

~~11~~ Hist. of Modern Europe

**FOUND
AS
SCANNED**



"THE JUGGLER" — Kirk Douglas and Israeli boy prepare for an act in the Stanley Kramer-produced film, "The Juggler," coming to the United Artists Friday. The exteriors of this melodrama were made in Israel.

Space Opera in 3-D--and Other Films

A variety of film dramas from major Hollywood studios is due to reach local screens this week. They include:

"LILI," tomorrow at the St. Francis. (See photo caption on Page 21 for details.)

"A PERILOUS JOURNEY," Wednesday at the Fox. An action drama that concentrates on the importation of European girls as wives of miners during the California gold rush. David Brian and Vera Ralston are featured. "City That Never Sleeps," a drama of modern Chicago life, will be the companion action

Sam McDaniel In 'Sangaree' At Golden Gate

One of Hollywood's top Negro actors, Sam McDaniel, celebrated his 35th anniversary in show business with his appearance in "Sangaree," Paramount's Technicolor 3-D spectacle now showing at the Golden Gate.

The brother of the late Hattie McDaniel, he started his career appearing in carnivals. Later he appeared in big-time stage shows on the same bill with such stars as Jack Benny and Eddie Cantor. Sam brought his sister into the act, and later started her career in pictures, including Hattie's Academy Award screen role in "Gone With the Wind." In "Sangaree" Sam plays Arlene Dahl's coachman.

Musical at the Curran

Civic Light Opera Season Opens With 'Carousel'

The 14th annual festival of the San Francisco Civic Light Opera will open tonight when the Curran Theater's curtain goes up on "Carousel," an entirely new Edwin Lester production of the famed Rodgers and Hammerstein hit.

Directed by Rouben Mamoulian, who guided the Broadway original in 1945 (as well as R. and H.'s earlier hit, "Oklahoma!"), tonight's show will have choreography by Agnes de Mille (reproduced by Robert Pagent), scenery by Oliver Smith and costumes by Dorothy Jeakins.

The stars will be Jan Clayton, who appeared in the Broadway original, and William Johnson, an American who has spent the last five years in top roles on the London stage. In supporting roles will be Murvyn Vye, Kaye Connor, Earl Williams, Muriel O'Malley, Pagent and Betta St. John.

The libretto of "Carousel" is based on Ferenc Molnar's "Lilium," but transfers the action to New England. It spins a tender, humorous and romantic fantasy of a carnival barker who has to perform a good deed before he can get into heaven, and is decked out with such Rodgers tunes as "June Is Bustin' Out All Over," "If I Loved You" and "You'll Never Walk Alone."

'Guys and Dolls' Review Tomorrow

"Guys and Dolls," the musical that opened a return engagement last night at the Geary Theater, with a substantially different cast from that which appeared here in 1951, will be reviewed on tomorrow's drama page. One of the many features of the show is Jo Mielziner's scenery. Mielziner was scenic designer for such Broadway musicals as "Stars in Your Eyes," "I Married an Angel," "Annie Get Your Gun" and "Allegro."

than usual, with the popular show's first performance scheduled for July 1 at Winterland. Tickets for the show, however, will go on sale today at the Winterland box office and at Sherman Clay.

An innovation in Ice Follies scheduling will offer two matinees each Sunday during the show's engagement. The first will be at 1:30 p. m., the second at 5:30 p. m. This arrangement, says George J. Campbell, Winterland general manager, will make it possible for out-of-town customers to return home at a convenient hour after the show. There will be no Sunday evening performances this year.

Preview Tonight

The United Artists will show a preview tonight at 8:30 of "a powerful story by the makers of 'High Noon'." This will be in addition to the United Artists' current feature, "Salome," with Rita Hayworth.

A REAL ESTATE YOU CAN

No loan is sound if it cannot be comfortably. That's why we "tailor" realty contract to the individual's. On that basis, we'd like to serve you.

THE BANK OF
CALIFORNIA
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Incorporated in 1864

NATION STORY

ce House Guests

PANORAMA

San Francisco Chronicle
Monday, June 1, 1953

PAGE 19

HOUSE OF NORMANDY

WILLIAM I
(the Conqueror)
1066-1087

WILLIAM II
(Rufus)
son of the Conqueror
1087-1100

HENRY I
(Beauclerc)
son of the Conqueror
1100-1135

HOUSE OF BLOIS

STEPHEN
grandson of the Conqueror
1135-1154

HOUSE OF PLANTAGENET

HENRY II
(of Anjou)
grandson of Henry I
1154-1189

RICHARD I
(the Lion-Hearted)
son of Henry II
1189-1199

RICHARD II
(of Bordeaux)
grandson of Edward III
1377-1399 (deposed)

EDWARD III
(of Windsor)
son of Edward II
1327-1377

EDWARD II
(of Carnarvon)
son of Edward I
1307-1327

EDWARD I
(Longshanks)
son of Henry III
1272-1307

HENRY III
(of Winchester)
son of John
1216-1272

JOHN
(Lackland)
son of Henry II
1199-1216

HOUSE OF LANCASTER

HENRY IV
(of Bolingbroke)
grandson of Edward III
1399-1413

HENRY V
(of Monmouth)
son of Henry IV
1413-1422

HENRY VI
(of Windsor)
son of Henry V
1422-1461 (deposed)
1470-1471 (deposed)

HOUSE OF YORK

EDWARD IV
(Plantagenet)
descendant of Edward III
1461-1470 (deposed)
1471-1483

EDWARD V
son of Edward IV
1483 (deposed)

RICHARD III
descendant of Edward III
1483-1485

HOUSE OF STUART

JAMES I
(Stuart)
descendant of Henry VII
1603-1625

ELIZABETH I
daughter of Henry VIII
by Anne Boleyn
1558-1603

MARY I
daughter of Henry VIII by
Catharine of Aragon
1553-1558

EDWARD VI
son of Henry VIII
by Jane Seymour
1547-1553

HENRY VIII
son of Henry VII
1509-1547

HENRY VII
(Tudor)
descendant of Edward III
son-in-law of Edward IV
1485-1509

CHARLES I
son of James I
1625-1649 (beheaded)

COMMONWEALTH
1649-1659

CHARLES II
son of Charles I
1660-1685

JAMES II
son of Charles I
1685-1688 (abdicated)

WILLIAM III
(of Orange) and Mary II
grandson of Charles I;
daughter of James II
1689-1702

ANNE
daughter of James II
1702-1714

HOUSE OF HANOVER

VICTORIA
granddaughter of George III
1837-1901

WILLIAM IV
son of George III
1830-1837

GEORGE IV
son of George III
1820-1830

GEORGE III
grandson of George II
1760-1820

GEORGE II
son of George I
1727-1760

GEORGE I
(of Hanover)
great-grandson of James I
1714-1727

HOUSE OF SAXE-COBURG

EDWARD VII
son of Victoria
1901-1910

GEORGE V
son of Edward VII
1910-1936

EDWARD VIII
son of George V
1936 (abdicated)

GEORGE VI
son of George V
1936-1952

ELIZABETH II
daughter of George VI
1952-

HOUSE OF WINDSOR

Packard, Feb. 13

The Great Age - 1660 - 1715

I. Preeminence of France ~~The~~ D. Jansennists vs. Jesuits.

Gallicanism - principle used by Jansennists against King, who he used it against Pope. Judiciary of France, Parlement, (13 or 14 in France) became all Jansennist, took pride in independence, backed ~~set~~ church against pope & Jansennism against King. Forerunner of revolution.

II The Dutch Achievement.

A. Winning Independence - 1568 - 1648

~~Netherlands~~ Republic in name only. Trading oligarchy, continuation of Venice.

B. Economic strength.

Herring. Originally Hanse controlled but herring exhausted in Baltic. Dutch fished off Great Britain. Built fishing "bus", netted herring, were big, fish salted & packed at sea. 17th cent, dominated market. Assembly ~~flat~~ line, cheaper large cargo capacity. Became ^{ship} suppliers of ships, profit & power. Carried $\frac{1}{2}$ or more of all European trade. - lower rates than English.

Industries - pepper & spice from E. Indies, cotton & tobacco & sugar, & furs from America. leaders in manufacture of lenses. 1st Clocks, result of development of pendulum by Dutch. Precision instruments. Maps & charts.

Agriculture - leading dairy country. Monopoly of bulbs. Best bulbs still come from Holland - tariffed.

17th cent., Bank of Amsterdam supreme. Deposits from all world. Stock & bond transaction, speculation, bulls & bears. They had depression, when bulb prices ~~to~~ skyrocketed - crash.

Insurance.

Colonial Empire preceded all this.

Hudson Valley, Brazil temp., W. Indies, Cape Town, E. Indies

C. Culture.

Highest standard of living known for ages. Still poverty. Better housing. Cleanliness. Art reflects.

Flourish of literature. No universal appeal. Literary Societies. Anterior to French salons, Eng. Clubs.

Painting — "genre" painting. Art for the home.

Size diminished. Interior art reflected bourgeoisness.

Tapestries, &c. Vermeer, landscapes & interiors.

Portraits — reflected rise of bourgeoisie, group as well as individual. Halls.

IV Intellectual Revolution.

Scientific method. — roots in 16th, 17th made it effective.

Observation, analysis, & synthesis of nature.

Descartes, c. 1600, "discourse on method," thought important, math. to be applied to natural phenomena.

Galileo, d. 1642, nature subject to "law"; not supernatural power's caprice. Regular procedure subject to measure. Foundation of scientific method.

1614, Napier developed logarithms.

Briggs, decimal notations. Gunter. 1624. slide rule.

Newton & Leibnitz.

Independently developed Calculus. Measurement of change.

Microscope — Leeuwenhoek

Huygens — pendulum, new theory of light. ~~for~~ lenses.

Newton — valid generalization about universe. Law of gravity. 1687, Principia Naturalis Mathematica.

Idea of Progress.

1687 - Perrault, French Academy, said this cent. good as any. A small of ancients & moderns.
New optimism.

Le Grande Siècle 1660-1775

I. Significance

today's lecture → A. Preeminence of France

Steady evolution in French history.
Great age for more than France.

B. Dutch -

C. Intellectual revolution. (17th cent.)

D. Britain - Parl. rev. - & empire.

II

France

Bourbon Ascendancy. - reached highest point in absolute monarchy.

A. Government - Weakness: rigidity, no room for improvement. Its origin & justification was in its giving security.

Power - armed forces - modern organized power, 1st great standing army. Vauban. War's diplomacy by force.

B. Mercantilism - pts of view

Colbert - greatest of mercantilists? no, he would have used anything to gain his ends.

Efficiency expert, unpopular. Had vision of what could be. - wanted France to have power - money. But not a doctrinaire. Happiness makes nation strong, he thought. Autarchy, self-sufficiency, his dream.

Mercantile wars came. - Colbert wanted to equip France.

Emphasized power of state. French rev. might not have come had Colbert had more power. Colbert tried to make Louis economise.

Larvois ~~urban~~ yes man, tried to replace him. Colbert reformed slightly, increased revenue. Father of Fr. navy. Tried to foster industry. Too paternalistic. Wanted order, system, ~~strong~~ regimentation. General staff for art, science, & literature. No freedom. Started notion of studying abroad. French school in Rome, prix de Rome.

C. Intellectual & Culture.

This age in France ranks with Periclean & Elizabethan ages. Inspired by Renaissance, but what they did was characteristically French.

Creation of great language - literature. Saint-Cyr? Art & Architecture: leader in interior decoration & clothes.

D. Cross-currents. trouble for future.

A. Protestantism. had freedom of worship, Richelieu took their pol. power. Louis's time, they were ~~no~~ numerous. For their no.s, had disproportionate influence - they were bourgeoisie.

Intolerance toward Huguenots, c. 1670? This had political bearings, & nationalistic. Louis could not stand a minority. They were financially on top. Persecution just like

Nazi of Jews. Legality, ^{& then} to violence. Louis probably in dark about it all, sycophants did it. 1685, he revoked edict, thinking Huguenots were all converted. They fled abroad, strengthened enemies of France.

B. Jansenism

Cath. should be purified & simplified, spirit more than form emphasized. Jansen of Xpres.

St. Cyran made it popular in France.

Arnauld, Jansenist, popular writer.

Jesuits opposed.

Pascal, ^{Jansenist} at Port Royal, a layman, wrote. Jesuits got Pope & King to help, "Reflexions morales", Quesnel, pope condemned in bull.

