

## THE AGE OF EMPIRE

STOLETNA REVOLUCIJA (Obdobje od Fr. Revolucije 1789 do Ameriške rev. 1876.)

Konec 19. st. se je svet dojemalo dosti bolj globalno kot konec 18.st. Skoraj vsi deli sveta so raziskani, železnica (ponuja ogromno št. delovnih mest) in parniki so skrajšali čas potovanja med celinami, telegraf-komunikacijo na daljavo, najpomembnejši vir energije je premog . Populacija prebivalstva se je podvojila ( cca. 1500 mio.)- najbolj v Aziji, Evropi in Ameriki.

Pojavljajo se razlike v življenjskem standardu med celinami, vzrok za to je predvsem tehnologija ( posledica ind. rev.), ki je vplivala tudi na politično situacijo ( revnejše in zaostale države so bile lažje poražene- izboljšanje orožja in iznajdba novega). Svet se deli na 2 sektorja, prvi svet je manjši in ima skupno zgodovino in ekonomski razvoj, medtem ko je drugemu svetu ( iz njega izvzeta Japonska, ki se modernizira po Z zgledu že 1868) skupno samo to, da je odvisen od prvega. Na V ločnica med krščanstvom in islamom- Osmanski imperij (največji nasprotnici AO in Rusija), ki oslavljen vendar še vedno kontrolira Balkanski polotok, ki spada pod bližnji vzhod ( JZ Azija je srednji vzhod). Tudi v posameznih Evr. državah predeli, ki zaostali ( Dalmacija, J Italija, Belorusija, Ukrajina).

Kapitalistični razvoj dominira v Evropi čeprav se začena tudi v S Amerki. Rusija se glede ekonomije ne more primerjati z ostalo Evropo, vendar doživlja velik kulturni razvoj. V Evropi kultura pripada manjšini, se pa pojavljajo težnje da bi bila odprta za vse. V Ameriki se to zgodi šele v 20. st.

Razlika med prvim in drugim sektorjem ni samo razlika med industrializiranimi in kmetijskimi državami, saj je tudi v drugem nekaj velikih mest ( Peking, Buenos Aires, Calkuta), ki pomembna evropska tržišča. In tudi v Evropi je bil velik del prebivalstva še vedno v agrarnem sektorju (30- 45%), razen v Britaniji (1/6 prebivalstva). Industrija je enako razvita tako v prvem kot drugem sektorju (Indija- tekstilna industrija, železo, jeklo), v obeh prevladujejo manjše proizvodnje. Vendar to še ne pomeni da so bile te države modernizirane.

Politične razlike med obema sektorjema: obstaja splošni vzorec, ki zajema homogeno teritorijalno državo, mednarodno suverenost, ki je osnova za nacionalni ekonomski razvoj, ustavo in zakone. Največ je bilo takih držav v J Ameriki ( 17 republik) in seveda Evropi, medtem ko Kitajci, Perzijci in Turki niso nacionalne države, v Afriki po večini samo plemena ( ostalo kolonije).

V razvitem svetu velja načelo svobode in enakosti posameznikov, podložništvo je odpravljeno, tudi suženjstvo ( do 1880 tudi v Braziliji in na Kubi). Vendar je denar tisti, ki določa distribucijo politične moči.

Kultura: razviti svet- večja pismenost predvsem v mestih, pri protestantih in judih, odvisna tudi od poklica ( bolj pismeni tisti, ki opravka s trgovskimi posli). Povečano pismenost lahko spremljamo glede na število poslanih pisem in po številu časopisnih izvodov- porast obojega. Pomembno ločiti med masovno izobrazbo, ki jo je takrat zagotovila država in med izobrazbo majhnih elit.

Zanimivosti: Najverjetneje se je takrat začela povečevati višina ljudje- zaradi boljše hrane, vendar pa se življenjska starost ni zvišala, lakota je stvar preteklosti ( razen v Rusiji-1890). V nekaterih predelih razvitega sveta- novitete kot nekaj motečega, iz tega se razvije pojmovanje da nekateri ljudje niso biološko sposobni doseči napredka (rase), v Lat. Ameriki- arijanizacija ljudi- oz. beljenje ljudi.

