

A History of Knowledge

Oldest Knowledge

What the Sumerians knew

What the Babylonians knew

What the Hittites knew

What the Persians knew

What the Egyptians knew

What the Indians knew

What the Chinese knew

What the Greeks knew

What the Phoenicians knew

What the Romans knew

What the Barbarians knew

What the Jews knew

What the Christians knew

Tang & Sung China

What the Japanese knew

What the Muslims knew

The Middle Ages

Ming & Manchu China

The Renaissance

The Industrial Age

The Victorian Age

The Modern World

What the Victorian Age knew

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I think it would be a good idea.

(Mahatma Gandhi, when asked what
he thought of Western civilization)

*"The Capitalists will sell us the rope
with which we will hang them"*
(Vladimir Lenin)

*God is dead - Nietzsche.
Nietzsche is dead - God.
(Graffiti on Nietzsche's tomb)*

*"As an older friend I must advise you against it for in the first place you
will not succeed, and even if you succeed no one will believe you"*
(Planck to Einstein in 1913).

What the Victorian Age knew

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What the Victorian Age knew

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The Victorian Age

1851–64: The Taiping Rebellion in China

1853-56: Crimean War

1857: Indian Mutiny

1858-61: Mexico's Reform War

1861: US civil war

1862: the Mogul dynasty ends and India becomes a British colony

1868: Meiji restoration in Japan

1870-71: Franco-Prussian war

1876: Custer and his troops are massacred by the Sioux

1879-84 Peru & Bolivia's war against Chile

The Victorian Age

1884: France expands in Indochina after defeating China

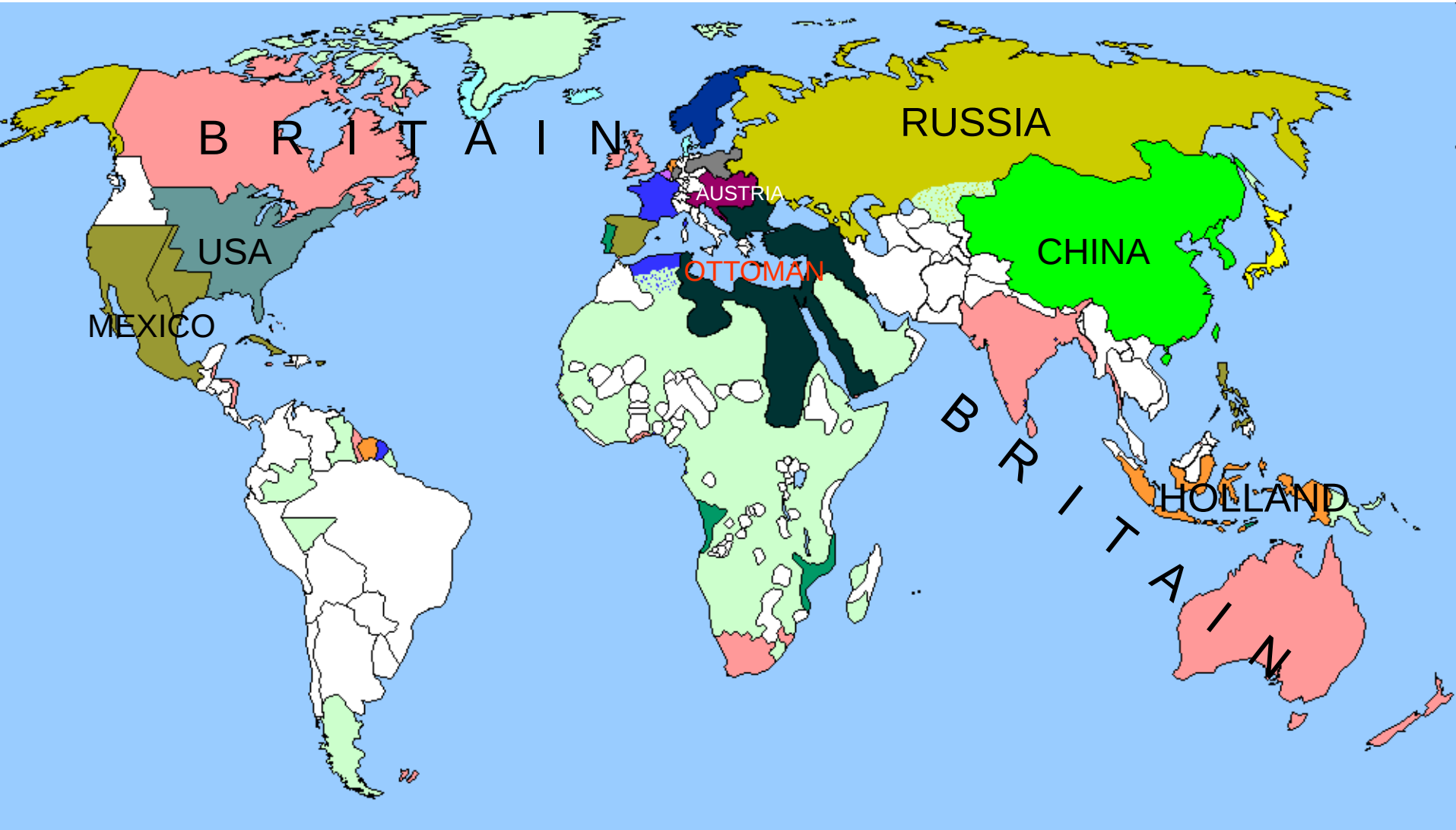
1884: an international "meridian" conference decides to divide the Earth in 24 time zones, starting with Greenwich's meridian

1885: an international conference at Berlin divides Africa among the European powers

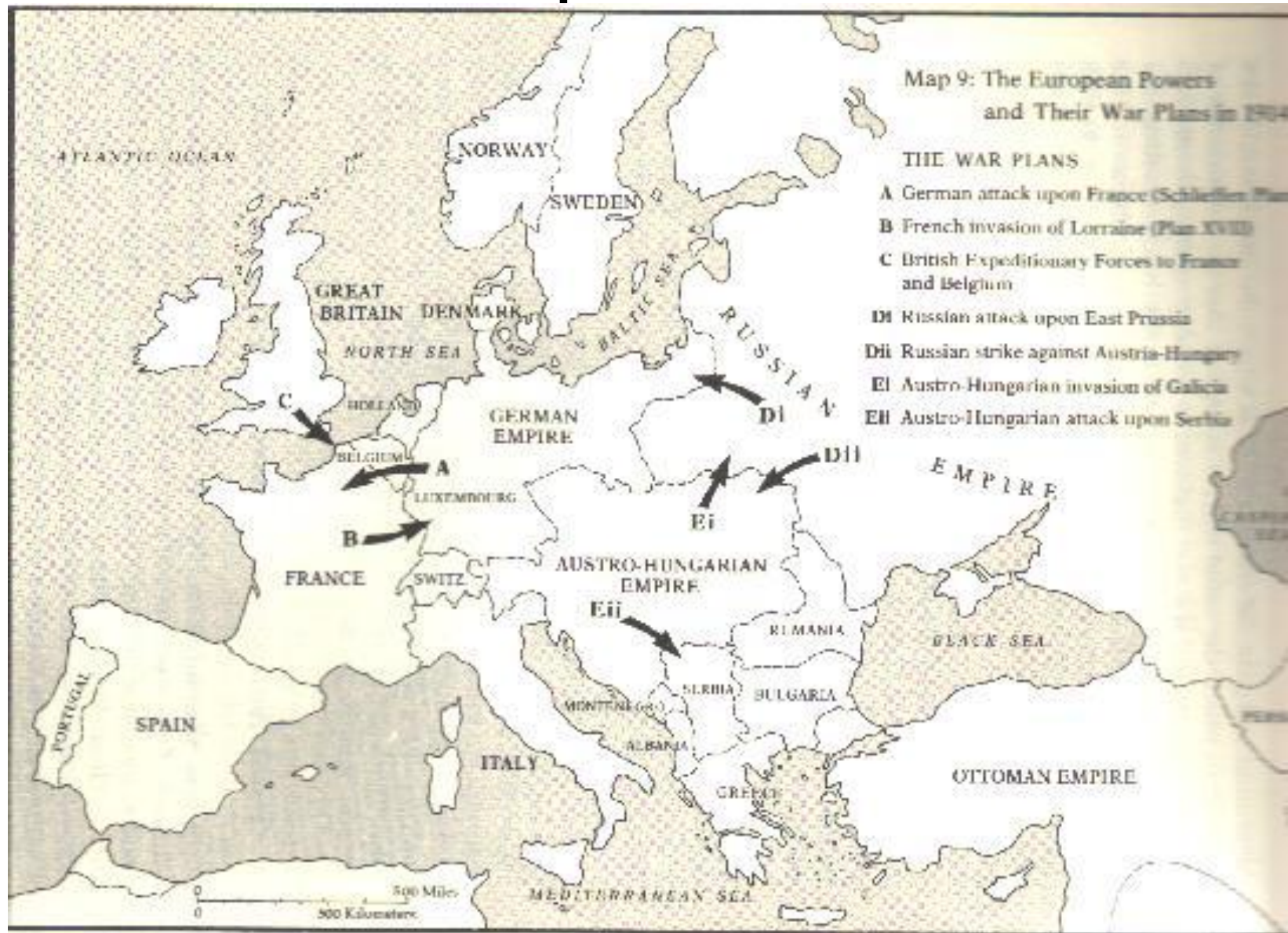
1885: William Le Baron Jenney builds a ten-story building in Chicago

1900: 2,300 automobiles are registered in the USA, of which 1,170 are steam-powered, 800 are electric, and 400 are gasoline-powered

The World in 1845



Europe 1900



Europe 1919



The Victorian Age

1900: Life expectancy in the US is 47.3

1904: Japanese-Russian war

1905: Russia's liberal revolution

1908: Turkey's liberal revolution

1910: Mexican revolution

1911: Collapse of the Qing dynasty and the Republic of China is born

1912-13: Serbia, Bulgaria and Greece form a coalition and drive the Ottoman empire almost completely out of Europe ("Balkan war")