C. Gallicanism

Idea that French church free.

Prestige, extraterritorial possessions, & régales.

Jansenist bishops opposed Louis's keeping régales, so he hated them.

1682, assembly,

Parlements courageous in defending selves against king.

History, Feb.

Rise of Capitalism

I

Accumulation of means of controlling production & distribution by a certain class - bourgeoisie.

Reformation & capitalism concomitant

Commercial revolution - joint-stock co.

1555, Muscovy co. 1581 - Turkey co. 1600 - British E.

India co. 1602, Dutch E. I. Co.

Got charters (like towns). Which became Am. const.
Written document for authority to govern.

II

Ocean Economy, supplanting inland sea.

Improved ship-building & navigation. Bulkier & heavier commodities.

B. Influence from Venice & Genoa, Marseille, Hanse, to Cadiz, Lisbon, La Rochelle, Antwerp, (Charles V commercial cap.) Amsterdam, Bristol, London.

C. Commodities - mounting profits.

Timber, fish, tobacco. " " Companies & stock-holders, more than individuals. State revenues increased. 1588 - beginning of modern sea-

d. power. To use the seas at will is sea power. 1667, Dutch at Malacca licked Port. & Sp., got Borneo, Sumatra, Java. 1668, just off Gibraltar, another Dutch victory. These 3 ~~not~~ defeats wrecked Spain.

III

Capitalism & Calvinism Calvinism made money-making respectable: they didn't oppose interest. More important - predestination: duty: support themselves, be thrifty, etc. (Coolidge, Calvin)

British & Dutch institutions both stable, parliamentary. Profit protected - jury. Even Stuarts couldn't overthrow. People will

make questionable loans, etc., when there is confidence, security, stability. More stability in England than Holland.

B. Bank of Amsterdam -

Financial center of world.

Not till 19th cent. did Eng. surpass Dutch. when industry surpassed trading.

C. British expansion

Shipping & industry - geometric profits; finally exceed Dutch.

IV

Development of ec. theory.

Pamphlets

Celebrated 16th cent. rise in prices. Why? Precious metals became common, prices up.

C. Bullionism

Impressed by Spain's power connected with gold & silver. "Favorable balance of trade."

"National improvements". Population = labor = industry = products = exports = bullion. Lighthouses, etc. Easier marriage laws.

d. Protectionism

Industry, related to colonies & raw materials.

e. Mercantilism - ec. approach to statism.

Advocated in terms of development of the state.

Colbert wanted to make France strongest, most powerful state in Europe. Self-sufficiency, autarchy.

International consequences. Idea of static trade. Idea of expansion unborn. What one country gains, another loses. Addition to sources of war. Access to raw materials.

1320 s.t.g.

Weeks 16-17 - Prof. Lawrence Packard from Amherst
" 18-19 - Perkins

Reformation (3) Calvinism

International Importance

Lutherism only German (& Scandinavia)
Anglicanism purely English (& U.S.)
Calvinism - Switzerland (where it originated)
France (Huguenots), Scotland, Netherlands, &
Germany, (U.S.)

Calvin -

Born Picardy, ed. in Paris by Xian humanists 1533.
Luther converted, forced to leave France for Switzerland,
where independent reformation, 1519 Zwingli,
was on. Civil war, Zwingli killed 1531,
Geneva, 1536, went protestant (when Calvin
came). Kicked out, recalled in 1541, remained
there. Geneva became place of refuge, & the
international capital of Protestantism.

Calvin's systematic, legalistic mind.

Formulated doctrine, 1536, "Institutes of the
Christian Religion." Summed up whole
doctrine & practice - like Aquinas's "Summa
Theologiae". Contrast to Luther, pamphleteer,
current events interest - Calvin easier to follow.

Calvin not original. He followed Luther.

Save for Doctrine of Predestination.

Psychological effect opposite of what you would
expect - Puritanism. Calvinists all believed
they were among elect, & i. ought to show it.
Parallel with Marxism - same as man walking
up an escalator.

Aggressive spirit.

Minority & opposition party everywhere, unlike
Lutherans & Anglicans. Huguenots never more
than $\frac{1}{5}$, later $\frac{1}{50}$. Why did Reformation in

France Fail? 1516, Concordat of Bologna, meant there were no such anti-papal grievances, monarchy did not support it. Intellectuals not interested in religion. Strong & well-organized Cath. opp. Parliament pro-Cath. Soon got into politics, had to fight.

Netherlands - anti-Spanish associations of Protestantism
Scotland - " French " " "

Different conceptions of church-state relation: difference in circumstance, not theory.

Luther supported by princes, cuius regio eius religio, (Augsburg 1555). State bossed German church.

England, state bossed it even more so. Even set dogmas, creed & ritual.

Calvinists in Geneva - church was the state, excommunication deprived of citizenship, a theocracy, the Consistory, election dictated by clergy. Totalitarianism.

Colonial Mass. the same.

In other countries, they preached independence of church from state, made state wizz'n state. Scottish Kirk rivalled state institution; Huguenots asked & got the same thing, Edict of Nantes, 1598.

Struggle in England, monarchy not prepared to grant Calvinist theocratic claims.

I General Results of Reformation

Not immediately & not directly.

Secularism, individualism, toleration, & political democracy.

Secularism - Immediate result just the opposite. Great religious revival. Maybe ref. was a reaction against

secularism. Eventually, however, different.
All reformers discouraged asceticism, & idea of
universal priesthood came up.
New attitude toward business. Protestantism & Capitalism
developed each other. Ethics of work & thrift.
Change of protestants from puritanism to indifference.

Individualism -

Luther denied free will. Calvin & predestination.
Subbed own authority for Catholic.
But spiritualism, anti-ritualism, elimination of
hierarchy & intermediary; emphasis on bible to be read by
all. Many competing churches, freedom of choice,
individual act. Critical spirit:

Toleration -

Again, immediate result intolerance - Luther in-
tolerant. Calvin ~~was~~ persecuted in Geneva. Erasmus
thought Catholics more tolerant than Luther.

But existence of many churches side by side
bred toleration. Peace of Augsburg, Elizabethan
settlement, Edict of Nantes; all compromise.

Political Democracy

Again, ~~it~~ neither Luther nor Calvin were
democrats. Obedience to established authority. Nat.
state, by confiscation of church lands & abolition
of Pope's dues & rival authority, were chief
beneficiaries.

But, in long run, individualism: 16th & 17th
cent, theory of legitimate revolution. Calvin's
followers, John Knox, developed this theory. Germ
of Democracy. In Eng., 17th cent, non-
conformists, took theory. Church, Pres. & Cong,
organisation, were models for pol. dem.

Packard
Feb. 4

1550-1680: Catholic reaction & religious wars.

see I, B, 3.

I Protestant revolt's introduction to modern world revolts.
Nominally to reform, actually included political forces.
1500-50, Broadening of Protestant movement to include politics. Religion symbolic.

Catholic revival, counter-reformation.

Council of Trent

II Religious wars.

Other than religious factors. 1st of modern international wars.

1618-48, 30 years war in Germany. As pol., soc., & ec., as rel.

Dutch revolt.

So much for ad hoc.

I, B, 3. Revolutionary movements.

- Commercial revolution

(Marx directed attention to economic interpretation)

16th - 18th centuries.

- Intellectual revolution - 17th.

- Agrarian rev. - 18th - associated with pop. increase

- Industrial rev. - prod. & distr.

I, c. def. of revolution.

Forceful change of government, speedy

Then came non-violent coup d'Etat.

Industrial rev. not forced, speedy, nor governmental.

Revolution just means change.

- Prot. reform introduction to all ~~others~~, revolutions.

II Catholic reform

Protestantism needed reform at 100 years old. Puritanism - migration to U. S.

I'll see this bird just 960 and

Luther emphasized power of the state.
Particularism — state's rights, against H.A.E.
Habsburgs, who tried to get power. Religious war
had this connotation.

173

French wars, Guise vs. ? Barbons?

England — Tudors to Stuarts, rel., pol., ec. struggle.

II c., Treaty of Westphalia, 1648, first inter-
national treaty. Power from Spain to France.
German particularism.

III

Commercial revolution — a phase of ec. rev.
— Many things are traced back to Crusades. — movement
Increased demand for shipping.

— Towns. Crusades stimulated. Rise of bourgeoisie.

Production & transportation up.

— Money — replaced barter. Italian banking.

Pressure for larger resources to carry on
ocean trading precipitated commercial revolution.

Trading companies. — Joint-stock
company. made unlimited resources available,
better than

Muscovy co., 1555. Turkey co.

1600 — Brit. E. India

Hudson Bay co., Plymouth co.

Charters conferred by monarch, made possible
colonization, etc.

Perkins

England 1603-42

Trade & Industry

1603 - pitifully small; 1793, workshop of world
17th, foreign wars important only for domestic repercussions
18th, " " accomplished something
17th, intolerant
18th, more tolerant - accepted results of 17th.
17th lays foundation, 18 erects structure.
17th.

A search for authority.

c. 1600, Ren. & ref. caught up with lives of everyone,
widening of horizons, discovered they had broken
down authority, tried to find some.

(In religion.

In government.

→ Civil war for this.

→ Effort to establish & define. Who is going
to raise money, King or Parliament?

James I & Charles I

Spendthrift heirs.

Tudors had carried

out forms of Parl. gov. - never made any
talk about it. Stuarts always talking about
their divine rights, etc.

Quickly James started to be running wrong
way. - 1603-25.

a) Hampton court conference - 1604

b) Gunpowder plot - 1605

c) Spanish marriage policy - 1614-23

Get Pahlar
from ma.

Wrecked Protestant chance at Hampton Conference. Was Calvinist. Millenary petition, wanted to purify, simplify, service. Eliz. than puritans wanted to abolish bishops, were irrevocable, there was a chance to bring them into church under doct arbitration at Hampton, decided against puritans; they suggested "synod" "no bishop, no king", made never healed breach.

Grampound plot same kind of thing. Tried to reconcile Cath.,

Mind parliament, to kill everyone. Confirmed idea that Catholics were dangerous. (Sp. Armada & inquisition)

Destruction of international position, - Eng. served as rallying point for prot. Europe, the tradition.

James wanted to end wars, by marrying son to Sp. ~~Eng~~ Did not work out. People lost trust in monarchy.

Parl. refused money without vote in 1625.

Charles I took over 2 years early. Great dignity. Exalted idea of kingship. Made it impossible to avoid civil war.

1625-29 - foreign war, bring parl. into line.

1629-40 - ruled without parl., setup despotism.

1640-49-49 - war?

Tried to run increasingly failing war, couldn't get it without parl., had to get rid of Buckingham, Petition of Right. Billeted troops on townspeople, they plundered, were killed by martial law, country liked neither. Then forced loans to pay for war, never repaid. Some refused, 5 knights, imprisoned, 1628 Petition of Right, out laws billeting of troops, raising

forced loans & arbitrary imprisonment. Objectives not gained till 1700.

Catholic - Episc. quarrel, Buck. murdered, Charles dissolved parl. No tradition of free speech, save in parl. Little communication, took time to discuss what ~~was~~ others thought, let Charles impose for 10 years, till they found out they all hated him.

1633, Abp. Laud appt., authoritarian, rituals, forced from people, they hated him. Tudors had knocked out tradition of military uprising, political uprising not yet known.

He didn't make the army, he thought he was right & did not need it.

Mistake in 1637 in applying church discipline to Scots, who kicked 'em. Mercenary troops, good force of veterans in any community. 1638, they abolished bishops. Bishop's war, 1639, Eng. ran. Charles had to call parl., they found out they all hated Charles, (Short Parl., - 1640). 2nd bishops war, failed, then Long Parl., 1640-63, executed Charles '49.

Attainder & execution of Earl of Strafford stood for abs. mon., (the petition of right) ruled with strong hand in Ireland. Parl. impeached Strafford, but ~~knew that~~ they could not ^{wanted to} do it as carts, so voted against him, Attainder.

Summer '41, powers of king wiped away. Ship money, forest fines, star chamber, etc.

'41 Root & Branch bill - bishops be extirpated root & branch. Ep. rallied round Charles I. Foundation of royalist party.

Clearly now 2 parties, parl. vs. crown.

Perkins

England - 1642 - 1688

Charles I had no support on constitutional points. Religious issue gave him a party to fight with.

"Answer of 1641" showed absolutism, out - Royal. But no religious authority had been found.

War - no living memory of war today - no bitterness.