## EKONOMIJA SE ZAMENJA

Čeprav med 1873-1890-ih depresije produkcija in mednarodni trg še vedno naraščata( Nem., ZDA velik napredek, ind. rev. v Rusiji in Švedski)- velika depresija (tako jo imenujejo takrat)- ni profita, plače še vedno enake- to najbolj vidno v kmetijstvu, kjer padajo cene žita, posledično se začnejo po l. 1880 masovne čez atlantske migracije- največ iz Irske, Italije, Španije, AO, Rusije in Balkana ( iz Portugalske pa že pred 1880). Zadruga dajejo posojila manjšim kmetom, prodajajo zaloge, trgujejo,... Konkurence na trgu je veliko, trg pa se ne širi tako hitro kot proizvodnja. Velika depresija je končala dobo gospodarskega liberalizma- začnejo uvajati carine- protekcionizem, ( razen Britanije, ki se je še naprej zavzemala za svoboden trg, saj je zaradi opuščanja kmetijstva vsaj polovico kmetijskih izdelkov uvažala), del gospodarstva še vedno ostane globalen- mednarodna delitev dela, mednarodne finance- prideluje se tam kjer je najceneje- nacionalno gospodarstvo pa je na prvem mestu- rivalstvo med državnimi ekonomijami. Protekcionizem je povzročil:

1. pojav »trustov«, ki držijo v rokah večino ekonomije in, ki so spodbudili anti monopolno zakonodajo- Sherman antitrust act (1890). Trusti se pojavijo predvsem v težki industriji, v ind., ki odvisna od državnih ukazov, orožju, energiji (olje, elektrika), transport, milo in tobak. Temu ne moremo reči monopolni kapitalizem, ker je bila konkurenca celo večja, je pa to pomenilo propadanje manjših podjetij.
2. pojav »znanstvenega managmenta«- kako »izvleči« več dela iz delavcev- Taylorizem- izoliranje delavca iz skupine in vpeljava hierarhije nadrejenih, ki mu povedo koliko dela;frakcioniranje procesa; in različen sistem plačila, ki delavca sili, da proizvaja več. Taylorizem ne prinese napredka do 1914- do Henryja Forda.
3. prenos moči z lastnikov na managerje.

Od sredine 1890-ih naprej (lepa doba oz. belle epoque) se začne gospodarski vzpon, predvsem Nemčije in ZDA, ki v izvozu zasenčita Britanijo, prebivalstvo v njih raste pospešeno- zakaj je prišlo do tega se še debatira. Poveča se kupna moč –Evropa in ZDA, ki zavzemata 80 % svetovnega trga in tako tudi določata razvoj ostalega trga- pluralnost svetovne trgovine.

London je središče mednarodnih transakcij, Britanija veliko vlaga na tuje. Celotna svetovna ekonomija je pod vplivom tehnološke revolucije ( brezžični telegraf, telefon, avto, letalo).

Začenja se kazati razlika med naprednimi in zaostalimi državami, ¼ znanega teritorija zavzemajo kolonije. Politika ima vedno večji nadzor nad ekonomijo- protekcionizem-varstvo domače konkurence pred tujo. Ekonomija postaja globalna, doseženi tudi najbolj oddaljeni kraji. Imperializem nima samo

ekonomske dimenzije, ampak tudi politično, ideološko, patriotsko in rasno. Eksotične dežele pomembne najbolj zaradi surovin in ker je tam najceneje gojiti določene kulture- »eksoti« so specializirani za en ali dva produkta in se zato ne industrializirajo. Pomembne tudi zaradi kolonijalnega blaga- kava, sladkor, kakav, čaj. Kolonije postanejo tudi nova tržišča in strateške točke- obvladovanje določenega dela sveta.

Kaže se superiornost in dominantnost belih ljudi nad temnejšo raso in patriotizem. Superiornost, ker je v npr. Indiji vsak belec gospod/ gospodar. V tem času tudi pojav misijonarstva- za Hobsbawma ni del imperialistične politike.