1914-1918: World War I

1915: the Ottoman empire slaughters 1.2 million Armenians

1917: Russia's communist revolution

1918: The influenza pandemic kills 20-50 million people

The Victorian Age

First age of democracy (1870-1914)

- Right: Church, army, peasants, nostalgics (aristocracy)
- Left: Students, workers, intellectuals/artists
- Public opinion
- Nationalism
- Industrialization
 - Catching up with Britain
 - Competition of agricultural goods from USA, Russia and Australia (thanks to railways and steamships)
- Shift from (political) imperialism towards economics (and economic imperialism)
- Consequence: unstable national policies
- But all committed to peace

The Victorian Age

First age of democracy (1870-1914)

- Britain: more interested in the rest of the world than in continental Europe
- France: no longer the danger to peace that had been under the two Napoleons
- Germany and Italy: busy cementing their young nation-states

The Victorian Age

First age of democracy (1870-1914)

- Crisis of the multi-ethnic empires
 - Austria
 - Ottomans
 - Russia
- They border on the Balkans
- USA: first empire in history that is multi-ethnic from birth (not by conquest)

The Victorian Age

First age of democracy (1870-1914)

- An explosive mix: industrialism + nationalism

The Multi-national European Wars

- 1870-71: **Prussia** wins against France
- 1877-78: **Russia** defeats the Ottomans
- 1904-05 Japanese-Russian war: **Japan** wins against Russia
- 1914-18: **Serbia, Russia, France, Britain, Japan, Italy, China, USA** win against Austria, Germany and Turkey
- 1939-45: **Britain, USA, Russia** win against Germany, Italy and Japan

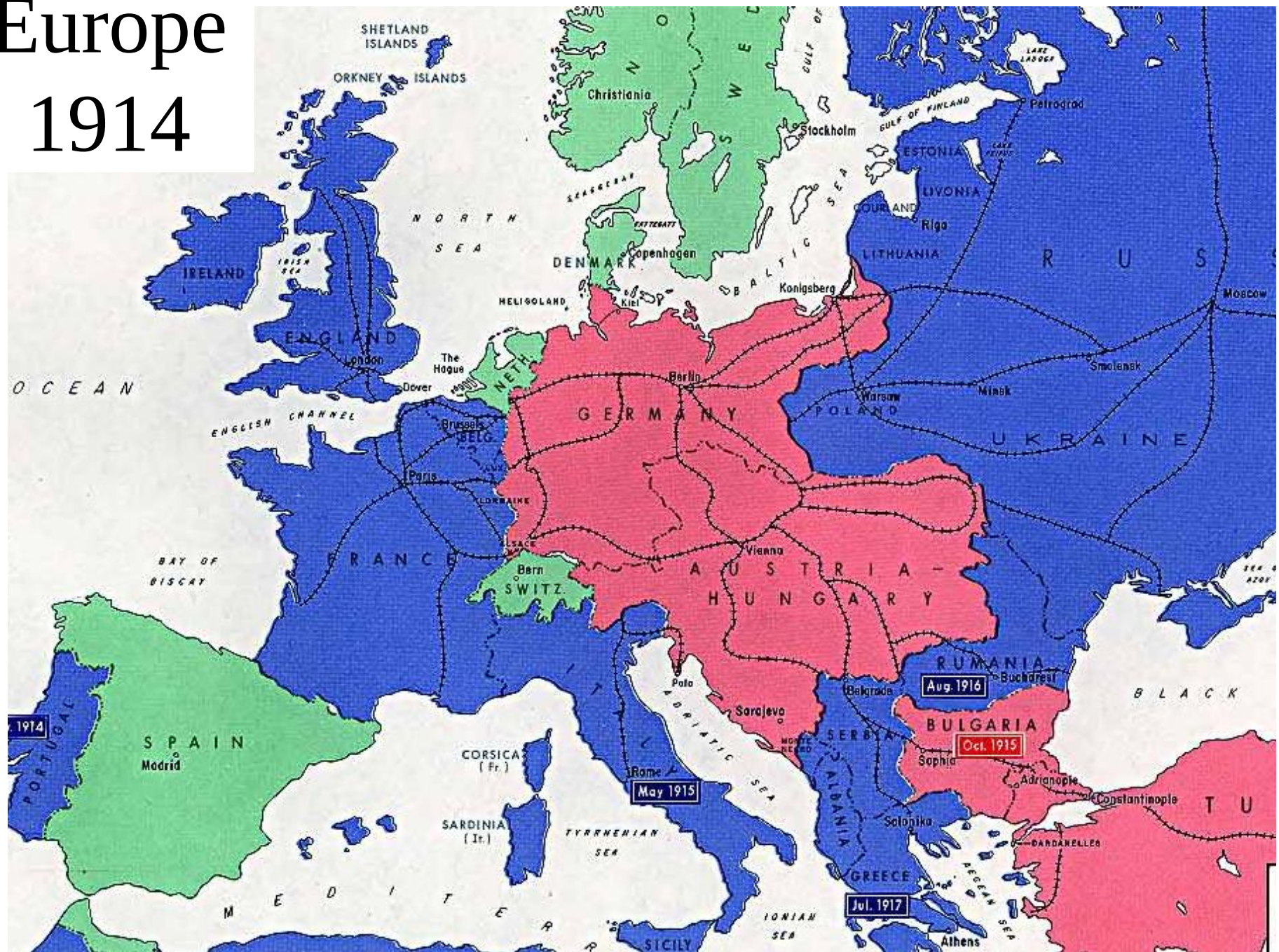
The Multi-national European Wars



Russo-Turkish Wars

- Reasons: Black Sea, Caucasus, Balkans, Bosphorus, Orthodoxes
 - 1736-39: Russia & Austria defeat the Ottomans
 - 1768-74: Russia defeats the Ottomans and annexes Crimea
 - 1787-92: Russia & Austria defeat the Ottomans
 - 1806-12: Russia defeats the Ottomans and annexes Bessarabia
 - 1828-29: Russia, France and England defeat the Ottomans, and Greece becomes independent
 - 1853-56: The Ottomans, England and France defeat Russia (Crimean War)
 - 1877-78: Russia defeats the Ottomans, and Serbia and Montenegro gain independence

Europe 1914



What the Victorian Age knew

Age of European Imperialism

- Islamic world
 - See logos2

What the Victorian Age knew

Age of European Imperialism

- Territory is annexed for reasons of prestige not for economic reasons
- Race by European powers to annex still free nations in Africa, Far East, Oceania

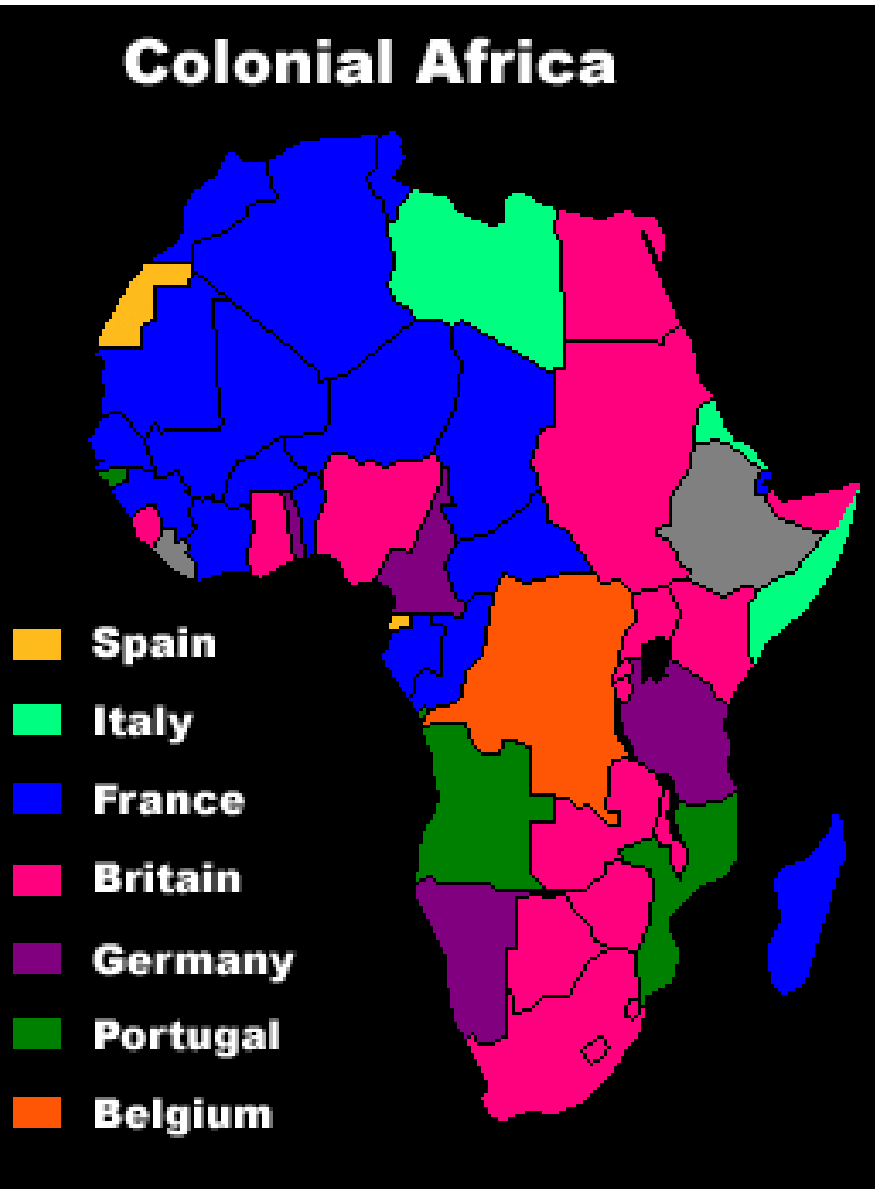
What the Victorian Age knew

Age of European Imperialism

Partition of Africa (1885)