Contrast France - drew France's since 1789. Reason-nature of struggle - followed no clear line. NW vs SE, Roundheads & Cavaliers, etc. - ^{then} distinctions too general, did not actually work that way. War of ideas - no massacres, etc., as in contemp. 30 years war.

Prelude to failure of Puritan Parl. exp. (which started with root & branch bill)

1648 - ended. 1649, Charles I, short-sighted, parl. decided to kill him, did it. Calvinist church, parl. state. Authority found in 1649. But people not ready for it. - neither parl. nor puritans. Went too far, lost chance of ultimate success.

1653 - "Instrument of Government", (Rump parl. just had broken down) took financial ~~power~~ power from parl., gave it to "protector" & council. - could tax enough to have army, navy, & civil expenses. - more powerful than Charles I.

1655 - mil. districts, suppressed episc., mil. rule.

1656 - war with Sp., called parl. to help;

1658 - Cromwell died, 1659 - Charles II returns.

Change in thought habits.

Restoration gave answer to questions ~~for~~ plaguing since 1603. Final answer in 1688.

After '88 Episc. the established church, other protestants & even cath. given some freedom.

Compromise

Parl. monarch, balance in parl.'s favor.

This attitude for 1643 men's minds in 1643.

English determined against another civil war.

Cath. Kings (Charles II & James II) vs. Episc. & dissenters.
Dissenters held balance of power. Royal strategy - divide & rule.
Charles II d., nearly accomplished absolutism & Catholicism but d.

bro. James II more forthright, honest, stupid, made his purpose clear. Ang & dissenters allied, 1688 threw him over.

1660, when Charles II came back, majority determined on 1641 decision; Charles lost ship money, etc., Star chamber, etc. Dependent on Parl. for \$, regular courts of law. But episc. ^{Parl.} wanted to stamp out puritans. (as vice-versa earlier)

Church & King (episc.'s idea) meant church first.

Anglican royalists mostly Anglican, & parliamentary.

Charles II ablest of Stuarts, educated, crafty. Learned "politics is art of power". Shifty, inconsistent etc. Worked consistently toward Cath. absolutism.

Kept dignity without being stuffy. Humor.

"The Merry King"? But really dangerous.

172, Declaration of Indulgence

179, Election of Whigs

'81, Won battle with Parl.

81-85, everything our way.

Supported Anglican pers. of dissenters. Swimming with current. 4 Acts - Clarendon Code - wipe out dissenters. Alongside them, Cavalier parl, church & king, but 11 event of 65-67 Dutch war ext. of parl.'s power against king. Charles II always in debt, parl. audits accounts of king, mix into ex. side of gov. Ex. could not get \$ without giving records to committees.

(Remember)
1624, 4th year.

E Port of Charles, 1670 secret treaty of Dover, destruction of Dutch (trade rivalry), & catholicism, Louis pays him. Charles selling out. '72, Indulgence (toleration) did not work, Aug. parl. ended war, saw Louis XIV = Phil. II, ^{of} everybody. Test Act '73, only Anglicans can be gov. officers. Many dissenters took it with fingers crossed. (Cath. out till 1829) Result - James Duke of York (II) was cath. was discovered.

Earl of Shaftesbury - 1st man ever to think of controlling commons, \$, & king. Believed in prot. Freedom of Eng. 1674-79 worked to get election by forcing dissolution of Cav. parl., elect cum parl., exclude James, make Shaftesbury king. New phenomenon. '79, chance. 3 whig parl., Charles dissolved parl. thrice, lost each new election; appealed to Louis XIV, ruled without parl. for 5 years with Louis's money. Revoked charters, granted new ones on packing principles - had 130 out of 500 by death.

James 1685-88

A Obnoxious, bossy, cath., antagonized parl., cath. officers & teachers. 1688, son born; if James d., ok, but if he had son, to hell with all.

William of Orange

Search for authority thwart.

Answer is compromise. Everybody has chance to establish state; everybody has chance to be bossed by others. So compromise.

18th cent.

Not on basis of perfection, but working compromise. Foreign wars established England's relations with rest of world. In 1688 she took on relations she's had ever since. Conduct large-scale overseas trade, isolate from Europe. 1698-1702, desire to stay out of war. Came near losing more than once.

Settlement of authority. Toleration Act 1689, lasts throughout 18th cent. Called it a Bill of Indulgence. Religious - i.e., Anglican church was to be top. Persecuting laws of Clarendon code not repealed, but if you take oaths of allegiance & non-transubstantiation you can worship. This barred Catholics. 1678, popish plot. (Gunpowder & Armada) 1673 - Test Act (Black Charter of Eng. Protestantism) This the maximum possible toleration conceivable at that time, considering heritage of Cromwell, etc. 1720, annual Acts of Indemnity making it ok not to ^{have} taken Test.

Took whole 18th cent. to find ~~again~~ political settlement. Parliament - taxation & raising \$, & advisory capacity. Soon a deadlock - \$ vs. executive. By 1688, tho with no formal enactment, parl., 1689, Annual Bills of Supply - important. - parl. met yearly. The Cabinet is a Committee of the House of Commons, running executive. - but in theory, ^{from 1689} it's a officer of king. Earl of Sunderland, William III's advisor, hated by countrymen.

Whigs - toleration for prot, supremacy of parl., engineered the revolution.

Tories - protested toleration, est. church up, royalists more or less, isolationist.

If William had Tory cab, parl. would not vote \$ Whig Junta 1694-7, bow to parl. War ended, he got rid of debts, went back to balanced ministry.

1708 - Tory Anne disliked Whigs. They forced her to get rid of all Tories. 1710, got rid of it, got complete Tory ministry. Since then, very few mixed ministries, save in emergency.

Foreign Affairs

1688-1713 - continuous war, save 1697-1702.

England does not want to send troops to continents but to ~~England~~ colonies. Balance of Power - negative, not positive. 1688. Louis at to expand frontiers. Only members wanted to be left alone.

of League of Augsburg could fight - Holland & Small German states. Eng. & Holland & Austria & Spain & Brandenburg - stalemate. Siege & countersiege, etc. No one got anywhere on land. Cath. Irish rallied to James II, Louis went there. Failed to keep English out. Boyne, 1690, Beachy Head, 1690, La Hogue - 1692. Smashed Irish for 100 years, till 1798. '97, Pyssnick, everybody gave back everything. Diplomatic maneuvering till 1702. Wm. III great international diplomat.

3 claimants to Sp. throne - Electoral prince of Bavaria, Austrian heir, & Louis XIV's grandson. El. prince made emp. by treaty then died. 1st partition treaty failed, then another treaty with most going to Austrian - then Charles II died willing to give to Louis's grandson, & latter refused it should go to Austria. 1701 barrier forts, Louis took them. (analogy - Sudetenland) Sophia of Hanover - Act of Settlement - 1701 1701, James II d., Louis recognized James III, Eng. entered war.

Perkins - Feb. 27

War of Sp. succession

1702 actual war. Ch. d., willing to Philip stuff. Figured English peace sentiment would keep them out - wrong. Took barrier ferts. 1701, recognition of James III. Reaction of nation of shopkeepers to breach of contract. Marlborough took initiative & kept t - war of position in lowlands.

Marl. - Blenheim kept French from taking Vienna.

1709 Myth of French invincibility broken. Malplaquet - pyrrhic victory - sickened England, they left war in 1711, left allies alone.

1710 - 8

1710 - 14, Tory breakdown, practical extinction

14 - 60, rule of Whig oligarchy

60 - 84, George III's personal rule

1710 - 14 - 1708, Whig ministry. 1710, Whigs lost, Anne

put Tory ministry in. She hated Whigs. Whigs went to Hanover; 1713, Tories realized he had Whigs. Bolingbroke,

Tory leader, (1701, Act of Settlement, Hanover succession)

idea - somebody - get key men Tories, then sell throne to Stuart or Hanover. - but died at wrong time. Bolingbroke ran away to France,

discredited Tory party. Whigs came in - 60 placid years. Cabinet takes final form - George I - German -

not at cab. meetings (William & Anne had) cab. became independent, Walpole seized opportunity, became Prime

Minister, 1721 - 42. (resigned under fire) 42 - 58, decadent

Whig years - big families ran country to suit themselves.

58 - Pitt. George III. young, pleasant. - all thought

Whigs should be cleaned out "Idea of a Patriot King".

Failure. Did not want despotism, just wanted to make self prime minister leader of parliament - was not man enough. Pitt

younger, Prime minister, 24 years old, put cab in present

position. Place of power's headship of Commons. For

a la Walpole reestablished. 18th cent, question of relations

of part. to people.

International - (Peace of Utrecht) - greatest of efforts to stabilize Europe. Balance that suited ideas of Vienna - always tried to return to it. Clippings of aggressor. France not humbled. Kept Canada & la. Louis got Sp., but Austria got Belgium, Italy, Sard., Eng got Cey, Minorca, Malta - balance of strategic military points.

~~Spain France~~
~~Medit. Austria~~

Ensuing peaces returned to Utrecht.

139, War of Jenkins Ear.

Trade war against Sp. - Lost 9 out of 10 men. War merges into war of Austrian Succession. Fred. Great wanted Silesia, had signed Pragmatic Sanction for Maria Theresa. 7 years war, in colonies. At this time France the big threat - now Austria feared Prussia.

148 { France Austria
Spain vs. England
Prussia Holland
156 { France England
Austria vs. Prussia.
Prussia

William Pitt, great commoner - perfect Eng. war. Along Rhine, & scattered raids on coast - kept $\frac{1}{2}$ French army out of field. Ends Peace of Paris, '63. Eng. had Quebec, French Fleet at Quiberon Bay, India, France humbled.

'63-'83, 20 bad years. Eng. from top to bottom of world. Lost us, Sp., Fr., Holland, against many wrecked; can save down to 56. Pitt took over from George. Austria & Prussia kicking at Turkey. - Pitt stopped 191.

Komp March 6, cont.

ation. Social welfare, local administrative improvements,

Cause of French rev. — was it because France was culturally more advanced, or because of unenlightened despotism?

Loomis — March 6

1. What is relation between $\angle$ & r ?

$$\sin(-\theta) = -\sin \theta$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sin \theta &= \frac{y}{r} \\ \sin -\theta &= \frac{-y}{r}\end{aligned}$$

$$\cos -\theta = \cos \theta$$

2. $\angle$ s can have any size.

Functions are independent of $\angle$ size. ^{& sign} So add or subtract 360° at will.

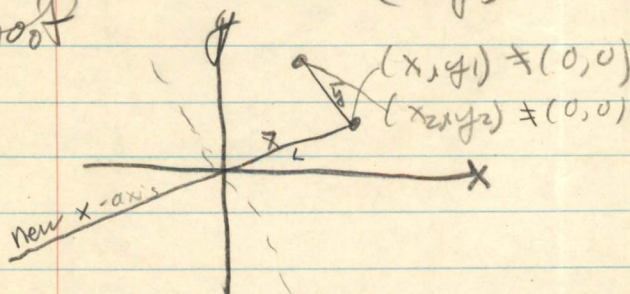
3. Trig. functions depend only on initial & terminal rays.
(independent of rotation direction, multiples of 360° or 2π)

4. Can add, subtract $\angle$ s.

We have extra equipment for trig now.

$$\sin(x+y) = \sin x \cos y + \cos x \sin y$$

General proof



Problem — to find coordinates of (x_2, y_2) when ray from $(0,0)$ through (x_1, y_1) is x -axis.

$$y = \frac{y_1}{x_1} x, \text{ equation of } L, \quad x_1 y - y_1 x = 0$$

$$|z| = \frac{|-y_1 x_2 + x_1 y_2|}{\sqrt{x_1^2 + y_1^2}}$$

2nd line, $\left\{ \begin{aligned} y - y_2 &= \frac{-x_1}{y_1} (x - x_2) \\ y &= \frac{y_1}{x_1} x \end{aligned} \right.$ "neg. recip."