Vplivne metropole imajo velik vpliv na odvisne- slednje nimajo vpliva na prve, Kuba npr. odvisna od izvoza njenega sladkorja v ZDA. Trgovina z Azijo, Afriko in Oceanijo je obrobna.

Najbolj imperialistična je Britanija- premoč zaradi čezmorskih trgov in ker od tam dobiva surovine. 1/3 kulture in ekonomije pod Britanskim vplivom. Iz J Afrike dobiva zlato in diamante☺. veliko posluje z neodvisnimi državami- ZDA in latinsko Ameriko, 1/3 njenih prihrankov po letu 1900 vložena v tujini. In ta povezava z neindustrijskim svetom je določilna samo za Britanijo.

Z imperializmom se na kolonije prenese tudi kultura, z vero in športom, vendar na način, ki odgovarja lokalnemu prebivalstvu- Samoanski kriket. V tem času se pokaže nujnost vesternizacije, ki nekje potekala že prej- Japonska. Mahatma Gandhi celo napiše navodila za indijske študente, kot pomoč pri študiju v Angliji. Anti imperializem se pokaže šele po II. SV. Zahodnjaški način izobrazbe postane najmočnejša kulturna dediščina imperializma, ki pa vseeno prihranjen samo za redke- npr. elite.

Nevropejci so inferiorni in treba jih je podrediti edini pravi civilizaciji- zahodu. Počasi pa eksotika pronica v zahodno literaturo- vendar o njej še vedno pišejo stereotipno- ideološka superiornost. Inferiornosti niso priznavali samo tistim neevropejcem, ki so bili vojščaki in so jih lahko rekrutirali v svojo vojsko. Otomansko cesarstvo je uživalo ugled samo zaradi svoje vojske, ki je še vedno lahko konkurirala zahodni. Intelektualci so začeli pisati o »eksotih« bolj naklonjeno in zahod se je začel bolj zanimati zanjo- oblike orientalske spiritualnosti. Za raziskovalce so eksoti zanimivi zaradi primitivizma, ki ga utemeljujejo z dejstvom, da tam zelo malo belih ljudi vlada velikanskemu številu »domorodcev«.

V zahodnem svetu se začno pojavljati zahteve po demokraciji, katerim politika ( itak) nasprotuje, v kolonijah še vedno želijo avtokracijo.

## DEMOKRACIJA:

Večina prebivalstva še vedno izvzeta iz političnega odločanja, vendar demokratizacija neizogibna, zahteve po razširitvi volilne pravice. Politika se trudi, da bi demokracijo zavrla z različnimi ukrepi, ki zmanjševali vlogo parlamenta v državah, vendar ji to ne uspe. Pojav masovnih gibanj in strank, pojavi se propaganda v medijih. Mobilizira se delavski razred, politiki ne diskutirajo javno- ne naslavlajo množic- samo v elitnih klubih ali na srečanjih, javno diskutirajo intelektualci. V centralni Evropi se

pojavit antisemitizem in nacionalizem. Ljudje se organizirajo tudi glede na vero ali nacionalno pripadnost, kmetje se ne mobilizirajo kot razred in tudi zelo redko v politiki, se pa organizirajo v zadrukah. vpliv na politiko ima tudi RKC, obrača se predvsem na delavce in na kmete, eventuelno pa je podpirala kogarkoli, ki je bil proti socialistom ali revolucionarjem. Politična mobilnost sicer ni bila masovna ( tuki nism čist ziher kako pa kaj ker na drugem mestu piše da je bila in da je bila tudi globalna- kdo bi vedu?), vendar pa se stranke takrat začnejo organizirati in ustvarjati podružnice. Mase drži skupaj ideologija- religija, nacionalizem, demokracija in socializem- predhodniki fašizma. Državam postane pomembna njihova revolucionarna preteklost.