- Congo to Belgium,
- Mozambique and Angola to Portugal,
- Namibia and Tanzania to Germany,
- Somalia to Italy,
- Western Africa and Madagascar to France,
- Egypt, Sudan, Nigeria, Uganda, Kenya, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana to Britain

What the Victorian Age knew



Africa in 1914

What the Victorian Age knew

- The North Atlantic transatlantic liners
 - 1819: "Savannah", first transatlantic steamboat (18 days)
 - 1850-1897 British ships dominate the market1898: Germany's "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse" (first German ship establishes new record for the fastest Atlantic crossing), "Deutschland" and "Kronprinz Wilhelm"
 - 1907-29: Britain's "Lusitania" and "Mauretania", new record holders

What the Victorian Age knew

- **Liners**



USA liner of 1888
(Museum of
Science, Chicago)



German liner of 1914, largest ship in
the world till 1935
Museum of Science, Chicago)

What the Victorian Age knew

- Freighters



German freighter of 1905
(Museum of Science, Chicago)

Japanese freighter of 1904
(Museum of Science, Chicago)



What the Victorian Age knew

- Decline of riverboats
 - Peak year of riverboats: 1870



Mississippi riverboat (1886)
(Museum of Science, Chicago)

What the Victorian Age knew

- Shipwrecks
 - 1854: City of Glasgow, Atlantic ocean (500 dead)
 - 1859: Royal Charter, England (400 dead)
 - 1865: Sultana, Mississippi river (1547 dead)
 - 1873: Atlantic, Nova Scotia (Canada) (500 dead)
 - 1890: Quetta, Australia (360 dead)
 - 1904: Norge, Atlantic ocean (550 dead)
 - 1912: Titanic, Atlantic ocean (1512 dead)
 - 1914: Empress of Ireland, St Lawrence river (Canada) (1014 dead)
 - 1915: Lusitania, Ireland (torpedoed by a German submarine) (1198 dead)
 - 1920: Afrique, Bay of Biscay (400 dead)
 - 1927: Principessa Mafalda, Italy (303 dead)
 - 1994: Estonia, Baltic Sea (900 dead)

What the Victorian Age knew

- Population explosion (1880-1910):
 - Russia +50%
 - Germany +43%
 - Austria-Hungary +35%
 - Britain +26%
- Emigration
 - 1820-1930: 50 million Europeans emigrate to the Americas and Australia
 - 1880-1910: 26 million Europeans emigrate to the Americas
 - 1880-1913: 5 million Russians move to Siberia
 - 1880-1910: 2 million Europeans settle in Arab countries

What the Victorian Age knew

- Population explosion (1880-1910):
 - Causes
 - New crops from the Americas (potatoes, corn)
 - The Americas add a lot of a space to a crowded small continent
 - Better governments

What the Victorian Age knew

- Emigration from Europe to America & Australia
- Causes:
 - Population growth
 - 1750-1800: 34%
 - 1800-1850: 42%
 - 1850-1914: 76%
 - Industrialization
 - Revolution in transportation
 - Abolition of slavery
 - Pogroms
 - Famine

1850 population

German states: 41 million in 1871

France: 36 million

Britain: 22 million + Ireland: 8.5 million

Italian states: 23 million

Europe: 270 million

USA: 23 million

1900 population

Germany: 56 million

Austria: 46 million

France: 39 million

Britain/Ireland: 41 million

Italy: 32 million

Russia: 135 million

Europe: 400 million

USA: 76 million

What the Victorian Age knew

- 19th century Emigration
 - 1800 - 1940: 50 Million people left Europe
 - 50% went to United States, rest to Latin America and Australia
 - UK 1800 - 1940: 17 million left Britain+Ireland
 - Germany 1800 - 1940: 6 million
 - France 1800 - 1940: 500.000
 - Scandinavia 1800 - 1940: 2 million
 - Austria-Hungary 1800 - 1940: 5 million
 - Iberia 1800 - 1940: 6.5 million
 - Russia 1800 - 1940: 2.5 million
 - Italy 1800 - 1940: 10 million
 - 1876-1976: 13,5 million Italian migrants went to European countries, 6 million went to North America
 - Eastern European Jews 1882 -1913: 2 million

What the Victorian Age knew

- Contribution of the Americas
 - New crops (corn, potatoes)
 - Space
 - Non-alcoholic hot drinks spark new ways for people to socialize
 - Intricate ceremonies spring up around the drinking of
 - Tea
 - Chocolate
 - Coffee



What the Victorian Age knew

- Nations
 - After the French revolution, nationalism becomes the main factor of war
 - National aspirations by the people who don't have a country
 - Nationalism is fed by mass education (history, geography, literature)
 - Exaltation of the past

What the Victorian Age knew

- Nations
 - Germany
 - 1854: 215,000 Germans emigrate to the USA
 - 1866: Prussia wins against Austria for supremacy in the German speaking lands
 - 1870-71: Prussia wins the war against France
 - 1871: The German federation is created
 - 1882: 250000 Germans emigrate to the USA
 - 1880s: Gottingen becomes the world's leading center for Mathematics

What the Victorian Age knew

- Nations
 - Germany
 - 1862: Bismarck becomes foreign minister of Prussia and gives the “blood and iron” speech on how to achieve German unification
 - Bismark's Prussia beats Denmark (1864), Austria (1866) and France (1871)
 - 1866: Prussia defeats Austria and annexes Schleswig, Holstein, Frankfurt, Hanover, Hesse-Kassel, and Nassau
 - 1871: Prussia defeats France and annexes Alsace and half of Lorraine, and the German states unite in the first Reich (“empire”) under Wilhelm I of Prussia with Bismarck as first chancellor of the Reich

What the Victorian Age knew

- Nations
 - Germany
 - Railroads play a key role in the wars against Austria (1866) and France (1870)
 - Field marshal Helmuth von Moltke is the architect of Prussia's victories against Austria and France

What the Victorian Age knew

- Nations
 - Germany



What the Victorian Age knew

- Nations
 - Germany
 - A federal state dominated by Prussia (30 million people)
 - 1865: Prussia's population is 19.3 million
 - 1879: Germany's population is 34.6 million

What the Victorian Age knew

- Nations
 - Germany
 - Bismarck fearful of British-style parliamentary system
 - Bismarck fearful of the Catholic church (anti-Catholic “Kulturkampf” of 1871)
 - Bismarck fearful of the Poles of eastern Prussia
 - Bismarck fearful of socialism (Anti-Socialist Laws of 1878)

What the Victorian Age knew

- Nations
 - Germany
 - Preserving peace in central and eastern Europe (League of the Three Emperors of 1873-78: Prussia, Russia, Austria-Hungary; Triple Alliance of 1882-1914: Prussia, Austria-Hungary, Italy)
 - Anti-French policies indirectly help Italy's unification (Venezia/Venice 1866; Roma/Rome 1870)
 - 1884–85: German colonial empire (New Guinea; Togoland; Kamerun; Rwanda/Burundi/Tanzania; South-West Africa/Namibia)

What the Victorian Age knew

- Nations
 - Germany
 - 1881: Bismarck's "practical Christianity" and "sozialstaat" (social state), the first welfare state: sickness insurance (1883), accident insurance (1884), disability insurance (1889), retirement pension (1889)
 - 1888: Wilhelm II ascends to the throne with an expansionist foreign policy
 - 1890: Bismarck resigns

What the Victorian Age knew

- Nations
 - Germany
 - Long economic boom makes Germany the second industrial power of Europe
 - Germany is at peace with the European powers for 35 years
 - Fear of being surrounded by a coalition of envious enemies (France, Russia, Britain)
 - Fear of imminent decline
 - Schlieffen Plan (1899) for preemptive attack on France

What the Victorian Age knew

- Nations
 - Germany
 - Ambition to become a world power
 - 1884: Carl Peters begins to colonize Tanganyika
 - 1884: Cameroon a German protectorate
 - 1885: Namibia assigned to Germany
 - 1890: Rwanda and Burundi
 - 1894: Togo
 - 1897: Port of Kiaochow in China
 - Berlin-Baghdad railway (begun in 1889)
 - By 1914 its navy has become second only to Britain

What the Victorian Age knew

- Nations
 - Germany
 - Jews
 - 1871: Jews own 40% of German banks
 - Jewish bankers blamed for financial crash of 1874
 - Jewish immigration from the East after Russian pogroms of 1881

What the Victorian Age knew

- Nations
 - Germany
 - Nationalism and racism
 - 1892: Max Nordau's "Degenerates" (degenerates are not only criminals but also some artists, writers, etc)
 - Vogue of athletic clubs and backpacking in the mountains/forests
 - 1897: Karl Fischer's Youth Movement (fuhrer, heil)
 - 1885: Rudolf Virchow's study of German craniology
 - 1890: Julius Langbehn's "Rembrandt as Teacher" (cultural pessimism and antimodernity)
 - 1895: Alfred Ploetz's "The Efficiency of Our Race" (eugenetics)
 - Paul de Lagarde (folkish Northern European culture as an alternative to the classical Graeco-Roman culture + antisemitism)

What the Victorian Age knew

- Nations
 - France
 - A centralized state (vs Germany's federal state)
 - Mostly agricultural
 - Static society since 1800 (vs Germany's dynamic society)
 - Socialist activism (street politics) vs Germany's socialist reformism (parliamentary politics)
 - Obsessed with limiting the power of the Catholic Church
 - Alliance with Russia (1894)
 - Friendship treaty with Britain (1904)