Solve simultaneously

$$x = x_1 \frac{x_1 x_2 + y_1 y_2}{x_1^2 + y_1^2}$$

$$y = y_1 \frac{x_1 x_2 + y_1 y_2}{x_1^2 + y_1^2}$$

pt. of intersection

$$|\bar{x}| = \frac{|x_1 x_2 + y_1 y_2|}{\sqrt{x_1^2 + y_1^2}}$$

$$z = \frac{x_1 y_2 - y_1 x_2}{\sqrt{x_1^2 + y_1^2}} = f(x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2)$$

z does not change sign (we just don't let it) we hope
 Rotate figure till (x_1, y_1) lies on x -axis. So $\bar{y} = y_2 > 0$
 $x_1 > 0, y_1 = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 \bar{y}_2 - y_1 x_2 &= x_1 y_2 > 0 \\ \therefore z > 0, \text{ so } z &= \bar{y} \end{aligned}$$

Ass. Work out same proof for $\bar{x}$. Prove

if $|\bar{x}| = \frac{|x_1 x_2 + y_1 y_2|}{\sqrt{x_1^2 + y_1^2}}$

then

$$\bar{x} = \frac{x_1 x_2 + y_1 y_2}{\sqrt{x_1^2 + y_1^2}}$$

Crane Brinton - March 11

Tabular View of the French Government

July 14, 1789, 1789 to October 4 th , 1789.	1st gov. - States general or Constituent or 1789-91 Nat. Ass. ^{same bunch of men}
June 20, 1791 - Aug. 10, 1792	2nd gov. - Legislative Ass. Ass. - 1791-92.
June 2, 1793	FIRST FRENCH REPUBLIC - 1789-1804
July 27, 1794 or 1794 9th Thermidor	3rd Gov. - Convention - 1792-95 (commune) (C.P.S.)
Nov. 9, 1799 or 18 Brumaire	4th Gov. - Directory - 1795-99
	5th Gov. - Consulate - 1799-1804
	6th Gov. - Empire - 1804-1814 - 1815

rising of oppressed masses?
Cause - contrast of wealth & poverty? No! A) Bankrupt gov. -
Am. revolution cost. b) Graft - not as bad as U.S. c) Formalism
- Pook-bah-ish, substance gone. B) Growing middle class - ec.
power means social power C) Intellectuals in revolt.
D) Softening in upper classes - too nice, not ~~any~~ forceful enough.

Election on feudal bases of states-general, make const.
gov., 3rd estate on top. But, July 14, Bastille taken.
Oct. 5 & 6, Parisian crowd brings king, queen, & dolphin to
Paris.

Then 2 peaceful years. Why did const. ~~gov~~ monarchy fail?
A) Took so long to produce constitution. King no executive.
Galleries packed.
Gave king suspensive veto.
Rights of man - equal ones. 2 kinds of citizens - active
& passive. Must have property to vote. 4 out of 1 active. Shows
morallement.

Religious - Finance - could not borrow at 7%. Could
not tax. But could seize A.C.C. property - 15% "cap.
wealth". mostly land, & did. Issued paper \$, assignat,

against it. Land all gobbled up, assignats kept up for 2 years,
then printed too much.

Ass. decided to arrange church - reformed it all. - Civil Constitution
of Clergy - election of clergy by ass. & people, anti-clerics too.
(had also reformed civil divisions). Schism with pope, never healed.

Freedom of press, hundreds of newspapers. Street corner
oratory. Radicals, Jacobins, got organized, great machine.
Then Jacobins organize rabble, get real rev. Elected bishops
hated, too.

Flight of king to Austria - Failed.
Mirabeau - great moderate orator.

Brinton, March 12

Midsummer, 192, Aug. 10, Paris mob storms Tuileries, King with Legislative Assembly. April '92, war. Effects internal. Both sides wanted war. Went badly for France. - untold troops, lost often. Jacobins planned insurrection (Tuileries), Commune had finger in it. Power moved from right to left, & into smaller groups. "The Mountain", radical gang. Girondists idealized later, really not too good. Mountain later reprobated, not so. - petty bourgeois, G. high bourgeois. Mountain more active, etc., got somewhere. Condorcet pitted, others d. too. Mobs decide to proscribe G., Mountain wins. Then new struggle, Danton vs. Citra vs. Ultra, Hébert. People in middle ass. with Robespierre, came out on top. "The incompressible". Machinery of terror - Committee of Public Safety. Dispensed with ordinary justice. 20,000 killed. - not so many. 300,000 jailed. 100-150,000 exiled - not all nobles, many people on borders. Mustaches & long pants now - "sans culotte", without knee breeches, symbol of new order. Interference with every little detail of daily life.

2 theories of why. - circumstances, & plot.

Multiple causation, billiard ball effect. Zeal of religious fanatics to make people do what they want. Jacobins all pretty sincere.

Fall of Robespierre - plot among leaders, he was getting too virtuous. 1000 dance halls opened.

4th gov. - directory. Attempt to split up power, keep Jacobins from power. In Thermidor, Robespierre outlawed. Thermidor Great Licking period. Women exposed breasts.

Real reforms introduced - un. ed., un. measure (metric system)

1799, Napoleon's coup d'état. Consulate.

Europe's attitude. Burke. Murcay land-grab, thought France weak. At Valmy, Prussians had dysentery, bad leaders, Duke of Brunswick, ~~Prussians~~ decided to leave. '94, Fleurus battle, Fr. wins.

See Wiesner

Remember to write 250 words.

Schumann - Nazi Dictatorship G 19/170
Arthur Rosenberg - ~~The~~ Hist. of Germany
Conrad Heiden - Hitler G 8/245

pondnolac

~~Mason -~~

~~Alcorn wants~~

~~you to come~~

~~over & "bring
that stuff."~~

See him after.

~~Heuristic?~~

Pick out important facts before coming to exam.
"Philosophes" - natural law. They extended theory to humans & said humans are regulated by, invariable & ascertainable natural laws.

D'Holbach

Helvetius

La Mettrie

Adam Smith

} said above.

Also assumed rationality - Freud disprove.

Fleury, d. 1745, Choiseu, Louis 15's ministers.

Prussia in geographically poorest part of G. State of no boundaries. Strong finances, taxation of all, big army.

121-7 syllabus - choice of topic (not Ling) before 19th C. use for approval.

Karp. May 1
Eastern Europe II The Near East

Elements of the problem

Decline of Ottoman emp.

Rise of Balkan nationalities

Interests of great powers

Major crises since 1800

The Greek revolt 1821-29

Egyptian crisis '31-'41

Crimean War '53-'56

Russo-Turkish war '77-'78

Young Turk revolt & Balkan Wars (1908-12)

Changes in near east since world war

Constantinople's position, site & situation, responsible for strength of Byzantium & Turks. Foreignness of Turks resented. Balkan topography. Ethnography - 4 main groups - South, Greeks. West, Serbs, etc. East, Bulgarians (Bulgars & Slavs, mostly Slavs). North, Rumanians (Roman & Slav) How bad was Turkish rule? - became uniformly worse in 18th & 19th, but not so bad as painted. 16th & 17th, Turks the aggressors, then declined - external pressure & internal decay. Discontent of subject peoples important.

Russia's interest - sentimental & practical. Russia had cultural relation with Byzantium. Since Russian 18th cent. acquisition of Black Sea window, straits important. Militarily, too. Russia had to control.

Austria - no claim on Const., but interested in Western Balkans, politically (Slavonic nationalism, feared). Ec. ly, Danube interested Aust. c. 1850, Italian & Prussian defeats, needed expansion in other direction, basis for conflict with Russia.

British - Starts ~~region~~ region near life-line.

French - Commercial privileges in near east, preferred Turkey to others, was weak. (But Their support of Egypt exceptional)

German Emp. - Officially not interested, tried to reconcile Aust. & Russia, he needed both's support. More aggressive Mesopotamian policy. Began to favor Austria, conflict with Russia.

Greek revolt - (preceded by Serb revolt, but this inconspicuous) all countries did something. Russia, 1829, defeated Turks, assured Greek freedom.

Egypt - Pasha Mehmet Ali, (Turkish governor) supported by French, won victories, then Russia intervened, (Nich. I) to protect Const., then Turks had to pay, Unkjar Skelessi treaty, made Russia protector of Turkey, peak of Russian influence.

Crimean war - religious dispute the occasion, rival imperialisms the cause. Piedmont, Eng., French, Turks. 1856, Treaty of Paris, low ebb of Russian influence. ~~It~~ Could have no navy in Black Sea, which she later condemned.

~~At~~ 1870, revolts, atrocities. 1877, Russia intervenes. Turks resisted well, surprise, but lost, Russ. approach Const., British object, Russians cannot take Const. Treaty of San Stefano, Bulgaria created, Serbia & Montenegro enlarged. Europe alarmed. 1878, Berlin² Conference, Europe objected to San Stefano, changed it somewhat. By end of 1870, all Balkans free, but wanted land from Turkey.

Abdul Hamid, terrible Turk ruler, Const. revolt in Turkey, also nationalists. Balkan League, declared war on Turks, Serbs, Bulgarians, Greeks, Turks almost excluded. But victors could not divide spoils, Rumania, Greece, Serbia ganged up on Bulgaria, defeated her.

World War I - Turkey lost Syria, Mesop., Palestine, Arabia. Situation changed. ~~At~~ new Russians disclaimed imperialism. Aust.-Hung. destroyed. Germany disabled. Even Turkey gained. Republic under Kemal, new vigor. Germany revived, new East again victimized.

Kamp, April 129

Eastern Europe - I - Russia

Russia in beginning
of 19th.

Legacy of past - Autocracy, nobility, serfdom.

"Russia now far ahead of other states because it is socialistic".

Russia under Czar was not static.

→ Established well by 1800, Alex. I inherited. Nobility, landed gentry, predominated socially & culturally. Weak middle class, peasants counted for nothing. Serfdom, Russia again behind in development; but only 50% of peasants were serfs.

New forces

Western ideas By 1900, upper middle class all westernized, got ideas of social justice, equality, constitutionalism.

Capitalist ideas - 1890, ind. rev. to Russia. But even before that, capit. tendencies, conflicted with serfdom.

Alexander I - 1801-25, and Nicholas I, 1825-55

One period. Both tried to solve problems of Russia, both failed.

Partial achievements - ^{Alex} much talk, little action. Modernization of central government, made more efficient, honest. Speransky did it. Nich. - laws codified, more administrative reforms. Afraid to attack vested interests of landed gentry, etc. Growth of political opposition, which was disappointed in failure to reform, named Decembrists (1825, Dec, rev. ^F). Conspirators all ~~the~~ noble officers, really wanted const. monarchy, min. of reforms, "Constantine & Constitution".) This made a symbol of revolutionists, tho it did not deserve it. By end of Nich.'s reign, feeling that there should be some change. Crimean War failure added to this.

Fundamental Failure

Reforms of Alex. II 1855-81

- 1) Abolition of serfdom, 1861. Freedom received some land, gov. paid landlords, peasants were supposed to pay it back in 49 years, with interest.
- 2) Local self-gov., Zemstvo. No political power, but put in charge of roads, hospitals, schools, etc., they controlled. This introduced popular representation on limited scale, schools of self-gov., before long they began to cooperate politically with each other.
- 3) Judicial reorganization, good, 1864.
- 4) Army reform, social implications. ^{partial} military service, 25 years, before 1874, then 6 years, minimal.

This tended to do away with old privileged groups, but did not pacify country. 1st chap. of revolutionary development, because of the reforms, which whetted appetites. Defects in reforms - peasants got too little land, had to pay too much for it. Also, reforms followed by reaction. Populists, terrorism, 1870s. ~~Not~~ Nihilists, who were not revolutionaries, but literary. Finally, 1881, populists got Alex., with hand bombs.

Alex. III, 1881-94, Political reaction

But also Economic Progress, due to abolition of serfdom. RR building, banking, ^{joint} stock companies, industries, etc. This undermined basis of political regime. Witte, not political

Nicholas II, 1894-1917. leader, etc. progressive, stimulated industry. Industrial proletariat the small become influential, Marxist groups, split, Bolsheviks & Mensheviks. Lenin. Earlier revolutionaries worked with peasants, & were not Marxists. Growth of middle class, 1905. Const. constitutional opposition. Press rebellion revolution of 1905. regime. World result of lost war (Japs.) Const. & Marxists unite, gen. strike, constitution, which went in war. Const. a compromise.

Duma. As in France, rev. did not come because of depressing, but improving conditions. Progress before war, 10 years. War caught

imp. regime at bad time, reforms just started, in delicate condition. War popular, not for long, Rasputin & empress, disorganized & discredited gov., so rev., not prepared or organized, imp. regime administrative opposition, all abdicated, Kromsky, then Bolsheviks.