V ZDA si nasproti stojita vlada in parlament, v Evropi se neprestano menjavajo parlamentarne večine. Vendar dokler se ne vmešava vojska se ne obremenjuje s poskusi od spodaj. Oblast se je najbolj borila proti delavskih in socialističnim gibanjem, socialističnih gibanj nočejo v vladi, ker preveč reakcionarni, vendar jih vseeno vključijo, da bi jih nekako udomačili in jim uspe da jih razcepijo- na zmerne in radikalne. Pojavijo se tudi socialne reforme in socialno skrbstvo, čeprav so skromne, plačal naj bi jih imperializem. Množice hoče oblast integrirati- začne uvajati skupne simbole- narodni festivali, kronanje v Britaniji, v Franciji praznik 14. junij- politično ideološke operacije za pozornost množic. Od 1880-1914 se pokaže, da parlamentarna demokracija ni v nasprotju z politično in ekonomsko stabilnostjo kapitalističnega režima- 1919 cela Evropa reorganizirana v države z demokratičnim modelom.

#### DELAVSTVO:

Raste, predvsem iz obrtnikov, njihovo delo prevzamejo tovarne in kmetijskega sektorja, ki z industrializacijo potrebuje manj ljudi. Raste tudi ker ind. potrebuje delavce. Veča se terciarni sektor. Se organizirajo politično, njihove stranke zelo hitro rastejo. Stali so nsproti kapitalizmu, želei osvoboditev sebe in ostalih- razen izkoriščevalcev. Med njimi razlike- med različnimi sloji delavcev, med različnimi poklici, nacionalnostmi, kulturne in religiozne razlike. Vendar imajo vseeno skupno zavest. V Britaniji je del. gibanje že obstajalo, že obstajajo sindikati, drugje situacija drugačna- sindikati na obrobju, razen v rudarstvu, transportu in javnih službah.

Delavstvo se je homogeniziralo in zedinilo skozi socialistično gibanje- prinese organizacijo, delavci dobijo ljudi, ki lahko izražajo njihove zahteve. Opozorijo jih na to da se razlikujejo od vseh ostalih, kar jih poveže. Od njih se loči terciarni sektor. Sindikati se organizirajo tako, da vsak pokriva določeno nacionalno industrijo. Delavska gibanja postanejo glavna v zahtevah za volilno pravico. May Day – vsi delavci demonstrirajo.

Druga Internacionala, socialisti se prvič pojavijo v večjem številu v parlamentu, s tem gibanjem delavski razredi združeni v en delavski razred. Želijo socialno revolucijo, nadomestitev kapitalizma s socializmom, želijo si novo družbo. Delavci še vedno v manjšini proti bogatim, zato so ponekod soc. stranke posegale tudi po ruralnih okoljih- ruralni proletariat, se postavijo nasproti bogatih in se

zavzemajo za boljšo prihodnost- za napredek in tako so dobile več ljudi. Tako so tudi lažje postale vladne stranke.

#### NACIJE IN NACIONALIZEM:

Drug produkt politike demokratizacije je bil nacionalizem politike. Beseda se pojavi konec 19.st, takrat postane Deutschland uber alles nemška nac. himna. Osnova nac. je pripravljenost ljudi, da se identificirajo z svojim narodom. Patriotizem- levo krilo nacionalizma, je ekstremna polit. pravica, vsi ostali so izdajalci. Ko stranke tekmovala med seboj so nagovarjale ljudi tudi glede na njihovo nacionalnost. 4 stvari pomembne: 1. nac. in patriotizem sta lahko prevladala nad politično pravico, 2. zahtevata suverenost katerekoli skupine ki trdi da je narod. 3. suverenost države. 4. definirati narod. Države predstavljale narode ali večino nekega naroda. Št. nac. gibanj se večja, podporo imajo predvsem v emigrantih. Nac. postane pomemben zaradi spremenitve definicije in programa nacionalizma- etnično lingvistična. Jezik ni bil vedno pomemben faktor, postane pa, ker se migranti ne morejo identificirati s teritorijem, ker PAČ živijo drugje. Pomembna tudi nacionalna pripadnost. Nastanek nacionalne države, ki zahteva od državljana patriotizem. Narod postane nova civilna religija države. Šola tukaj pomembna- uči otroke kako postanejo dobri državljani. Nac. je tako lahko def. nacionalnosti izključene iz uradne nacionalnosti, ker so kljubovali uradni ideologiji in jeziku. Zakaj? Ker niso postali enakovredni člani uradne nacije- npr. domači prebivalci kolonij. Konec 19.st. je klasična doba ksenofobije- predvsem meščanstvo, tujci ne morejo sprejeti superiorne pozicije starih elit. Kmetje za nacionalizem pokazali malo zanimanja, najbolj ga sprejme srednji razred in spodnji sr. razred. Jezik v nac. pomemben tudi ker postane v šolah in birokraciji edini uradni jezik- ostali jeziki se marginalizirajo. Nac. povezan z sr. razredom tudi zato, ker so se počutili od njih ekonomsko ogroženi. Nova politična nac. gibanja vključujejo ksenofobijo, šovinizem in idejo nac. ekspanzije. Vsega so krivi tujci, Nemčija je obkrožena s sovražniki,... Nac. je dajal sr. razredu skupno identiteto- branilci naroda in je bil kompenzacija za socialno inferiornost. Nac. kasneje bil dobro orodje za mobilizacijo v vojno, da razlog da se ljudje hočejo udeležiti.