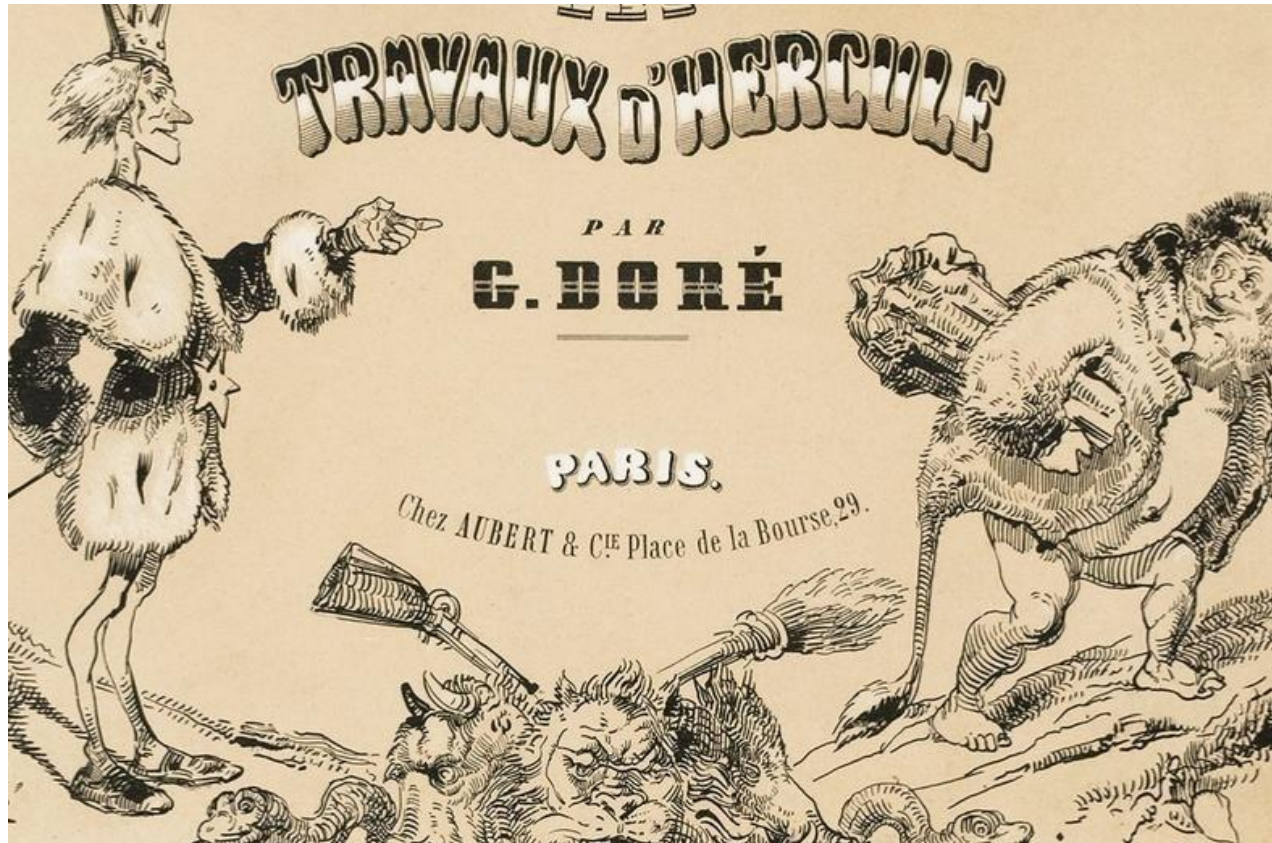
What the Victorian Age knew

- Nations/ France
 - 1832: Charles Philipon starts the satirical illustrated magazine Le Charivari, specializing in caricatures (Honore Daumier)



What the Victorian Age knew

- Nations/ France
 - 1847: Gustave Doré's cartoon "Les Travaux d'Hercule"



What the Victorian Age knew

- Nations/France
 - Georges-Eugène Haussmann redesigns Paris (1853-70)
 - Application of industrial geometry to urban design
 - Medieval chaos replaced with symmetry
 - Division of the city into arrondissements
 - Eugene Belgrand's sewer system
 - A corp of architects to provide a homogeneous look
 - Austere neoclassical five-story apartment buildings
 - Charles Garnier's opera house (1861)
 - Neoclassical train stations

What the Victorian Age knew

- Nations/France
 - La Boheme
 - Henri Murget: “Scenes de la vie de Boheme” (1848)
 - Club des Hydropathes (1878) shifts the center of mass towards the village of Montmartre
 - Le Chat Noir (1881)

What the Victorian Age knew

- Nations
 - Italy



What the Victorian Age knew

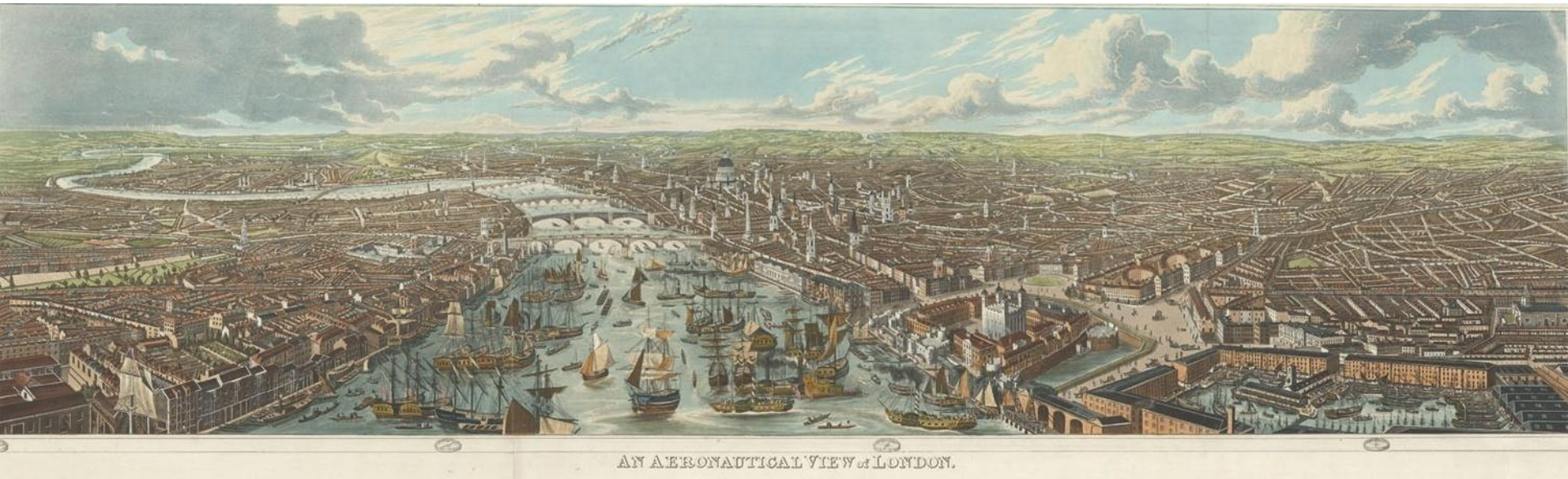
- Nations
 - Italy
 - Unification extends Piedmont's parliamentary system to the whole of Italy
 - Catholic Church boycotts the democratic system
 - 1861: 75% of the population is illiterate
 - Mostly agricultural (100% in the South)
 - Northwest regions (Torino, Milano, Genova) account for almost all industrialization
 - Landless peasants of the South
 - The Catholic Church becomes the defender of the poor

What the Victorian Age knew

- Nations
 - Italy
 - Massive emigration (280K/year in the 1890s, 873K in 1913) of which 4 million to the USA and 1.5 each to Argentina and Brazil (1927)
 - Three independence wars to gain occupied lands from Austria and the Pope, including Venezia and Roma
 - 1885: Somalia
 - 1890: Eritrea
 - 1912: Libya and islands from Ottoman Empire

What the Victorian Age knew

- Nations
 - Britain
 - London



“An Aeronautical View of London Drawn & Engraved”
by Robert Havell. 1831

What the Victorian Age knew

- Nations
 - Britain
 - Dominions (self-governed by white people): Canada (1867), New Zealand (1876), Australia (1901), South Africa (1909)
 - Different status of colonies (India, Malaysia, Africa, Caribbeans)
 - Friendship with France (1904)
 - Friendship with the USA (1910s)
 - Main rival for Asian domination: Russia
 - Main economic rival: Germany
 - Alliance with Japan (1902)
 - Naval race with Germany (1908)
 - Irish question

What the Victorian Age knew

- Nations
 - Britain
 - The British Empire is the largest multi-ethnic multi-religious empire in history: the largest Muslim country in the world and the largest Hindu country in the world, plus Buddhists (Burma, Sri Lanka) and Christians (Britain, Canada, Oceania, Africa)

What the Victorian Age knew

- British Empire
 - 1842: China cedes the island of Hong Kong to Britain
 - 1849: Britain annexes the Sikh kingdom of Punjab
 - 1857: Persia surrenders to Britain all rights over Afghanistan
 - 1858: Power on the Indian colony is transferred to the British government
 - 1867: British North America becomes the Dominion of Canada
 - 1880: Borneo becomes a British protectorate
 - 1882: British troops invade Egypt
 - 1885: Britain captures Myanmar/Burma
 - 1894: Uganda becomes a protectorate
 - 1898: Britain conquers Sudan
 - 1901: the British colonies of Australia become the Federated Commonwealth of Australia
 - 1901: Nigeria becomes a British protectorate
 - 1910: Transvaal, Orange Free State, Natal and Cape unite in the Union of South Africa

What the Victorian Age knew

- Nations
 - Britain
 - Boer war (1899)
 - British motivations
 - » Gold
 - » Strategic outpost on most vital trade route
 - Innovations
 - » Guerrilla warfare (Boers)
 - » Defensive war based on trenches and long-distance rifles
 - » Concentration camps (British)
 - » Apartheid
 - Britain's last major war of imperial expansion⁵⁹