Weakness of middle groups & strength of extremes

Nap. April 24

Unification of Gy. & Italy

II

2nd empire in France
Rise of Louis Nap. Pres, '48, emp., '52

178, France, advent of Louis Nap., nephew of Nap. Took faith in own destiny. 2 attempted putsches. Revolution of '48 his opportunity, he rushed to Paris, elected pres. in '48, '52, by plebiscite, became emp. Why? At right psychological moment, at ~~right~~ when people were ready. Napoleonic legend. 1848-9, his agents agitated properly. To industrialists offered protection of property - to workers, protection of rights. To Cath., protection, etc. Ushered in era of strong personalities. (Disraeli, Cavour, Bismarck.) (People followed leaders instead of principles) Culturally, economically, (railroads, agriculture, labor conditions, improved) a good period. L.N.'s foreign policy ruined him. Shifty, dubious, inconsistent. His mission to undo Metternich's work, re-establish oppressed nationalities.

Italy

Metternich "geographical expression"; no cultural or economic unity, fight in 1815, but there was a transformation. Risorgimento, rebirth, did it. Carbonari, 1820, sporadic insurrections, no meaning. 1830, Mazzini & young Italy, more important. Risorgimento growing. Mazzini The "Prophet of the Risorg." He inspired. Republicans, or const. monarchists. 1st step had to be expulsion of Austrians. Free press arose. Annual congresses of It. scientists, discussed economic advance. Native bourgeoisie. Discussion - of extension of railroads, & of customs union. By '48, there was middle class, articulate group, but not widespread. Leadership of struggle went to Pius 9, who then reverted to reactionarism. King of Piedmont & coalition vs. Aust., but coalition broke, Piedmont locked. ~~The~~ Republicans seized Rome & Venice, were expelled. Parma, Modena, Tuscany, under Aust. rule. Naples reactionary. Piedmont exceptional, with constitution, became hope of nat. movement. 1853 Vict.

liberal

Emm. appt. Cavour, liberal, aristocrat, became nationalist, prime minister. Skilful politician. Against spontaneous popular revolutions. Had to solve Roman question. Pope could not assume nat. leadership, as Pius 9 showed, so pope had to be coerced or persuaded. Direct attack on pope meant attack on French garrison at Rome. Italy had to be put on map, so joined Crimean War, was invited to Paris, 1856, Peace, embarrassed Aust. Prepared for alliance with Nap., concluded at Plombières, '58. (Nap on old Carbonari) V. It. to Piedmont, Central It. under Fr. rule, Pope free, Naples free, all allied under pope. Aust. had to be made to attack, Cavour provoked Aust. War of 1859, Solferino, then L.V. concludes peace with Aust., not ~~an~~ living up to Plombières. L.V. was appalled by Fr. losses, & by Prussian preparations on Rhine. ~~Villafranca~~ Villafranca settlement. Cavour resigned, returned. 1859 revived nationalism, in central It., they demanded unity, declared for unity. 1860, parl. met at Turin, then Garibaldi revolt broke out in Sicily. Politically, a pupil of Mazzini, disliked Cavour. Then took Naples. Cavour sent 2 letters to Garibaldi, one said yes, one said no, to overcome international situation, G. took Naples. Piedmontese army took Papal states, G. placed self at Vict. Em.'s orders, '60. Last stage - Prussia defeated Aust., '66, It. took Venice. '70, French garrison withdrawn from Rome, they took it. "Italia irredenta" yet to be taken.

Europe after the unification ~~period~~ period.

Peace - prosperity - progress. 44 years of no major wars, social disturbances (save Russia); France, 3rd Republic formed, by 1 vote. One could live a decent human life. Bad scandals, tho. Const. monarchy the dominant form. 1867, Ausgleich compromise. - Aust. not as black as painted. - Czechs & Poles not so badly treated. Ec. prosperity, enrichment of bourgeoisie, improvement of working classes. Imperialism, nationalism, socialism. Protectionism. Revolutions come to fore after world war.

Scarp. March 27

Owen
Cram

Europe - 1815-1848

II Social & political developments.

Intro. -

Liberalism
Ideas

Liberalism in early 19th. Liberal had specific meaning then 1) personal liberty & const. government. (Freedom of property, individualism, from gov. interference.) 2) Freedom of thought from church, etc. 3) Political freedom & power.

Limitations

This lib. a child of French revolution, but lib. usually turned to Eng. Had limitations - 1) not democratic - franchise ^{prop.} qualification supported by liberals. Thought masses were unreliable after seeing revolutionary excesses. Paternal ideas. "Pays légal". Liberals, then, wanted liberty ~~not~~ just for themselves.

Bourgeoisie
sources of
strength

2) No idea of the social problem - laissez-faire, nothing else. Bourgeoisie main gainers from revolution.

Rivals

Culturally, bourgeoisie took lead.

Old monarchy still potent.

Old landowning nobility not completely wiped out - at courts, in army & diplomatic corps, potent. Later French public officers, etc, were nobles.

Church - regained influence after revolution.

France under
restoration.

Was first country to get rid of absolutism.

Liberals & constitutionalists pretty strong.

1814-1830, Bourbons. Not a complete restoration.

Social ~~and~~ revolutionary arrangements, land, religion, civil rights, etc, left intact. Even monarchy limited & constitutional. Louis 18 by Grace of God, and their rights were his gift. He was a conciliator, fast & glib, sympathized with liberals. 1824, Charles 10, terrible reactionary. Censorship of press, elections manipulated, Catholic restoration ideas, idea of doing away with representation.

1830 revolution

Bourgeoisie, July monarchy, regime. Not ready for

democracy, Louis Phillippe of Orleans made King. Ideal bourgeois king, behaved like Am. politician. King by "Grace of God & Will of Nation." Civil liberties extended, franchise widened, from 100,000 to 200,000 - most of upper & middle bourgeoisie. But Louis wanted power; also rift in bourgeoisie - lower middle class wanted more liberal things. Thiers & Guizot, enemies, represented things. Then appearance of labor as political force, disappointed with bourgeois arrangements. 1831, labor troubles in Lyons. St. Simon, Fourier, earlier teachers, became known. Idealistic, abstract socialism. Then Louis Blanc, state should advance subsidies to co-ops. - "organization of labor". Gov. resisted so successfully, there was rev. in 1848. More radical than 30. Lamartine, great poet, little else. / Universal suffrage, ? ?

1848.

Factors

Also those who expected complete social revolution. Communists, Karl Marx, appeared on scene.

Spirit greatly unlike 30. Unbounded hope & expectation.

Results

France made republic. Nationalism in Hung., Bohemia, & Italy. Then series of rapid defeats - Austrian & Prussian armies cong. It, H, B.. Prussian rev. doomed. In France, open disagreement twist workers & burg., socialism doomed in blood.

Reasons for failure.

~~Opp.~~ No organization, no program. Divided among selves. Popular inertia - peasantry not affected, conservative.

Const. liberals, republicans, & socialists
Prussian & Austrian armies potent.

France retained franchise, elected Louis Nap. Germans became more democratic.

Karponitch. March 18

THE Napoleonic Empire

N. Napoleon & France. (artificial division)

Coup d'état of 18th Brumaire. ¹⁷⁹⁹ Overthrow of directory, consulate in. Nap. & 2 trips. 1802, new const., Nap. had power for life, (formerly 10 years) 1804, crowned emperor.

Was change inevitable? Nap. said so. "Saviour of France". Directory not so bad as pictured. France not on verge of ruin. (Justification - Lord Acton - "after the strong man with the dagger comes the weak man with the sponge")

Sieyès - arranged deal with Nap. - he had other generals in mind, too. Nap. only sieyèsed & used an opportunity. War had tired people - wanted stability, security. Some benefited by rev. - got confiscated church lands - wanted security for these new possessions. Thought more of their needs than their rights - Nap. took rights, gave needs. He was successful general at time - they thought he would give ~~the~~ peace. The people approved coup d'état.

The government of the consulate - Sieyès work gave Nap. power, looked like people had it.

Council of state - advisory body. Initiated legislation. He appt.

Senate - appt. by Nap., nominated by people.

Tribunate & legislative chamber.

Discussed only

Voted, did not discuss.

Communes → notables → ~~to~~ notables of dept → notables of France → senate, etc., Nap. appt. some

Plebiscite, Nap. innovation. - 1799, voted for Nap. 1802, & 1804, also overwhelming majorities for him. Always that way, due to manner of presentation.

Democratic despotism.

Napoleon's policy of national reconciliation.

Political skill & constructive statesmanship. People tired of theories extremes, civil war. He gave common

sense, moderation, nationality. Selected able people, regardless of past ideas. Vendée policy — still in revolt in '99. declared general amnesty if surrender, extermination if not.

Religious — Concordat of 1801 — with pope. Nap. personally gave no damn. As statesman, thought it important, ~~was~~ to satisfy people. Also wanted to satisfy confessors, give them valid title. (French bishops appt. by gov, confirmed by Pope. State paid them. Pope recognized titles. / Cath. rec. as religion (other religions too rec.) Papal states recognized.) Nap. the gainer. Gallican lib.

Other achievements.

local gov. — uniform system of appt. officials. Prefects & subprefects, mayors.

Finances stabilized — directory had improved, Nap. built on their work. Bank of France, centralized taxation, economies of gov., budget balanced (till wars)

Public ~~Universities~~ education. — University of Paris controlled public schools, all centralized.

Codification of Laws — Code Napoléon — 1804. Compromise between traditional laws & rev. doctrines. Emancipation of land from feudal dues — morcellement. From this? Typical bourgeois code. Merits — systematic & precise.

Nap's relation to revolution. Both destroyer & saviour. Saved something, broke something. Equality, but no liberty. Every one of Nap's reforms was before 1804. In 100 days, allied with liberals, promised good const. Oref. of universities, local gov, ~~was~~ lasted till today. 1905, new rel. settlement.

Wiesner - April 28

Bismarck. Pruss. 1862-71
Germ. 1871-90

Kulturkampf 1871-79

Anti-socialist Fight 1878-90
Tariff 1879

Caprivi - 1890-4

Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst 1894-1900

Bülow 1900-1909

Bethman-Hollweg 1909-16.

TEST Next Mon.

Collected Due Fri, 5 PM, at Holyoke 32, ~~the~~ put section 15, & 2 names on it.

Internal hist. of Germany, Italy, France, 1870-1914.

Italy - 1861, Cavour d., tragedy for parl. gov. Accident that It. was a unitary, not federal, state. Great sectional differences. South more backward, catholic. Ruling northmen anti-clerical. Camorra, underworld s. gangster societies. 2) No big man after Cavour. Opportunist politicians. 3) Illiteracy & ignorance, majority illiterate by 1914. Mass. has educated. Parl. is disgrace - mail order parl. Giovanni Giolitti, early 20th, a boss, did some good, 1901-11.

Germany. '67, '71, constitution with dem. ferms, relied on conservative peasantry. (Freehold peasants always cons.) Bism. really ruled G. & Europe. Anti-Catholic crusade. Why? - Catholic Centre party, 17th papal infallibility, challenge to Bism., who made Kulturkampf to take secular power from church, India Rubber clause, sedition law vs. Cath. '78, Leo 13 succeeds Pius 9, agreement, Centre's votes traded for toleration. Formed with nobles the blue-black block. New menace. - Trade unions & socialist party, much more important than

in America. 2 movements - Schell & Liebknecht, & Lassalle, joined to form SDP, at Gotha, too moderate, Marx scathed. By '79, $\pm$ million votes. Ind. rev. - Lorraine ^{iron} ~~coal~~ R. in coal, steel. Industry fostered by gov. - no laissez-faire period. Cartels, in all industry, gov. - fostered. 1879, after 2 attempted ass., Bism. restricted freedom of speech, etc. Also, he saw that demands of socialists were justified, in 1880s he put the old age pensions, min. wage laws, unemployment insurance, etc. Next country to do it was Eng., 1910. Satisfied German workers. Socialist vote still increased, but not dangerous, SPD was becoming moderate, by 1914 pro-war. But Bism. did not know, worried, wanted cap diet. William II, liberal, conciliated, threw Bism. out, 1890 for cap diet idea. Then Caprivi, then in '94 ~~he resigned~~ Kaiser wanted anti-Soc. leg., Caprivi not, out. '90-'94, Caprivi, ~~protection~~ ^{a break is going to protection.} for Junker & industrialists. 194 - 1900, Socialists rising. 1900-'09, Bulow gerrymandered socialists. By 1914, 110 SDP in Reichstag. // Development of const. gov. - Reichstag never very strong. Pressure groups, extra-parl. forces had influence. (Tariff, e.g.) No training for democratic gov. Very large no. of pol. parties.