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#### DRUGI DEL THE AGE OF EMPIRE:

Week 9

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Section AA Jeffrey Wright Bethany Graves

The Age of Empire by Eric Hobsbawm

Chapter 10 "Certainties Undermined: The Sciences"

- a. The sciences as we know them began to develop in during the age of empire.
- b. Sciences, such as mathematics began to become less wordly and more theoretical.
- c. Rather than going from fact to theory, math began to go from theory to fact.
- d. The new thoeries in math met with hard resistance from the old theorists.
- e. Physics was also revolutionized, but it was not apparent at first.
- f. An experiment designed to test the theory of ehter appeared to prove that it didn't exist
- g. Physicist Lorentz further disproved ether in an attempt to save the theory.
- h. Traditional physics mechanics gave way to Newtonian relativity.
- i. Prior to quantum theory, it was thought that everything about phsyics was known.
- j. During this time period, sciences seemed to uncharacteristically identify problems and pursue their answers.
- k. The pursuit of answers to known problems stems from a societal urge to solve them.
- Bacteriology: Imperial powers who lost more soldiers to disease than war wanted to know how to reduce this problem. Nationalism: The fight to "get ahead," such as with syphillis between Germany and Fracne, can pressure scientist towards a particular problem.
- l. Outside of medicine and chemistry, the sciences generally did not have a direct practical use.
- m. Certain sciences had a particularly powerful political use Biology: For egalitarian minded governments, it allowed them to explain the flaws in their system as coming from inferior people. Racist or imperial powers could use it as justification for their actions. Eugenics: The psuedo-science stemming from biology. It applied plant breeding science to humans to help justify racism. The rise of genetics helped make it look scientific. Later, Hitler would use the thoeries to justify his actions.
- n. Mendelian genetics was rediscovered and provided the foundation for modern genetics.
- o. The revolution of science was regarded as negative because it destroyed to old foundations with counterintuitive theories.
- p. The refusal of scientists to accept the new theories led to the rise of neo-postivist sciences.
- q. The twentieth century was supposed to be a newer, better nineteenth century, but the sciences were showing that that was not the case.

#### Chapter 11 "Reason and Society"

- a. The intellectual crisis created by the revolution in science caused many to turn to the mysticism
- b. The rise of occult, spiritualism, parapsychology, etc. can be sen as a rejection of science.
- c. However, the rise of mysticism did not make much of an impact on science or the educated public.
- d. The public began to become more educated during the age of empire Well schooled nations such as France had an increase of a third in primary school teachers. Poorly schooled nations such as England and Finland had seven to thirteen times the number of primary school teachers in 1914 than in 1875. Nations like Norway and Italy increased their secondary school teachers to four or five times their previous numbers.
- e. The education of the masses necessitated the removal of superstition
- f. In the non-European world, science meant power quite literally. Mexico and Brazil: The ruling elite justified their power by forcing industrialization and progress into their nations. United States: Social Darwinism justified multi-millionaires.
- g. The advance of science in Europe was accompanied by a retreat of religion.
- h. Men more the women were pushed from the church which many used to show why women were inferior.
- i. Outside of Europe, religion remained a powerful force.