What the Victorian Age knew

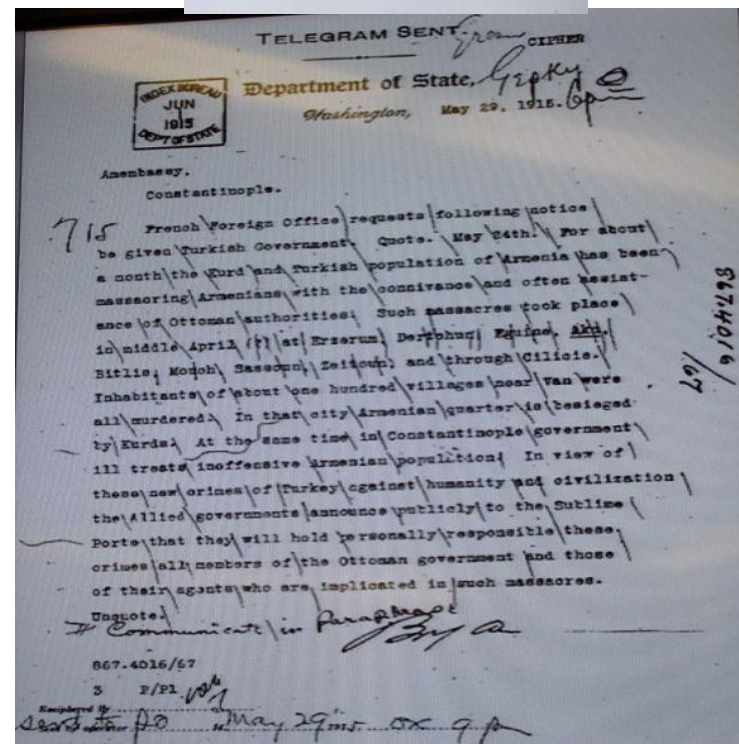
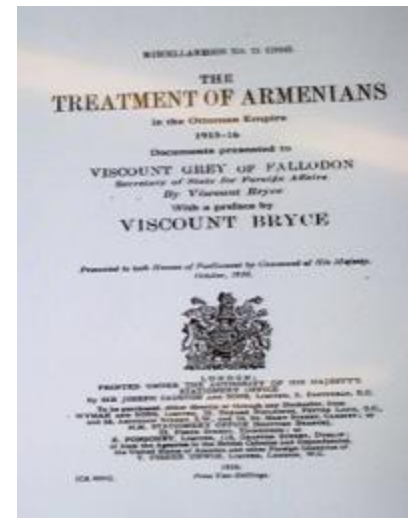
- Nations
 - Britain/ Birth of Human Rights
 - 1787: The Society for Effecting the Abolition of the Slave Trade is founded in Britain by Quakers
 - 1787: Britain founds Sierra Leone as a colony for freed slaves ("krios")
 - 1792: British prime minister William Pitt calls for the end of the slave trade
 - 1807: Britain outlaws the slave trade throughout the empire (but not slavery itself) 1815: The 8 victorious powers of the Congress of Vienna declare their opposition to slavery
 - 1834: British abolishes slavery throughout the empire

What the Victorian Age knew

- Nations
 - Britain/ Birth of Human Rights
 - 1876: A report by Eugene Schuyler (US consul in Istanbul) and articles by US journalist Januarius MacGahan reveal the Turkish massacre of Christians in Bulgaria
 - 1878: The Treaty of Berlin (Britain, Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Italy, Russia, Ottoman Empire) protects religious minorities
 - 1880: British opposition leader William Gladstone wins the elections because of Benjamin Disraeli's support of Turkey

What the Victorian Age knew

- Nations
 - Britain/ Birth of Human Rights
 - 1915: First use of the expression "crimes against humanity" (Russian ambassador telegram)
 - 1916: James Bryce's "Blue Book" reveals the Armenian genocide to the British public
 - 1919: The Treaty of Versailles calls for the trial of the Kaiser and of the Ottomans for "crimes against humanity"



What the Victorian Age knew

- Nations
 - Britain
 - Most industrialized country in the world



Rotherham's watch making factory (Coventry, 1910)

What the Victorian Age knew

- The decline of the British aristocracy
 - 1869: First transcontinental railroad in the USA connects the prairies with the Atlantic ports
 - 1870s: Cheap wheat from the USA invades the British market
 - 1880s: Land values in Britain collapse, and the power of the (land-owning) aristocracy is challenged by financiers and entrepreneurs
 - 1906: the Liberal party, representing financiers and entrepreneurs, comes into power
 - 1909: Lloyd George's reforms tax land to pay for sickness, invalidity and unemployment insurance
 - 1924: First Labour government

What the Victorian Age knew

- Sanitary Revolution in London
 - Joseph Bramah's mass-market toilet (1778) and Thomas Crapper's bathroom fixtures (1860s) increase the amount of sewage flushed into the Thames
 - Cholera epidemics in London (1831-32 and 1848-49)
 - "Broad Street" cholera outbreak (1854)
 - John Snow discovers that cholera is spread by contaminated water
 - "The Great Stink" (1858), a by-product of the industrial revolution and of the urban population boom
 - Joseph Bazalgette's 132 km underground network of sewers (1865)

What the Victorian Age knew

- Britain/ communication
 - 1837: Richard Bentley's Bentley Miscellany (that published Dickens' "Oliver Twist")
 - 1841: Ebenezer Landells' illustrated satirical magazine Punch
 - 1841: Thomas Cook founds a travel agency
 - 1851: The first keyboard is exhibited at London's Great Exhibition

What the Victorian Age knew

- Britain/ urbanism
 - 1840: Houses of Parliament
 - 1868: William-Henry Barlow's ten-story St Pancras Station (London)

What the Victorian Age knew

- Nations
 - Exception: Austrian empire
 - Multi-ethnic 50-million people empire (Germans, Hungarians, Czechs, Poles, Ukrainians, Italians, Slovaks, Romanians, Croatsians, Serbs, Slovenes)
 - Franz Joseph's reign from 1848 to 1916 provides stability

What the Victorian Age knew

- Vienna in 1913



What the Victorian Age knew

- Nations
 - Exception: Ottoman empire
 - Multi-ethnic 24- million people empire (Turks, Arabs, Hungarians, Armenians, Kurds, Lebanese, Greeks, Bulgarians, Romanians)
 - Exception: Russian empire
 - Multi-ethnic (Russians, Caucasian peoples, Central Asian peoples, Poles, Lithuanians, Latvians, Estonians, Finns, Ukrainians, Jews)
 - Russians are a majority

What the Victorian Age knew

- Nations
 - Decline of Ottoman empire
 - Progressive independence of Serbia, Greece, Egypt
 - Wahbabism in Saudi Arabia
 - National Arab movements
 - European colonialism

What the Victorian Age knew

- Ottoman Empire
 - Westernization
 - 1838: Trade treaty with Britain
 - 1841: The Straits Convention with Russia, Britain, France, Austria, Prussia, Ottomans
 - 1839: "Tanzimat" movement of Westernization reforms
 - 1848: Refugees from Poland and Hungary settle in Istanbul, turning Christians into a majority
 - 1853: Crimean war (the first major war in which Christian countries side with a Muslim country)
 - 1856: Treaty of Paris: Ottoman protectorate over Romania and Serbia

What the Victorian Age knew

- Ottoman Empire
 - Crimean War
 - Russian conquest of Crimean Khanate and of southern Ukraine removed the buffer zone between the Russian Empire and the Ottoman Empire
 - 1804: Serbian Revolution
 - 1821-30: Greek War of Independence
 - 1828: Anglo-Franco-Russian fleet destroys the Ottoman's navy at the Battle of Navarino to protect the Greeks
 - 1828-29: Russo-Turkish War
 - 1830-34: French invasion of Algeria
 - 1831-33: Egypt invades Syria and Turkey (Russia saves the Ottomans)

What the Victorian Age knew

- Ottoman Empire
 - Crimean War
 - 1838: Trade treaty between Britain and the Ottoman Empire (Britain becomes an ally)
 - 1839-40: Britain and Austria save the Ottomans from another Egyptian invasion
 - Russia's southern expansion opposed by Britain and France
 - Russia claims to be the protector of Orthodox Christians in the Ottoman Empire
 - The war accelerates the decline of the Ottoman Empire
 - The war causes the rapid modernization of Russia

What the Victorian Age knew

- Ottoman Empire
 - Crimean War
 - The first major war in which Christian countries side with a Muslim country
 - The first major war to use railways, telegraph and photography





What the Victorian Age knew

- Ottoman Empire
 - Crimean War
 - Effects of the war

What the Victorian Age knew

- Ottoman Empire
 - Loss of the Balkans
 - 1876-78: Russia defeats the Ottomans - Montenegro, Serbia, and Romania independent
 - 1889: Committee of Union and Progress (the "Young Turks", mostly from European Turkey)
 - 1908: Bulgaria independent and Austria annexes Bosnia
 - 1912-13: a Balkan League of Montenegro, Serbia, Bulgaria and Greece drives the Ottomans almost entirely out of Europe
 - 1913: Coup of the Young Turks
 - 1914: The Ottoman Empire sides with Germany and Austria in World War I

What the Victorian Age knew

- Ottoman Empire



What the Victorian Age knew



What the Victorian Age knew

- Ottoman massacres of Christians and Jews
 - 1821: Greeks massacre Turks and Jews in the Peloponnese and Turks massacre Greeks in Istanbul, Macedonia, Cyprus, Crete and other islands
 - 1822: Massacre of tens of thousands of Greeks on the island of Chios by Ottoman troops
 - 1828: Massacre of Jews in Baghdad
 - 1869: 18 Jews are killed in Tunis

What the Victorian Age knew

- Ottoman massacres of Christians and Jews
 - 1876: Massacre of 4,000 Christians in Bulgaria by Ottoman irregular troops
 - 1894–6: Massacre of 250,000 Armenian Christians and 25,000 Assyrian Christians in eastern Turkey by regular and irregular Ottoman troops
 - 1909: Massacre of 20,000 Armenian Christians in Adana province by Muslim mobs
 - 1915: Massacre of 1.2 million Armenian Christians throughout Turkey and Syria by regular and irregular Ottoman troops

What the Victorian Age knew

- Ottoman Empire
 - 1885: Jews from central and eastern Europe emigrate to Ottoman Palestine
 - 1897: First Zionist Congress