France. 1870, de facto republic. Parl. crisis, 1871, May 16, the "seize Mai", tremendous const. importance. Const. of 3rd rep. was just 3 laws passed by Nat. Ass. in '75, hit or miss, like Eng. Pres. ^{McMahon} dismissed chambers, dismissed minister, tried to dictate, failed. Chamber of Deputies never dismissed by Pres. From then on. Rapid change of ministers. Little check on permanent civil service. - corruption, scandals, main source of weakness.

Karp. March 20

The Napoleonic empire

II. Napoleon & Europe

Intro. Nap. looked like ~~Hitler~~ to contemporaries. More of a man than Hitler (Karp. thinks)

— Connection of Naps foreign policy with revolutionary. State of war since 1792, Nap. inherited it. Austria & England less, Eng. more important. Inherited motifs - natural frontiers, revolutionary expansion (Nap. turned to imperialism) Now got booty from conquered lands, economy needed them, ~~the~~ Nap. had to keep them. (Switz, Italy) Inherited good army, enthusiasm, organization in command, younger, merit promoted, tradition breaking officers. Nap. only added personal genius.

— Reasons for continuing. Expectancy of peace. Why war? Nap.'s own aggressive policy. 1803 appeasement attempted, (some peace), Nap. aggressed again. Political necessity of continuous victories to keep satisfaction at home (because he not hereditary). Strategic - new possessions not secure until arch-enemies defeated. Economic - booty from "domaines extraordinaires".

— Main stages of the struggle.

- 1800, offered peace, to satisfy public sentiment. But recent
- 1) Failure in Egypt needed wiping out. Eng. & Austrians helped by turning down peace. Italian campaign, Marengo victory; more decisive victories by Moreau in S. Gty, peace with Aust. 1801, Eng. 1802. Peace of Amiens.
 - 2) War of 3rd coalition - 1805-07. (Eng. never at peace till '44.) Succession of brilliant victories. 1805 - Austerlitz. Jena. 1806, Prussia conquered in 1 month. 1807, Friedland, victory over Prussia, end of coalition. 1807, Treaty of Tilsit, alliance with Russia - shock, like Hitler-Stalin pact. Prussia then took Finland & Bessarabia, by agreement.
 - 3) Peninsular war. British land in Portugal, 1808, Spaniards guerrilla war till '14. 1809, defeated Austria again.

4) Invasion of Russia, 1812. ~~The~~ Alliance not carefully kept, in June invaded Russia, 2 days from Hitler. October started retreat.

5) 1813-14, wars of liberation. $\frac{4}{5}$ Europe against Nap.

Say 1810, height of empire. Like Hitler now. N. Italy, Belgium, Holland, German coast, annexed outright. Vassal states, with troops on top. Naples, Spain, Westphalia, Warsaw, Confederation of Rhine, & Swiss confederation. Alliance with Austria, Russia, Prussia.

Appealed to European solidarity, British tyranny. But his own tyranny & ec. exploitation were coming. Eng. sea power & cont. nationalism wrecked.

1. Nap. contemplated direct invasion 1899
1805

perhaps a ~~few~~ both times.

2. Attack on Eastern empire. 1799, Egyptian campaign.

3. Cont. blockade. 1806, Berlin decree, prohibition ~~to~~ to admit British ships.

Eng. sea power wrecked each plan. Nap never got islands, Eng. could strike anywhere.

Blockade failed, Eng. industrialism.

Eng. got N.Z., India during these wars. 1805, Trafalgar 1814, France lost colonies & Europe.

Nationalism - Nap. himself from French nationalism.

Spain, Belgium, Poland. Germany & Italy. Nap. promoted nationality in both places. After defeat, Prussia reformed.

Disappearance of H.A.E., consolidation of 200 into 30 states.

Italy, unified Fr. administration, weakening of Pope. On St. Helena, created legend that he wanted to liberate European nationalities.

Wanted Fr. just as mil. stepping stone. Duchy of Warsaw a base against Russia.

Still he carried some ideas of revolution. Napoleonic code, abolition of Feudalism, (died)

carried rev. ideas. Gov. reform. Nap. legend - picture of Nap. as consul & liberator.

chap. Nap. III rose on it.

Fay

Unification of Germany

Confederation of 1815 - disappointment to liberals & patriots. Very weak. Its Diet, at Frankfurt on Main, was paralyzed by Prusso-Aust. rivalry, & machinery. Had no army, navy, flag. — each state reserved rights for itself. Too many professors in it. Reaction set in before they finished const. 1850, Olmütz humiliation, Prussia promised to not unite G., not ready to fight. Bismarck, Roon, Moltke, built up Prussia. (Bismarck — b. 1815, Junker class, physically big & strong, not too good a student — drank & duelled; 1 year military service, then entered civil service, got impatient with red tape, retired to farm as country gentleman, boisterous. 1840, became religious. 1851 - Prussia's delegate to Diet at Frankfurt. Convinced that liberals & peaceful means would not unite G. Raised Prussia's prestige. Kept her neutral in Crimean war. Anti-Austrian, King feared he might start war too soon, so '59, sent him to St. Petersburg. ('58, Wm. 4 went crazy, bro. Wm. I succeeded) '59, L.N. went into Italy, Prussians feared, mobilized army, became aware that army was too small. King Wm. started universal service, Archduke balked at money, Roon made Min. of War, got money for 1 year. Then fight, King discouraged, Roon suggested Bismarck, but King just sent him to Paris. '62, Roon telegraphed him to Berlin, King was ready to abdicate unless Bismarck became prime min., he lasted till '92. Defined legislature, built army, with Roon. Moltke chief of staff.

'63, Polish revolt anti-Czar, Bism. feared it, helped Prussia suppress, got gratitude. '63, Schleswig-Holstein affair.

'52 agreement. '63, Christian 9 disengaged '53, issued new constitution, Augustenborg claimed, Bismarck came in. Allied with Austria, demanded things of Danish King. '64, Danish War. '65, Convention at Gastein with Aust., partition, postponed war, he wasn't ready, had to persuade Wm. '65, Biarritz meeting. Bism. wanted Italian alliance.

'66, 7 weeks war, It. join Prussia. Before it, Prussia suggested at

Frankfurt union of Gy. with universal suffrage. Aust. mobilized, brought Schleswig-Holstein before Diet, this nullified Bismarck, Prussia took Holstein. Diet against Prussia. War. Victory at Langensalza, took Hanover, annexed it. Then annexed Hesse-Cassel & Nassau, consolidating. In Bohemia. Armies directed by telegraph, from Berlin. Railroads used. Aust. general Benedek, who knew not terrain. Battle of Sadowna or Koniggratz. Bismarck gave very generous terms, quick peace, Mikolsburg (Prague), compelled Aust. to withdraw from confed., & give Prussia all north of Main.

Napoleon came forward for compensation (Benedette, Münster) Bism. refused. Bavaria, Luxemburg. S. German states thus drawn to Prussia, leaving Nap. But Bism. did not bring them into '67 N. Germ. confed., because they did not want to.

1868, vacant Sp. throne, Leopold Hohenzollern suggested, Bism. supported him, to embarrass Nap. Fr. tried to humiliate Prussia, sent Benedette to Ems & King Wm., to make him promise to withdraw & never renew candidacy. Telegram to Bismarck, who altered it, published it, excited public opinion. Fr. determined on war. Prussians had it planned. '71, Alsace. Lorraine & billion \$. 4 S. Germ. states entered Fed., '71.

Cram April 17

I. Public opinion as a directive

1842, Golden Age of Democracy. 1942, we're beat
en & ashamed.

He even favors balance of power

1818, Castlereagh made treaty demilitarizing
Canadian border & Great Lakes.

Monroe doctrine is awful imperialism (Brit imp is ok,
however)

We have "police responsibility". Bourgeoisie liked
having scrapping because it lowered taxes.

Humanitarianism, as represented by Florence Nightingale.
For collective security.

1859, Origin of Species & Das Kapital. — destructive
to "sense of trusteeship".

Disraeli changed to imperialist — so should we.
Bourgeoisie & ruthless imperialism. Disraeli &
"fine imperialism". (Halifax did well in India)

Gladstone, anti-imperialist, but got in trouble.

Joe Chamberlain, screw manufacturer, anti-free
trade (Cram opposes free trade)

Aristocrats Roosevelt & Churchill are taking over from
failing bourgeoisie.

II. Empire — just chartered trading companies, sort of unconsciously fell into empire. After 1776, got jolt & woke up began self-government of dominions. Where British tradition has not taken root, Ireland & S. Africa, self-gov. is failure.

Cram - April

- I. Modern Britain, the Anglo-American way of life, as a basis of public opinion and policy in world war II.
1. Roots of American confusion & defeat in world war II; isolated, ignorant, public opinion
No national education policy - he thinks we should.
Pressure of alien propagandists
Irish nationalist prop. the first anti-English step.
Now German nationalist policy.
German army officer, Farago, writes book to show how their gen. staff decided to create dissident opinions in U.S.
Destruction of enemies will to resist by spiritual means.
Parallel with this is destruction of democracy from within - industrial revolution.
 2. Roots of reality in opinion & policy
 3. American way of life - end of a continuous Anglo-Saxon process. U.S.A. oldest self-governing dominion.
Britain the educator & civilizer of mankind.
British imperialism does not threaten other people.
Not racial, but geographic & historical facts have made change between Britains & Prussians.
Crown
aristocracy
local self gov.
debating society
common law

Common law schooled the people. Latin cultures must depend on P.C. church. Prussians, Junker statist traditions.

Tutor reeducation, deliberate
Puritan reeducation, began to reeducate middle class.
Influence of bible on Eng. history - US people read bible more than other people.

British aristocracy a responsible group, always in contact with others. Their consciences have educated nation, have ~~kept~~ kept nation human, etc. Compensate well with Am., Fr., & Pr. aristos.

5. 1789-1939

Crisis of the 3 revolutions

"New deal stopped materialistic businessmen from mining our country."

"Aristocracy educated bourgeoisie to free slaves in 1807"

Aristocratic trusteeship.

Supreme can't overcome good. We need some substitute for aristocratic education.

Intermarriage of aristocracy & proletariat.

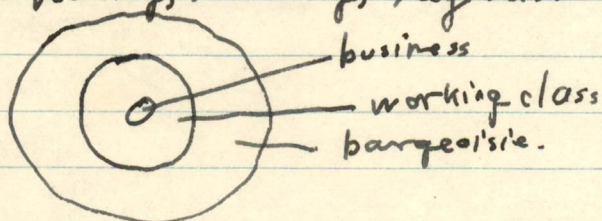
21, 23, 24?
weeks covered?

Owen - April 10

Intellectual revolution

Population

19th century increase. 1800, 190 million pop. 1900, 400,000,000.
1950 - 505,000,000. Rising birth rate. Vaguely associated with industrialism. Malthusians. Decline in death rate important. (But this could be double it at best) Increase in b.r. an urban affair. - and d.r. high in them too. Speculative builders, houses built to fall down, so landowner got very little. Cheering, sweating, neglected.



Power in bourgeoisie from traders to industrialists, & much more powerful. Ec. liberalism, laissez-faire, ass. with them. 1791, Law of Chapelier in France, forbade combinations of workmen & employers. Smith, Ricardo, Malthus, saw natural laws; basis for ec. science. Pretty cold-blooded.

1) Attempts at 1) Trade unions, 2) Gov. intervention.
1799-1800 (repealed 1825) unions outlawed.

2) Crucial battle - hours of children limited to 10 hours.
1833. (1847-??) Inspectors for factories.

Utopian Socialists. St. Simon, Fourier in France. Robt. Owen in Eng. Successful business man, New Harmony in Scotland, humane. Also wacky. Cooperative production in Communist villages his solution. Colonies - New Harmony Indiana, 1820 - folded.

Darwin, & ideas of evolution. 19th ready to believe anything named science. - because of success of applied science. Erasmus Darwin his paternal g.f., Wedgwood his maternal.

Critical attitude toward hist.; 18th century scientist 19th Lyell, geological discoveries. (remember

Adams). Darwin had no talent in youth, just collected beetles. 1859, his theory - evidence from fossils, etc.