- j. Europeans attempted to explain the religious movements in other countries in secular terms, such as attempting to reduce Muhatma Ghandi to merely an anti-imperialist.
- k. The more urban an area was, the less likely a person was to be religious.
- l. The most clear beneficiary of the decline in religion was the ideological left.
- m. Marxism became popular as it clearly combined the "laws of history" with the "laws of science." Everything was going toward an inevitable better end.
- n. Marx achieved a wide base of support in crumbling empires.
- o. The social sciences were very politically sensitive, as were natural sciences that came close to humanity, such as biology.
- p. The split between the natural sciences and politics was new, originally essays were written that clearly connected the two.
- q. Certain sciences, such as economics, split into two branches over a divide on whether history mattered to them.
- r. Sciences such as linguistics went from a social science to a more natural science.
- s. The revolution in reason forced governments to rethink themselves in light of the political power of the masses and the concept of legitimacy.
- t. The newest social science with a large impact was sociology.
- u. Most original sociologists considered themselves to be studying some other social science.

#### Chapter 12 "Towards Revolution"

- a. The belle époque was not evident in the entire world.
- b. To the Ottoman Empire, the war in 1914 was just a continuation of the continuous warfare it had suffered.
- c. Russia and the Hapsburg Empire suffered from severe domestic problems.
- d. 1914 was not at all special to China, Mexico and Iran.
- e. By 1917, it was evident that the bourgeois world was to be drawn into the instability of the periphery.
- f. The instability was caused by the bourgeois world interfering with the social and economic viability of the periphery.
- g. China, Russia, the Ottoman and Hapsburg empires, and Persia all fell during this period.
- h. Russia and the Hapsburgs were in trouble for being backward in an advanced society.
- i. Persia, despite being backward and decrepit, probably would not have fallen without imperialist pressures.
- j. The only thing that kept Persia around so long was intellectuals' temporary inability to combine the Koran with western ideology.
- k. Morocco fell due to its strategic importance to imperial powers.
- l. China had lost almost all of its power suppressing the Taiping rebellion.
- m. The inability of the imperial powers to satisfactorily divide China allowed it to remain independent and caused its collapse.
- n. Secret societies in China pushed for revolution, but had no good way to govern the country.
- o. The Ottoman empire had been in decline for many years, but still proved militarily difficult for the imperial powers.
- p. Over time, much of the Ottoman territories passed almost officially to Britain and France.
- q. Intellectuals attempted to revive Turkey through revolution, but failed.
- r. The aim to revive Turkey and industrialize changed into a nationalist movement.
- s. The leader of the Turkish revolution abolished Islam as the state religion, unveiled women, and created many schools.
- t. The Mexican revolution was the first in which the masses played a major part in the dependent world.

- u. British imperial holdings began to be able to have more and more independence nearing the end of the age of empire.
- v. Several British holdings, such as India and Egypt, began to have independence movements.
- w. The revolution in Mexico was helped by economic ties to the United States.
- x. The war in 1914 helped push the Russian revolution.
- y. Lenin pushed forward a "bourgeois revolution" by "proletarian means."

#### Chapter 13 "From Peace War"

- a. Prior to 1914, the normal framework for Europe was peace.
- b. Despite this, the general staffs of Europe made plans for war.
- c. As war drew closer, it was still generally unexpected, though it was more and more plausible.
- d. Armed service prior to 1914 was mainly civilian in nature and often seen as the coming of age for young men.
- e. Quite unaware of the dangers of a major war, European powers rushed to be the best armed and most powerful nation in the world.
- f. As nations purchased more weapons, the weapon industry and governments became more closely tied together.
- g. Despite the advantages to the business, no weapons industrialist pushed for war.
- h. It is difficult to find the cause for World War I, as no government was pursuing an agenda that only war could solve.
- i. The only possible cause for war was the slow decline of diplomatic negotiations which increasingly carried the threat of war, real or imagined.
- j. The peacetime alliances solidified the powers together against each other, although it was not clear until the 1910's that Britain would be more inclined towards France and Russia, traditional enemies, than Germany and Austria-Hungary.
- k. The differences between alliance members still, however, did not seem to involve other members of the opposing alliance.
- l. German naval build-up, seen as a threat by Britain and a status symbol by Germany, caused Britain to become fearful of Germany.
- m. The breakdown of diplomacy is evident in that the assassination of the heir to Austria's throne seemingly started the war as the alliances were drawn into war with each other.
- n. Patriotism and Nationalism on a scale never since seen caused there to be far fewer desertions than previously thought and caused the war to be a very bloody.
- o. No nation had a problem with recruiting citizens to the army during World War I.