What the Industrial Age knew

- Russian Empire
 - Alexander II (1855-81)
 - 1853-56: The Western powers (England and France) ally with arch-enemy the Ottomans and defeat Russia
 - Serfdom makes the Russian economy less competitive (low-grade labor)
 - Serfdom despised by Decembrists, Slavophiles and Westernizers
 - Abolition of serfdom (1861) frees 20 million serfs (compared with 4 million blacks in the USA)
 - Serfs are organized in communes that tend to perpetuate backwardness

What the Industrial Age knew

- Russian Empire
 - Alexander II (1855-81)
 - Expansion of the empire to Central Asia (Uzbekistan) and the Caucasus (Chechnya)
 - Annexation of Poland
 - Pan-slavism: support of Balkan liberation movements against the Ottomans
 - Russia indirectly helps Germany unite and become the dominant power of central Europe

What the Industrial Age knew

- Russian Empire
 - Alexander II (1855-81)
 - Democratization of local government
 - Birth of radicalism: nihilists (1860s) instead of Decembrists and Slavophiles (who were all aristocrats)
 - Emancipation of women
 - Rise of the intelligentsia (mostly aristocratic)
 - Pogroms cause mass migration of eastern European Jews to the USA and Palestine

What the Industrial Age knew

- Russian Empire
 - Alexander II (1855-81)
 - Alexander II's reforms create Russian capitalism
 - Russian capitalism creates two new social classes: bourgeoisie and proletariat
 - Class struggles causes strikes, student riots, terrorism and the rise of Marxist parties

What the Industrial Age knew

- Russian Empire
 - Alexander II (1855-81)
 - Alexander II's reforms cause the decline of the gentry
 - The decline of the gentry benefits the businessmen (sometimes foreigners)
 - The rise of the businessmen causes the industrial boom of the 1890s
 - The industrial boom is heavily dependent on foreign capital

What the Industrial Age knew

- Russian Empire
 - Alexander II (1855-81)
 - Alexander II's reforms free the serfs but confine peasants in communes that lack know-how and capital
 - Redistribution of land causes higher land prices
 - Primitive technology and heavy taxation cause debt
 - Boom of grain exports mainly benefits the state
 - Peasants do not benefit from the economic boom of the 1890s

What the Victorian Age knew

- Russia's losses to the big powers
 - Russia loses in Crimea against Britain, France and Ottomans (1856), against Japan (1906) and in World War I against Germany (1917)
 - Czarist expansion leaves Russia exposed on all fronts: Germany to the West, Japan to the East, and British Empire to the South, besides traditional adversaries like Sweden, Poland and Turkey, and besides “sleeping giant” China

What the Victorian Age knew

- Russia's expansion in Asia
 - 1854: Russia annexes Khazakstan
 - 1868: Russia invades Tajikistan and Uzbekistan
 - 1862-1864: ethnic cleansing of Circassians
 - 1881: Iran loses Turkmenistan to Russia
 - 1904: The Trans-Siberian Railroad is completed

What the Victorian Age knew

- Nations
 - Russia
 - Dozens of ethnic/linguistic groups (Russians, Caucasian peoples, Central Asian peoples, Poles, Lithuanians, Latvians, Estonians, Finns, Ukrainians, Jews)
 - Mostly Slavic (Russia, Poland, Ukraine, Belarus)
 - Mainly Orthodox Christian but also Catholic (Poland) and Islamic (Central Asia)
 - 1897: 124 million people

What the Victorian Age knew

- Nations
 - Russia
 - Bound by Carpathians, Caucasus, Pamir, Altai
 - Bound by Baltic Sea, Arctic Ocean, Black Sea, Caspian Sea, Pacific Ocean
 - Great rivers: Volga, Dnieper, Don, Ob, Enisei, Lena
 - Tundra (frozen wasteland), taiga (forests) and steppes (great plains), deserts

What the Victorian Age knew

- Nations
 - Russia



What the Victorian Age knew

- Nations
 - Russia
 - Very centralized
 - Absolutist rule of the tsar
 - Power of the tsar justified by the Orthodox Church
 - Peasants respect the tsar and the church but not the Huge bureaucracy
 - Education is controlled by the church
 - Huge wealth gap between the landowning aristocracy (Western manners) and the peasants (Russian traditions)

What the Victorian Age knew

- Nations
 - Russia
 - Vastly agricultural and illiterate
 - Ukraine the breadbasket of Russia
 - Little impact of the industrial revolution
 - Mineral resources are far from urban centers
 - Only 18% of the population lives in cities (1897)
 - Agriculture is mostly grain
 - Literacy: 21% (1897)
 - 1891: famine (500,000 dead)
 - 1892: cholera (267,890 dead)

What the Victorian Age knew

- Nations
 - Russia
 - Hostility of the peasant masses and of the intellectuals against industrialists and merchants
 - Virtually no “middle class”
 - Little private capital and no tradition of private investment
 - Industrialization driven by the tsars, not by the middle class, and funded by foreign loans
 - Textile industry in Moscow, Vladimir, St Petersburg

What the Victorian Age knew

- Nations
 - Russia
 - 1880s: The state funds industrialization (state capitalism)
 - 1890s: Rapid industrial growth, especially in Poland, Ukraine and St Petersburg
 - 1891-1904: The state funds the Trans-Siberian Railroad, which creates demand for steel (St Petersburg), which creates demand for coke (Donets region, Ukraine) and for iron (Krivoi Rog, Ukraine)
 - Industrialization creates an urban class of workers, mainly in St Petersburg

What the Victorian Age knew

- Nations
 - Russia
 - 1885-1913: Steel output rises from 0.183m tons to 4.9m tons, railway grows from 3,800 kms to 80,000 kms

What the Victorian Age knew

- Nations
 - Russia
 - Intelligentsia: mostly aristocrats but also bureaucrats
 - Westernizers vs Slavophiles (who idealize the Russian commune)
 - 1860s: Alexander II's reforms lead to a boom of book publishing and magazines
 - First revolutionaries: Nikolai Chernyshevski ("What is to be done", 1863), Dmitry Karakozov (failed attempt to assassinate the tsar, 1866)
 - Failed Polish rebellion (1863)

What the Victorian Age knew

- Nations
 - Russia
 - 1872: Marx's "Capital" translated into Russian
 - 1883: first Marxist organization in Russia
 - Marxism preaches a classless, egalitarian society
 - 1903: The Social Democratic Labour Party splits into Bolsheviks (led by Vladimir Ulyanov "Lenin") and Mensheviks (led by Julius Martov)
 - Ideological split between Mensheviks (Marxism that requires first a bourgeois-democratic revolution) and Bolsheviks (Marxism that skips the bourgeois-democratic society and aims for the dictatorship of the proletariat)

What the Victorian Age knew

- Nations
 - Russia
 - 1881: Treaty with Iran that cedes Central Asia to Russia
 - 1898: Expansion in northern China
 - 1903: The Trans-Siberian railway from Moscow to Vladivostok
 - 1904-5: War against Japan
 - 1907: Treaty with Britain dividing Iran, Tibet, Central Asia and Afghanistan into respective spheres of influence

What the Victorian Age knew

- Nations
 - Russia
 - 1901-3: Low grain prices cause peasant uprisings
 - 1904-5: Costly lost war against Japan
 - 1904-9: Economic depression
 - 1905: Massacre of protesters in St Petersburg, a general strike, Trotsky's soviet
 - 1906-7: Escalation of terrorist attacks and state repression (thousands of people die)
 - 1910: Tolstoy's funeral becomes a mass protest
 - 1911: Prime minister Stolypin is assassinated

What the Victorian Age knew

- Nations
 - Russia
 - 1914: World War I - Pro-Serbian pan-Slavic sentiment
 - Millions of peasants are drafted into the army
 - Millions of peasants are moved into the cities to work into the factories
 - 1915: Germany invades Poland and Lithuania and kills one million Russian soldiers
 - Mutinies by soldiers
 - Intellectuals, aristocrats and military officers dislike the government's incompetence
 - 1916: Grigori Rasputin is murdered by a prince

What the Victorian Age knew

- Nations
 - Russia 1917:
 - February: Protests by women, workers and soldiers caused by food shortages
 - March: The tsar abdicates
 - Two centers of power: the soviets of the workers and soldiers; the Duma (middle-class politicians and intellectuals, Bolsheviks + Mensheviks + Socialist Revolutionaries)
 - March-September: widespread land expropriation by peasants
 - June: Non-Russian peoples revolt for autonomy (Ukraine, June 1917)

What the Victorian Age knew

- Nations
 - Russia 1917
 - October: Bolsheviks overthrow the government and install Lenin as new leader, Trotsky as foreign minister and Stalin in charge of nationalities



Lenin: son of a civil servant
Stalin: son of a shoemaker
Trotsky: son of a farmer

What the Victorian Age knew

- Nations
 - Russia:
 - Rapid industrialization and the war helped radicalize illiterate masses that had always respected the authority of the tsar and of the church
 - The literate westernizing aristocracy marginalized by the intelligentsia and by the soviets
 - Lenin unifies the two centers of the power: the soviets and the intelligentsia

What the Victorian Age knew

- Nations
 - Russia:
 - Causes of the tsarist collapse
 - Poverty of the lower classes
 - Feudal system that keeps agricultural land in the hands of the aristocracy
 - Failed foreign policy after centuries of expansion
 - Ethnic instability in the conquered lands

What the Victorian Age knew

- Nations
 - Russia
 - November 1917: The Communists lose the first democratic elections
 - Lenin's ideology: dictatorship (Jan 1918) and terror (Sep 1918) are necessary to guide backwards Russia towards socialism
 - Lenin's bluff: the communists are a minority that pretends to be the vanguard of the working class, which is itself a minority in an overwhelmingly peasant country

What the Victorian Age knew

- Nations
 - Communist Russia
 - A class-less society (all social, political, economic privileges are abrogated)
 - Grass-roots democracy
 - Self-management of workers and peasants
 - Equality for women
 - Equality for all ethnic and religious groups
 - Right to independence for all Soviet republics
 - Separation of state and church
 - The state takes over education
 - Expropriation of private property
 - Nationalization of large firms