- 2) Change by natural selection. 1) Fact of evolution. Ideas of nature & utility left behind. Change, evolution, the new ideas. Can make of it whatever you want. Social Darwinism - fierce struggle among all men. Contributed to ruthless nationalism

Owen, April 8

Industrial Revolution - 2 qualifications

Not a simple change, can have no simple definition.
1760-1830, very approximately.

Causation - he does not deal with it.

Certain tendencies at work preceding.

Background
Breakdown of
mercantilism
Ind. progress
Technical
Organization

Breakdown of mercantile and medieval ideas. Colbert's regulations. Britain not regulated as much, 17th. 18th, reg. liberalized. By 1650, control of wages disappeared. Apprenticeship rules no longer enforced. By 1750, guild privileges gone. Free enterprise. Adam Smith attacked mercantile system, but it was old stuff at that time.

Ind. progress in 17th & 18th. Gradual change, many people participated. Invention a social, not individual function.

1649, Newcastle, some southerners came there with machines & money.

"Cap. organization nothing new".

Expansion of market

Foreign - 1715-87, France exp. 5 mines
1720-62, Eng. "2"

Liverpool - port for cotton of S. Lancashire, now. Originally there for slaves, sugar, coffee.

Domestic - increase in pop, 18th cent. In 17th, Eng. broken up into regional markets. Road-building.
1759, 1st Eng. canal built. French far ahead in canals.
"Division of labor is limited by the extent of the market." - Smith.
Mass production created its own market.

Josiah Wedgwood (1730-95) N. Staffordshire, "The Potteries", 5 towns, coal & clay, small peasant pottery industry, jars for butter, not very good. Demand then increased, tea drinking & coffee houses. Wood for poor, silver for rich before. Transporting pottery expensive.

J. W., member of peasant potter family, saw need for transportation, high pressure in parliament, 2 new turnpike roads, and water canal transportation.

Mersey-Trent Canal, with connections. By 1800, £300,000 industry. J.W. also made technical advances, and cultivated mass-market. (ornamental branch a hobby that lost him money) 1763, he was exporting. Had poor labor, J.W. insisted on specialization. By 1800, a few large firms, 400-500 men in one. (1732-92)

Arkwright, more typical than J.W., because he had no sensibilities. Lancashire. Barber at 28. He had patented machine for spinning cotton (maybe he stole it), had promotional ability (weaving machine already made, more needed). To get capital, he married, then entered into partnership with some stocking makers, put profits back in business. Darbyshire, 1771, 1st mill, water power. (Crompton factory) Then many more mills. Labor problem - skilled labor against machines. Made workers be efficient, but did not overwork them - 12 hours, instead of 14 hour day. Got children. £8-10 from parish work-houses - but this nothing new. He was nicer than them most. No longer could workers practice part-time subsistence farmer.

Don't forget conference group mtg.
Wiesner, April 6.

Paris - center of proletariat & revolutions. Industry brought prol. to Paris.

Karl Marx, economic determinism. Labor theory of value; labor unions have these ideas.

Born Trier, 1818, Jewish (Mordchai old name) became Lutheran (father died) middle class. Under influence of Hegel, Prussian statism, then Communism. Polemic with Proudhon, French anarchist, who wrote "Philosophy of Poverty" - Marx wrote in reply "Poverty of Philosophy." Communist Manifesto with Engels (who owned English factory, exploited workers) Engels on English social light. Worked closely, ideas inseparable. Engels practical, knew life, unlike Marx, who was theorist.

1. Dialectical materialism (from Hegel's dial. idealism)
2. Materialist conception of history
3. Labor theory of value, & surplus value

Stamp on German Thinking of this time by Kant. Dead end of scepticism, ^{then} Kant looked for answer. How does man know anything? - rejected sensationalism, said we know thru faith.

Succeeded by Fichte & Hegel. Organic theory of nation, Volk. - nation is unique. Each kultur is unique. Marx said there was capitalist kultur, said ec. system was spirit of kultur. Historical materialism. 1859, Origin of Species & some other book.

"Preface to Critique of Pol. Economy" Did Marx mean economic determinism or conditioning ????

Marx's interpretation probly acceptable for his century, but they claimed it was universal.

Marx thought there was international capitalism (Lenin changed) so ec. det. did not explain war. He took the side which he thought would help socialism.

Wiesner, April 9 (April 29 next mtg.)

Read A. D. O. Butler, Roots of Natl Socialism.
Prussian militarism is ~~as~~ like the Huns' - when &
if they get rich, it will disappear.

Chs 3-5, My report to be May 5 & 6
Take about $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, organize.

May 27, final exam.

Wiesner index complete only by authors.

Fred. William I seen the great, supervised
everything, ministers unimportant. But state got too big.
Fred. Great's successor, , mystic & lascivious,
bad ministers, weak, system collapsed. Fred. Will. III
succeeded, weak. Neutral till 1806, when fought Nap.
alone, after Austerlitz. Jena & Auerstedt 3 months to
conquer. Licked Prussia at Friedland, 1807, made treaty
with Prussia. Prussia halved.

Thompson - Stein: egotist in youth. Worked way up in
bureaucracy till, in 1804? (blunt, tactless, & friendless). got
on king's committee, did well with reforming salt monop., poorly
with tariffs. After Jena, Stein lost job, reinstated after Tilsit,
became minister in Oct., had 14 mos. to work. 1) Abolished
(1807) serfdom, 2) city reform 3) mil. reforms (with Schomberg).
(Hardenberg did his diplomacy for him) Abolishing serfdom
meant slight decrease in services, freedom to move (& be kicked
off) Object to make them fight better. By 1820, 18,000
free prop.s out of 300,000. (Got part of land complete
by giving other part as payment) Adjustment to smaller
amount of land difficult, banks got land by mortgage.
Many driven to towns. City gov. reform for same
purpose. Stein believed in decentralization. Got public
servants to serve free - lasted till Hitler, important
influence, for freedom, etc. Mil. - Tilsit limited army to
42,000. 1808, universal mil. service. 160,000 men
trained by staggering. Cleared out deadwood, mercenaries

2
1 Whose idea is that of importance of state, good of whole, is ultimately important?

Advancement by merit. Stein then outlined, to Alexander's court. Great anti-French influence there. But, after victory, Metternich & small state leaders balked his ideas of unification, based on force, ~~at~~ at Vienna.

This freeing of sentiment was necessary to combat romanticism of French. Metternich then put nation in apathy until Bismarck. By Vienna, Prussia got sold block in Ry., Westphalia (Prussia in center of phrs) Austria gave up Belgium for Lt., leaving field to Pr. Pr. made ec. bonds with other Germ. states, paving way for pol. bond while Austria did not know what was up.

Kennedy - Influence of Romanticism Hitler.

Ossian (MacPherson) most popular romantic in Eng.

Karp. - May 22

Review

Not "economic discontent", but people who are discontented make things happen. Persons are important. "If it were not Hitler it would be someone else" - even if true, someone else would have acted in different way, changed things.
after getting in

Propaganda may mold opinion. There's nothing inevitable about it. Fatalistic view of hist., not true. Bringing 2 chemical elements together analogy - explosion only inevitable after they are combined, leaves room for personal action.

3 characteristics of scientific history. 3) Dissociation of hist. from ethics, a mistake, Karp. thinks.

Packard, May 20

The Past The ~~Next~~ Decade. 1932-42.

Are we declining. Looks that way.

I. Beginning of breakdown.

Dominance of force. A) Jap. aggression on Manchuria, '31, 1st hole in dam. Collective security fails. U.S. only took it seriously, Sec. of State Stimson warned, no one heeded. B) Hitler to power. Bureaucracy & militarism loved in Gy. Magnificent propaganda. Army, financialists, & nationalists all saw possibilities of Hitler, tried to gain control ~~of~~ of Nazis, got fooled. Communists nothing. Chancellor in '33, then Reichstag fire, a symbol of destruction of popular self-gov., very significant. C) Appeasement policy begins. World will for peace, exploited by Hit. & Jap. World should have been electrified, was not. "We won't be hooked again", spirit, "it's old generation's fault." Isolation, "it's imperialism" spirit.

II. Nazi consolidation, '33 - '34.

A. Liquidation of other parties, Jews, & then other churches.

Totalitarianism, State the objective. Fanaticism, a terrible thing. '34, purge of some of H's best friends & supporters, the socialists.

B. Rearmament, 1935. Everyone knew it, did nothing about it. The public would have nothing of an armament program. Guns or butter, Goering. Japs bought scrap iron & high octane gas.

C. Mussolini's aggression, British fleet was apparently afraid of It. fleet. D. Simultaneously, Hit. takes Rhineland.

III. Nazi aggression, 1936 +

A. The Hitler tactics & Collective Security. He makes small demands, too small to fight over. One by one.

B. 1936 - Spain. Rome-Berlin Axis. Russia the only country showing any virility. grew out of it. Anti-Com. intern crap.

C. '37, China incident. D) '38, Anschluss with Aust. E) Czechs, Munich, '38, peace in our times. '39, partition of Czechoslovakia. So Hit. turned to next objective.

IV. Coming of world war II

A. Poland. 1939. Br. & Fr. guaranteed Pol., Rumania & Greece. Too little & too late. Aug. 29, 1939

B. Russo-German pact, first thing to really shock us. Guide in pact. Stalin wanted peace. 4-5 weeks to conquer Poland, Nazis loved it to scare everyone. Sept. 1.

IV The War - defense considered strong, Maginot line.

Denmark & Norway invaded, Apr. 9, 1940.

France Crushed in June. Battle of Britain, Luftwaffe skillfully kept from destroying Br. air force.

1941, attack on Russ., machine can't stop. Dec., Jap. attack.

Gr. 2535.636.3

Packard May 17-18?

Treaty & post war decade

Treaty makers had no ~~real~~ absolute power as Viennese delegates did, had to think of public opinion. Wilson & George not diplomats.

I. (14 points) Versailles & territorial settlements

A. Preparations & war guilt

B. The League - Wilson hoped it would revise treaty after animosities died. A) France wanted indefinite reparations, got it. Payments were not so great, less than our loans to her. ~~which she never~~ She never paid all reparations, ^{stopped 1929.} Art. 231, war guilt, Gm. used it to discredit treaty. B) Wilson's great effort, but failed.

II Preception & enforcement of treaty

Gm. - a dicta, Hitler always mentioned it. Versailles not responsible for this war. "Liberal" means: had ideals about war. Wars a manifestation of decay of capitalism. Liberals deserted Versailles.

C. General distortion - treaty did not deal adequately with great social problems.

D. Breakdown of Entente, Brit. & Fr. ^{Withdrawal of U.S. Absence of Russ.}

III Demobilization & demoralization. A) Problem of economic restoration. Americans shipped home fast, British demanded quick demobilization, unemployment the result. France, less unemployment. U.S., isolation, "America First" the motto, loony in Europe. All other nations felt the same. B) 1919-1924 endless conflicts re reparations. Not really taken seriously, just talked about. Uncertainty. C) Russia - civil war, reds & whites, Lenin & Trotsky, Communists, vs. conservatives, 1919-22-3. Rest of world attacked Bolshevism. 2 small U.S. expeditions to Russ, one to stop Japan, no intervention. But Br. & Fr. intervened. 1917, Nov, beginning. 1921, Lenin realized Comm. impossible, started New Ec. Policy, allowing some free ent. (Trotsky & Stalin fought over this. Fight with Poland, '20-'21, Poles started it. Russ. were not imperialist, Poles wanted Ukraine. Ended, honors even, Poles got better of treaty. '21, Wash. Arms (or Naval) Conference,

1921

For disarmament. 5-5-3 capital ship ratio agreement. This camouflaged Jap. projected aggression on China. 9 Power Treaty guaranteeing China. Anglo-Jap. treaty stopped. E) Greco-Turkish war, Mustafa Kemal, Greeks licked, in Anatolia. Turk expulsion of 1,000,000 Greeks from Ionia, killed Armenians. F) Rise of Fascism - rowdy irresponsibility, "March on Rome" 1922. G) Invasion of Ruhr, 1923. Divided Britain Fr. Mark collapsed, petit burg. ruined.

IV

Temporary respite. A) Dawes (V. Pres. later) B) Locarno, 1924, Cy. guaranteed W. frontiers, temp. good will. Boom, "Coolidge Prosperity", inflation, heavy loans to Cy, Aust. Hung. D) Then '29, biggest depression ever, started in Wall St. Internationally, collapse of goodwill.