#### Epilogue

- a. The war changed the way the world counted, now casualties and deaths due to a single cause could be numbered in the millions.
- b. The economies of the world had to devise a new system of economics to prevent another pointless war.
- c. The world today is shaped very much by the results of the age of empire.

#### Questions:

1. In what ways did the revolution in the sciences affect the political forces in the developed world?
2. How did the politics of the western world affect the rest of the world?
3. Why did European diplomacy break down?
4. Were the nationalist feelings felt by the people of the European states justified prior to World War I?



5. In what ways is the world today affected by the age of empire?

Outline of Chapter 9 "An Unsettled World, 1890-1914"

### PROGRESS AND UPHEAVAL

"The decades leading up to 1914 were a time of unprecedented possibility for some, and social disruption and economic frustration for others." ~ lots of reform movements ~women entered work force ~"Race became a central part of new identities and a justification for inequalities."

### DISCONTENT WITH IMPERIALISM

~many in Europe started questioning the harsh realities of colonization Unrest In Africa ~uprisings ~Boer War over gold in South Africa ~Britain put Africans in concentration camps The Boxer Uprising In China ~ Started with two German missionaries being killed

### WORLDWIDE INSECURITIES

"The Imperial Power's overcame their differences and put down the Boxers in China." Imperial Rivalries Come Home ~Germany and Russia competing with each other Financial, Industrial, and Technological Insecurities ~J.P. Morgan "rescued the dollar from financial panic" ~Diaz was ousted in Mexico as a result of financial panic ~railroads: seen as very good or very bad Urbanization and Its Discontents ~migration towards the cities The "Woman Question" ~education more available to women and access to "male" jobs ~birth control and lower birthrate in America ~ Worldwide women were able to vote gradually starting late 1890's Class Conflict In A New Key ~socialist movements and welfare systems

### CULTURAL MODERNISM

"Above all, modernism in arts and sciences replaced the certainties of the Enlightenment with the unsettledness of the new age." Popular Culture Comes of Age ~soccer popular for middle class in Europe, Baseball for US, cricket in India Europe's Cultural Modernism ~sociology ~Sigmund Freud and Gustave le Bon Cultural Modernism In China ~seeking balance between western thought and Chinese learning

### RETHINKING RACE AND REIMAGINING NATIONS

~"Race was now considered a biologically defined determinant of behavior and belonging Nation and Race In North America and Europe ~no more land to expand into ~Jim Crow Laws ~".white well-to-do male Europeans, like their American counterparts, looked to racial purity to shore up the civilizations they saw coming apart at the seams." Race-mixing and the Problem of Nationhood in Latin America ~celebrated pre-modern national identities Sun Yat-Sen and the Making of a Chinese Nation ~Han nationalism was his goal ~the 2,000 year old Chinese dynasty fell Nationalism and Invented Traditions In India ~instead of race, they clung to their common colonial history and culture to unite The Pan Movements ~pan-Asianism, pan-Islamism, pan-Africanism, pan-Slavism, pan-Turkism, pan-Arabism, pan-Germanism, Zionism Questions: "In response to political upheavals, economic uncertainties, social disruptions, and modern ideas, personal and national identities came under scrutiny. Race became a central part of the new identities and a justification for inequalities (311)." #1 Looking back at the time period between 1900-1914, how could one preserve their "personal and national identities" without appealing to race? #2 Is it morally wrong to identify a nation by their race? #3 Do you agree with the nationalist movements in the early 20th century? How could they have been more effective (or) where did they go wrong? #4 Is it possible to unify a people without creating division somewhere else?