What the Victorian Age knew

- Nations
 - Communist Russia
 - The first “socialist” government ever: nobody knows how to create a socialist economy
 - The Soviet economy in theory is run according to Marx but in practice it is run by trial and error
 - A backwards society had facilitated the coup but the backwards society made it harder to invent socialism

What the Victorian Age knew

- Nations
 - Communist Russia
 - Lenin tries to apply Fred Winslow Taylor's scientific management to the nationalized industries
 - Lenin tries to replicate Ford's mass production methods
 - Goal is to train the worker of the future
 - Lenin's NEP (1922) inspired by Germany's wartime economy
 - Bukharin's state capitalism and "socialism in one country" (1923-26)

What the Victorian Age knew

- Nations
 - Communist Russia
 - The Reds win because
 - Better disciplined
 - Better propaganda
 - Terror was on both sides (Red terror and White terror)
 - The Whites never united the various anti-Bolshevik forces (tsarists, democrats, moderate socialists, nationalists)
 - Mensheviks hold Jews responsible for communism (100,000 Jews killed in 1919)

What the Victorian Age knew

- Nations
 - Communist Russia
 - 1917: Estonia and Finland declare independence
 - 1918: The Transcaucasian Federation (Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan) declares independence
 - 1918: Peace treaty with Germany leaves Ukraine, Poland and Lithuania independent
 - The Baltic states supported by Germany
 - 1918-20: Germany, Britain, USA, Japan, Turkey, Romania occupy parts of Russia
 - 180,000 “allied” troops on Soviet territory (British, French, USA, Japanese, ...)

What the Victorian Age knew

- Nations
 - Communist Russia
 - The first anti-imperialist anti-colonial European country at a time when Europe controlled most of Africa and half of Asia
 - The Bolsheviks support the independence of Poland, Finland, Ukraine, etc
 - The Soviet Union support the Chinese revolution against European and Japanese occupation
 - The Comintern (or "Third International") to spread the revolution all over the world (1919)

What the Victorian Age knew

- Nations
 - Communist Russia
 - Rapid transition to dictatorship
 - May 1918: Other parties banned from government
 - July 1918 constitution: Only workers, peasants and soldiers can vote for the soviets: propertied classes, tsarists, nationalists, priests banned from politics
 - March 1922: Suppression of dissent even within the Community Party itself
 - Centralized government (instead of the grass-roots democracy of the soviets)
 - Bureaucratic state (instead of self-management by workers and peasants)

What the Victorian Age knew

- A European world
 - National societies (in Europe)
 - Settler societies (Canada, USA, Australia, South Africa): Europeans displace the natives
 - Mixed-race societies (Latin America)
 - Subject societies (India, Africa): few Europeans rule over huge masses of natives
 - Small countries (Britain, France) control continents
 - Fewer and shorter Intra-European wars but many wars of conquest elsewhere
 - Europeans control 35% of the planet in 1800, 67% in 1878, 84% in 1914

What the Victorian Age knew

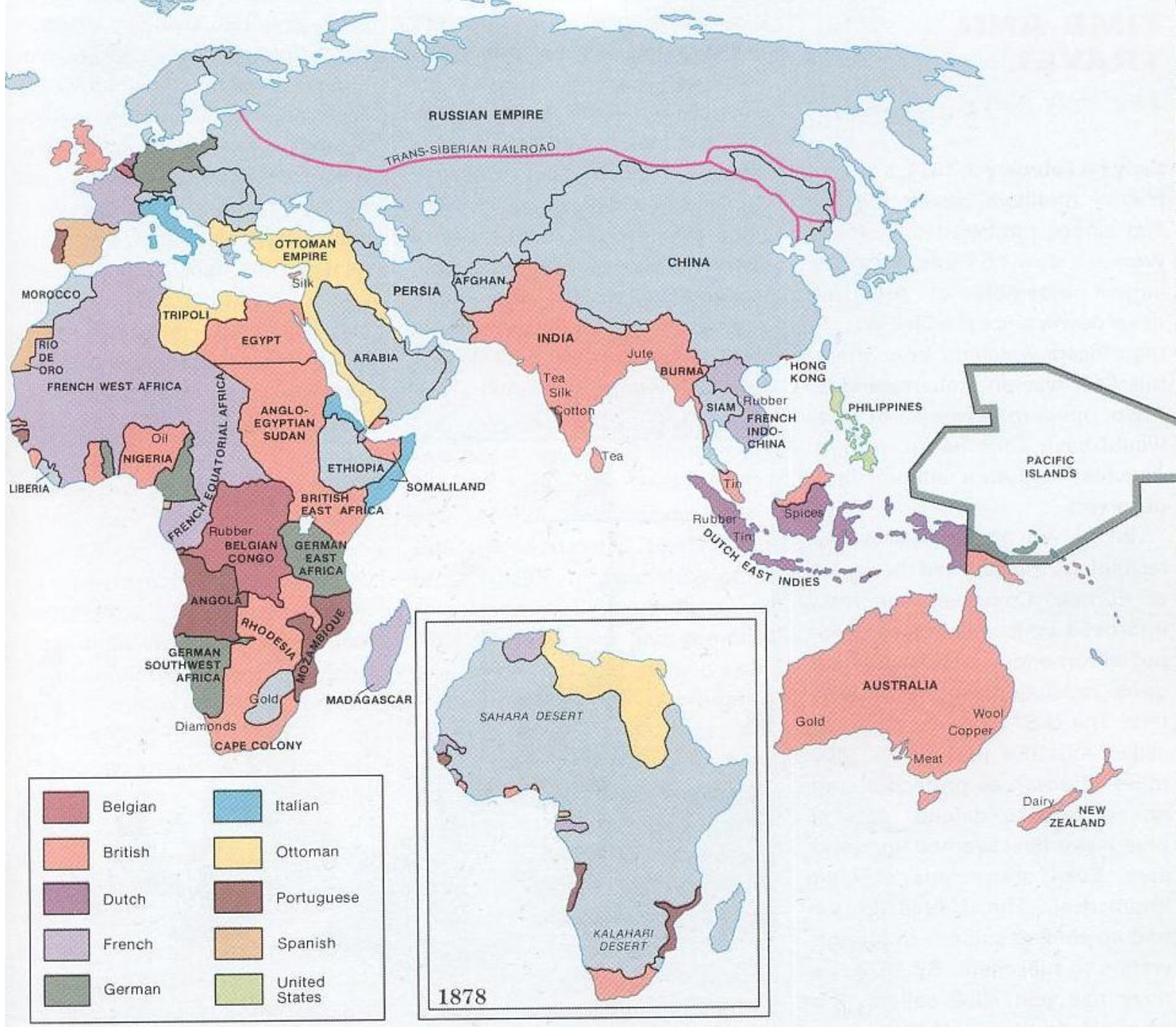
- A European world
 - European immigrants and their descendants occupy a large share of the planet, despite the fact that Europe is pretty small
 - Between 1820 and 1930 more than 50 million Europeans emigrated to the Americas and to Oceania, certainly helped by the introduction of steamships

What the Victorian Age knew

- European colonies
 - Initially: reservoirs of resources to be plundered
 - After the industrial revolution: reservoirs of cheap labor and of consumers
 - Western nations can profit from the development of the colonies
 - An increase in the world's standard of living can result in an increase of international trade that can benefit the main trading nations
 - The USA launches the greatest “foreign aids” program in history
 - End of political colonialism and beginning of economic imperialism

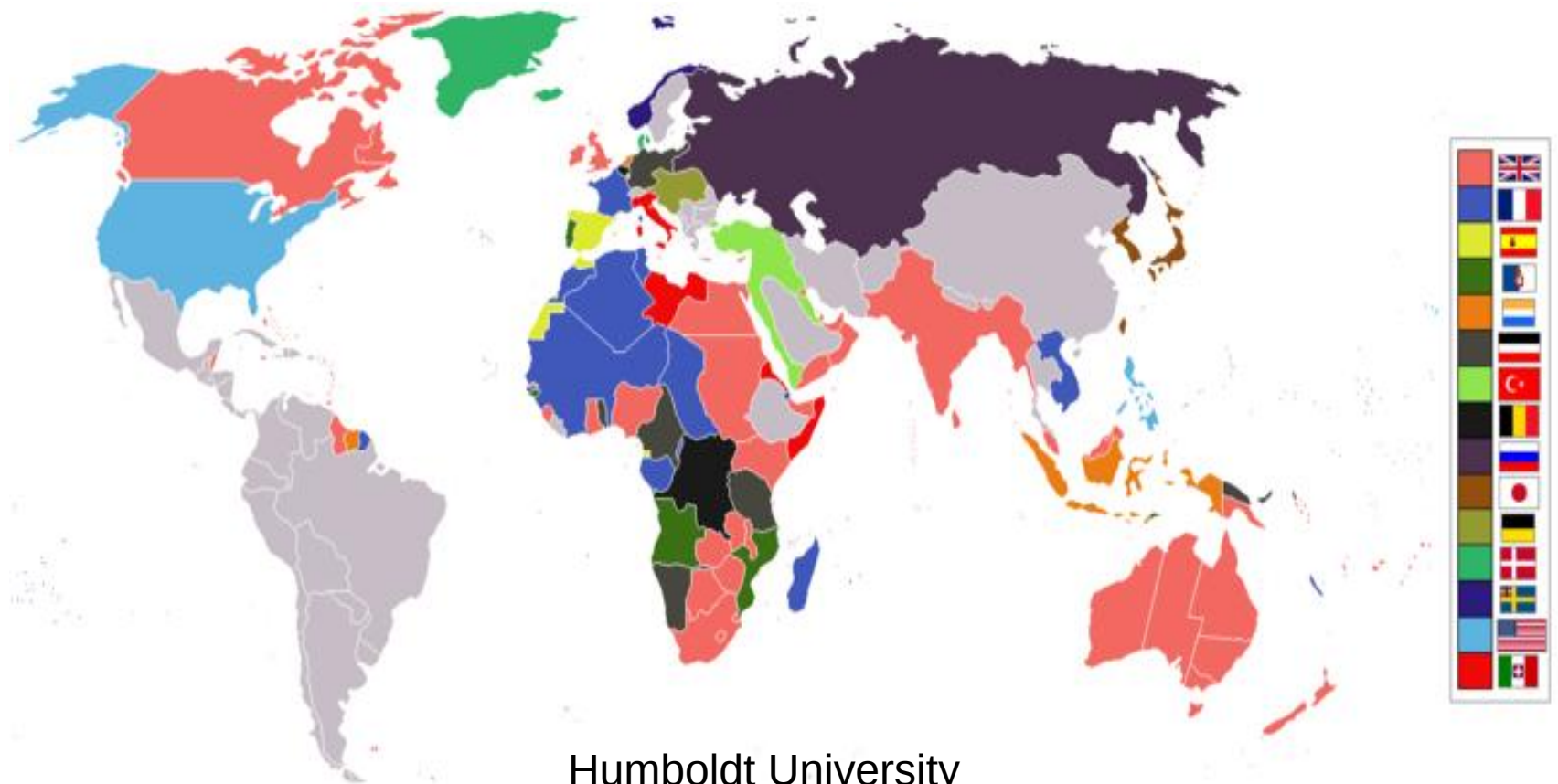
What the Victorian Age knew

- European colonies
 - Effect on India: massive de-industrialization
 - Effect on China: collapse of central power and trade deficit