V

Weimar was republic without Republicans. Middle groups quiet. Military revival in Europe, Freikorps, private armies. Velde, vigilantes. Beginning of Putsch movement. Development of Nazi spirit, blood & sword, mysticism & irresponsibility, propaganda.

Black and — May ~~14~~ 15

Post war trend toward ec. interpretation of history, overriding
Development of hate, unparalleled. Atrocity stories, used on
both sides (Germans accused Cossacks),

I. General influence of war.

A. Animosities

B. Atrocities. Psychological effect. 1st modern propaganda.
Church used propaganda long temps. Post war reaction to
propaganda. Confidence in sources of information undermined.

C. Destruction of life & property. 4 years of cessation of
production. Verdun & Somme contributed to 1940.
collapse of France — too many blood baths. 1918 fall,
flu epidemic worldwide.

D. Psychological. 20,000,000 men led a military life.
Authoritarianism bred in them. Also, democrat soldiers
resented surrendering wills, did not want it again. Force
underlying it all, ^{negating} civilization, social contract.
Men "case-hardened", so that even Turk butchery of
Armenians, & then Hitler, did not affect people.

E. Myth of War Guilt, on both sides. Fay started
revisionist movement, idea that no single country was
guilty. This reaction continued ~~the~~ till idea that
whole war was useless became commonplace, we grew
up in it.

II War aims

A. 2 general trends — Gov.'s ideas, & people's ideas.
Gov's non-committal, propagandized people. Rights of
small nations, prop. Democracy vs. Autocracy, but what
about Russia? Self-determination (Wilson), & make
world safe for democracy. War to end wars. Kept morale
going. Idealistic spirit.

B. Secret treaties.

C. Nov. 11, 1918. War expected to end in 1919, German
collapse caught people unawares. Immediately a "slump" in

idealism." Spirit of revenge - make someone pay. Disillusionment, cynicism, esp. among men just becoming draft age, nothing is worth anything. Period of flaming youth, abandonment & irresponsibility. They called themselves the lost generation. Revolutions in Russia, Austria, by Fear of Bolshevism, some sincere, some not (Hitler & Muss. - Red hunts in this country) "Realists" vs. idealists at conference. Clemenceau - security for France, Lloyd George - working peace. Wilson - use/ish. Not a bunch of crooks. Vienna failed because it did not understand nationalism, took legitimacy. Versailles failed because they did not understand world outlook. Peace treaty did not destroy Hapsburg monarchy - it had gone to pieces, war wrecked it. Settlements on the whole good. Preparations bad. League of Nations a concession to Wilson, who saw defects in treaty.

Packard - May 13

World War I - 1914-1918

I. Militarism as a cause of war { Nationalism
Fear for security

~~Prussian~~ militarism a phase of nationalism. Armaments for security. Packard thinks Germany more responsible for war. German contribution to militarism &c. led all the rest. Whole Hohenzollern tradition expansionist, modern system, an ideal, more than other people. von Clausewitz, 1st great military philosopher. General staffs produced by Germans, then by all others. Objective of invasion of France was not Paris, but to destroy forces, enemy's power to resist. Millions of men, problem of logistics. Seizing initiative. Timetable important. Mobilization, which meant war. The extent to which gov. policies are controlled by mil. considerations is militarism. Schlieffen planned invasion, crush France in 6 weeks, turn to Russia. S.'s successor, von Moltke, revised plan to omit Halls' flank envelopment. Fr. thought he could not do it, but he called reserves & used movable 16" howitzers. Fr. plan 17, to rush down Rhine valley & cut communications. Also, v. Schlieffen plan discarded Eng. Nobody thought war could last more than 2 months.

II Campaigns

1914 - Plan 17 crushed in Alsace, cream of army ruined. Machine guns, barbed wire, & trenches did it. Invasion of Belgium according to schedule. Battle of Marne, Joffre. Noyon the anchor of Marne. Verdun also held. Joffre got there fastest with the most men. Foch brought troops from Nancy, new 6th army, flanked Gms. Crossing Marne, Gms. moved north to Aisne, stayed there for rest of war. "Racing to sea" was series of outflanking attempts, British held Ypres. It became trench war of duration.

1915 - Winston Churchill, Gallipoli exp. to outflank western front, British blundered. // Tragedy of Russia stonks.

1914, Russians had won in Galicia, lost in Tannenberg.
1915, Poland conquered, a series of defeats, May-August, ~~the~~ from which
Russia never recovered. Serbia knocked out. Italy & Bulgaria
entered. 1916

1916 - Germans had won every front, time for peace - but western
front held. Verdun attacked, its ne passerez pas spirit, 300,
000 casualties, held. Then Litcher started battle of Somme,
weeks bombardment, British lost 300-400,000, Germans too. But
Russia recovered, Rumania entered, flux petered out. Jutland,
moral victory, but unchanged situation. Germans never dared
face British again. 19th cent. civilization ended in 1916, so
many blots &c.

1917 - Germans struck at Eng. by unrestricted sub. warfare.
Russian revolution. Hindenburg line shortened front,
French attack, fail, mutiny. Flanders by British.
Then new infiltration method of attacking trenches.
Austrians used it to smash It. at Caporetto, but they
managed to save selves. This is period of defeatism. But
then Clemenceau

1918 - Brest-Litovsk, terrible treaty, allies feared to get
something similar. Ludendorff used all reserves to crush
before Americans could get there. Foch, using Am., counter
offensive. 3 Gm. salients. St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, Sedan,
Gm. asked armistice, further Gm. resistance impossible, bag
capture threatened

Fay, May 8

Jugoslavs - Serbs, Croats, Slovenes. 7th cent.,
got there, widely scattered. Serbs accepted Const., became
Bosk cathod. Croats & Slovenes further west, along Adriatic,
in a land ^{had been} part of western Roman emp., got Latin culture. Hostility
among these 3 groups. c. 1350, Serb emperor united
Jugoslavs & others in emp. from Danube to Carinthia, Black to
Adriatic. Nearly overthrew Byz., but emp. d., emp. weakened.
1389, Turks attacked & beat Serbs, (June 28, St. Vitus's day,
day of Versailles treaty & Sarajevo.) 1804, Black George revolt
1812, Russian aid ceased, Kara George defeated. Obrenovitch stayed in
Serbia while others fled, made friends with Turks then, 1815, threw
them out, partly. Then Kara George returned, Obr. ass. him, started
longtime feud, till 1903, Obrenovitch's all d., Peter I in. Favored
triple entente, wanted greater Serbia. Austria feared this, put tariff
on pigs & prunes, 2 chief Serb. exports. 1908, Bosnia crisis; young
Turk rev. at Const., Austria feared they would take Bosnia, so made
agreement with Russ, took it. 1911, Grm. sent gunboat to Agadei
to block French, who backed down. But Eng. supported Fr., Gy backed down.
1911, Italy seized Tripoli, war with Turkey, took Dodecanese Isl.
1912, Serbia & Bulgaria (later Greece & Montenegro), Balkan League,
1912-13 Wars; Great Powers warned them not to, they won rapidly.
Serbs went farther south than they said they would, reached sea, Aust. &
It. did not want them there, Serbia backed down, Albania created. So Serbs
kept Macedonia, Bulgaria objected, Serbs beat them, felt it was time to
take Bosnia. For. minister did not think it was time yet, but army was
impatient (Dimitrovitch, who organized Black Hand society). Frome Feud
was Slavophile, would have made Aust. a trial monarchy. Princip killed. Berchtold
had to get Gy's support before acting, Kaiser gives Aust. a blank
check, thinking Russ. would back down. Berchtold sends ultimatum to
Serbia, tough, 48 hour limits. Serbia gives humble-sounding answer,
refuses allowing police in, minister leaves, Grm. Serb. mobilization.
Aust. mobilizes S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of army, so as not to offend Russia. But
excitable Russian moves troops to Renter. Then Grey

made peace proposals. He was bound to France, but did not make it clear that Eng. would support Fr. July 28, Bethmann tries to restrain Aust., but Berchtold declares war on Serbia, Czarnikoff gets Czar to authorize mobilization, July 29. Willy telegraphed Nicky that he was trying to hold Aust. back, so Czar mobilized only s. $\frac{1}{2}$, vs. Aust. But military men got him to change it to Gen. mob. Aug. 1, July 31, sends ultimatum to Russia to cease, & to France to see what she would do. Aug. 1, Gy declares war on Russ, seen on Fr. Eng. cab divided, invasion of Belgium got Eng. in, Aug. 4. Prespensible divided. All allied, bellicose press.

Fag - May 6.

Formation of Alliances & expansion of Europe.

1871-1914

Sources. Color books - British blue, ~~the~~ French Yellow, etc. Propaganda pamphlets, full of lies. 1918, Bolsh. opened Russian archives, revealed Willy-Nicky correspondence. Br. soc. gov. authorized Kautsky to open archives, Bismarck's instructions, etc., Gy. put in good light, so all other gov.s had to tell all.

Underlying causes + spark makes war. Today, cancer.

- 1) Nationalism. Not a new thing. Fr. revolution inspired, *levée en masse*, & Nap. in other countries. Also a disruptive in *Rhenus* Balkans, Austria-Hungary. In Eng, "Jingoism", desire to control seas. Germany, *pan-Germanism*, colonies, navy, commerce, must spread Kultur. Russia, *pan Slavism*, liberate little Slav sisters in Balkans. France, *Chauvinism*, *revanche* - recover prestige & Alsace-Lorraine after 1871, personified in Poincaré, Gy. stimulated in 20th by dominating.
- 2) Economic imperialism. New kind of imperialism: trade once the main thing, land incidental. After 1870, scramble for territory. Ind. rev. the cause. New markets sought. Surplus pop. had to be taken care of. Places to invest capital sought. Rapid partition of Africa. Only Ethiopia & Liberia independent by 20th. China & Asia began to be divided. Railways, Rhodes & Cape to Cairo. Trans-Siberian rwy, which brought war. Berlin to Bagdad (Hamburg to Persian Gulf) rr, frightened all. Strategic bases sought, control of int. waterways. 1876, Suez canal to Eng. Kiel Canal by Germans, to shift fleet. Panama Canal. Russia always after straits. Tariffs raised to cause anarchy, prepare for war.
- 3) Newspapers. Most people could read, circulation the thing, sensationalism did it. Stoked up nationalism. 1898, e.g., Hearst. In Eng, Northcliffe.
- 4) Militarism & Navalism.

Before Fr. rev, professional soldiers did fighting, armies were small. But '92, *levée en masse*, & Prussians too, soon. All continental countries copied Russia after 1870. Cost great

resented by socialists. Much fear, all countries claimed defence. After 1870, steadily increasing armies. Militarists, in time of crisis, always demanded mobilization, thus making diplomats' job hard.

Now as big as any other 2 powers the English idea. Tirpitz & Wilhelm II put up German navy. Fisher, Eng. admiral, scrapped old ships, built dreadnaughts, reformed generally. Fear in Eng. & Eng. at height in 1908 when Germans built 4 dreadnaughts. 1912, Lord Haldane to Eng. to stop race, failed.

5) Secret alliances & ententes.

3 periods. 1) 1871-90 - Bismarck's domination, with 3 Eastern emperors. He sought peace. French revenge desire would cause war, so he kept her isolated. Russo-Aust. rivalry in Balkans.

1873, league of 3 Emps. at Berlin, to check rising tide of socialism. But 1887 Aust. wouldn't renew this. Bismarck made secret treaty guaranteeing eastern frontier. Russians anti-German feeling popular, i.e. 1879, secret treaty with Aust. Triple Alliance in 1882. It. wanted prestige & backing in N. Africa.

2) Bismarck dismissed, 1890, Triple Alliance changed. It. turned to France. 1902, secret treaties with France. Bülow worried, with good cause. After 1890, Russia had no ally, went to France, which was well-placed. 5 billion Franc loan to Russia, then 7 billion. Sold em guns. 1891, Fr. Fleet & Pres. visited Kronstadt, started entente. 1894, alliance. Naval agreements later on.

England - splendid isolation. 1898, not isolated, because of Egypt, etc. Russia spurned their alliance. Germany, too. Eng. turned to Japan, 1902. 1904, to France, entente at 1904. Eng. free hand in Egypt, French in Morocco. Bülow worried, got Kaiser to land in Tangiers, 1905, tell guy he was independent; made Fr. foreign minister resign, France resented bullying. 1907, entente with Russia, both out of Tibet, Eng. in Afghanistan, Persia in 3 spheres of influence. 1907-14, Triple Alliance vs. triple entente.