Art for Art’s Sake” (pg. 689)  
(1) After reading Rimbaud’s poem, what do you think symbolism is? (2) What strikes you as the goals or ambitions of the symbolists in this era of artistic innovation and challenge to older forms of expression? (3) What are the differences between literary realism as represented by Charles Dickens in an earlier chapter and the symbolist poem by Rimbaud?
  - 1.
  - 2.
  - 3.
3. Discuss philosophical thinking at the end of the nineteenth century. How did it differ from the philosophy of the Romantics?



9. What political problems did Great Britain, Italy, France, Austria-Hungary, Germany, and Russia face between 1894 and 1914, and how did they solve them?

Country	Political Problems	How did they Solve the Problems?
Great Britain		
Italy		
France		
Austria-Hungary		
Germany		
Russia		

10. PRIMARY SOURCE DOCUMENT QUESTION – “Bloody Sunday” (pg. 700)

(1) What were the possible factors that led to the shooting of the demonstrators by the troops? (2) Who did Father Gapon hold responsible for the massacre of the demonstrators? (3) Was that justified? Why and or why not? (4) What were the immediate consequences of the Revolution of 1905? (5) What impact, if any, might have the violence of 1905 have on the events of 1917?

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

### Section 3

11. What were the causes of the "New Imperialism" of the late nineteenth century? What were some of the arguments to justify this imperialism? What were the results or consequences of this imperialism?

12. PRIMARY SOURCE DOCUMENT QUESTION – "The White Man's Burden" (pg. 704)

(1) What is the central argument in Kipling's poem? (2) Is he advocating European expansion and Western imperialism or is he pointing out the responsibilities that go with imperialism or both? (3) Is the poem idealistic, racist, paternalistic, or what? How? (4) Within European society, who might be inspired by Kipling's poem and who would not?

1.

2.

3.

4.

13. PRIMARY SOURCE DOCUMENT QUESTION – "The Black Man's Burden" (pg. 705)

(1) Compare the excerpt from Morel's *The Black Man's Burden* with Kipling's poem. (2) How does the piece by Morel challenge or undermine Kipling's beliefs? (3) What are Morel's criticisms of European imperialism in Africa? (4) Would Morel's condemnation of imperialism have a significant impact in the early twentieth century? Why or why not?

1.

2.

3.

4.

14. MAP EXERCISE QUESTION: Africa in 1914. MAP 24.1. (1) What parts of Africa were still independent in 1914? Why? (2) Which European nations controlled the largest territories in Africa? (3) Can one ascertain from the map which areas would be of greatest value? Why and or why not? (4) Which of the European powers were the "have nots" in Africa? (5) Could that be a cause for war in Europe? Why and or why not? (page 706)

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

15. MAP EXERCISE QUESTION: Asia in 1914. MAP 24.2. (1) From a geographical perspective, why was China more subject to the foreign pressures of the New Imperialism than Japan? (2) Compare and contrast Britain's Asian empire with that of Germany? How can the differences be explained? (page 707)

1.

2.

#### Section 4

16. PRIMARY SOURCE DOCUMENT QUESTION – “The Emperor’s ‘Big Mouth’” (pg. 712)

(1) What did Emperor William II mean to say? (2) What did he actually say? (3) What does this interview with William II in 1908 reveal about the emperor's attitudes and character? (4) Might another German monarch have avoided war in 1914? How?

1.

2.

3.

4.

17. What were some of the underlying causes for the Great War that broke out in 1914?

18. MAP EXERCISE QUESTION: The Balkans in 1913. MAP 24.3. (1) Which of the major European powers had the greatest opportunities in the Balkans and why? (2) From a geographical perspective, why did the breakup of the Ottoman Empire have such a momentous impact on the history of Europe in the twentieth century? (page 713)

1.

2.

Ch. 24 Modernity/Anxiety Chart

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_ Score \_\_\_\_\_/26

<u>Name</u>	<u>Dates of Life or Reign</u>	<u>Important Ideas/Reforms (Changes) and/or Actions, and Important Books, Written Works, Pamphlets, or Political Acts (if applicable) AND IDEAS CONTAINED WITHIN</u>
Marie Curie ----- Pierre Curie	-----	-----
Max Planck		
Albert Einstein		
Friedrich Nietzsche		
Henri Bergson		
Georges Sorel		
Sigmund Freud		
Houston Stewart Chamberlain		
Emile Zola		
Fyodor Dostoevsky		
Camille Pissarro		
Berthe Morisot		

<u>Name</u>	<u>Dates of Life or Reign</u>	<u>Important Ideas/Reforms (Changes) and/or Actions, and Important Books, Written Works, Pamphlets, or Political Acts (if applicable) AND IDEAS CONTAINED WITHIN</u>
Vincent Van Gogh		
Pablo Picasso		
Edvard Greig		
Claude Debussy		
Igor Stravinsky		
Sergei Diaghilev		
Amalie Sieveking		
Florence Nightingale ----- Clara Barton	-----	-----
Emmeline Pankhurst		
Bertha von Suttner		
Maria Montessori		
Theodor Herzl		