What the Victorian Age knew

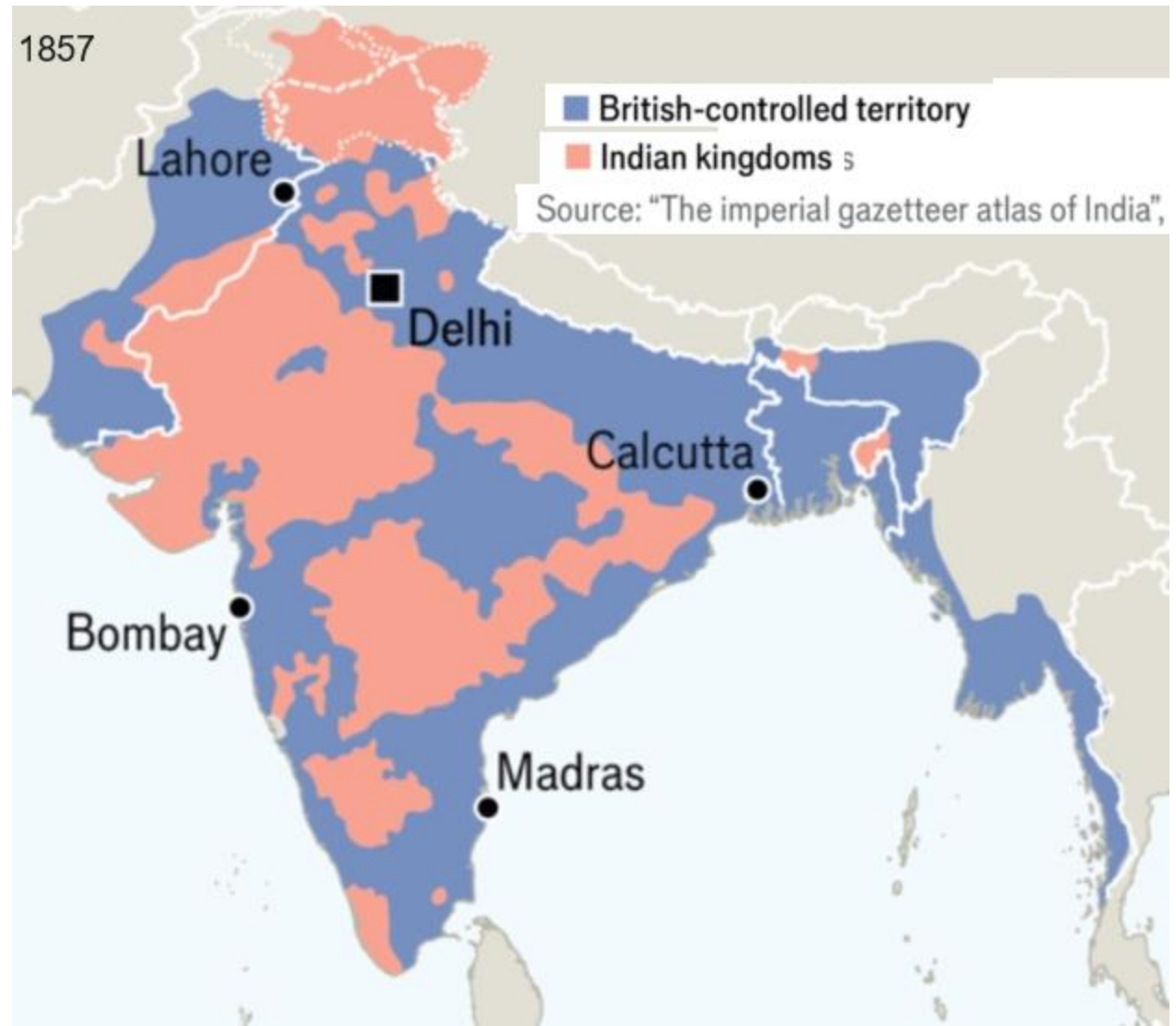
- European colonies before World War I



Humboldt University

What the Victorian Age knew

- India



What the Victorian Age knew

- India
 - “If we lose it we shall drop straight away to a third rate power” (Lord Curzon, 1901)
 - India essential to Britain’s status as an economic and military superpower
 - Suez Canal vital to British trade with India (2,250 out of 2,727 that cross the canal in 1881 are British): Britain annexes Egypt (1882)
The Cape vital to British naval supremacy in the Indian Ocean: Boer war (1899)
 - Thin red line: less than 100,000 British control 250 million Indians
 - 1857: The Indian army consists of 45,000 white and 232,000 Indian soldiers

What the Victorian Age knew

- India
 - India exports opium, cotton, indigo, sugar, wheat
 - India imports textiles from Britain (they are cheaper)
 - India's industries are labor intensive
 - Little industrialization

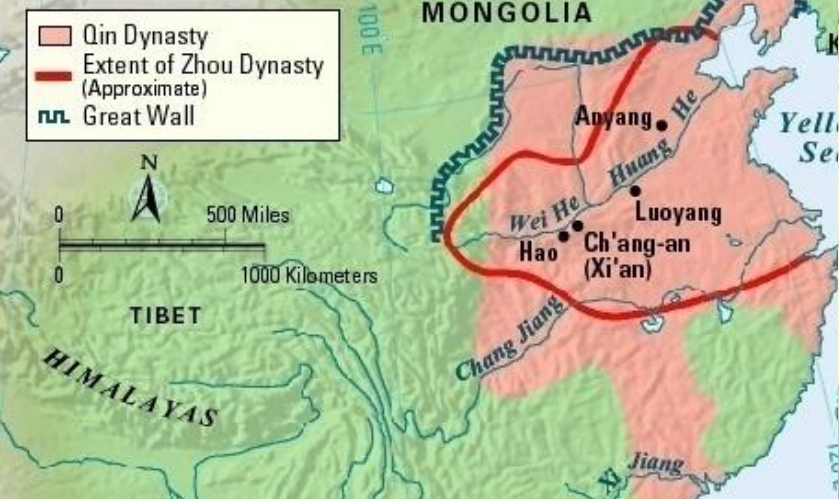
What the Victorian Age knew

- India
 - India is a laboratory for British theories of politics (liberalism), religion (evangelism) and science (social Darwinism)
 - Program of modernization: railways, telegraph, roads, colleges, hospitals
 - Growing elite of educated Indians (engineers, doctors) who speak English
 - Dissolution of the East India Company (1858)
 - Indians also sent to other parts of the empire as cheap labor (Kenya, 1903)

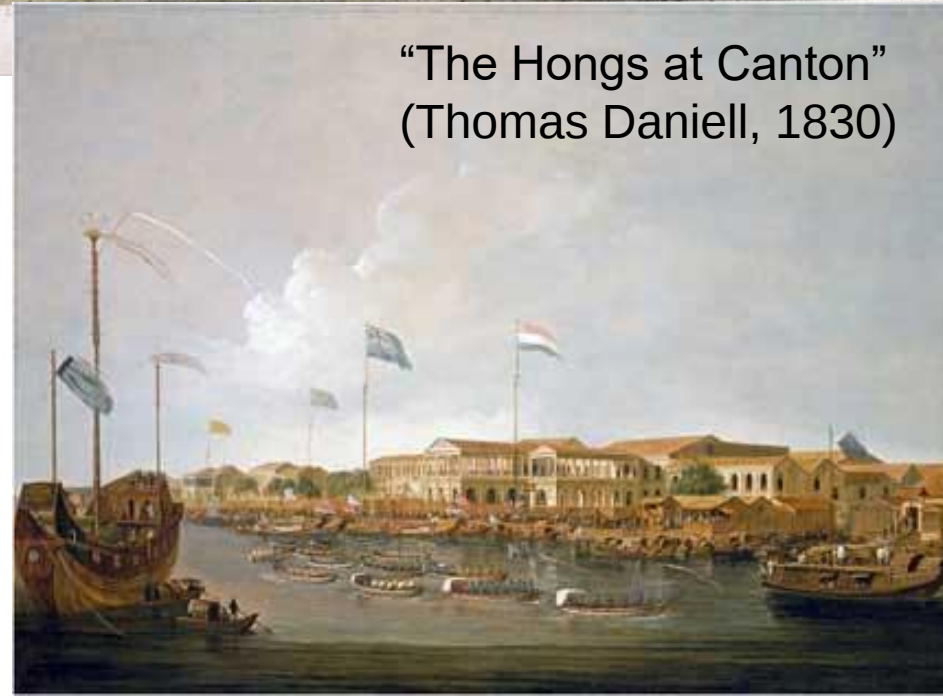
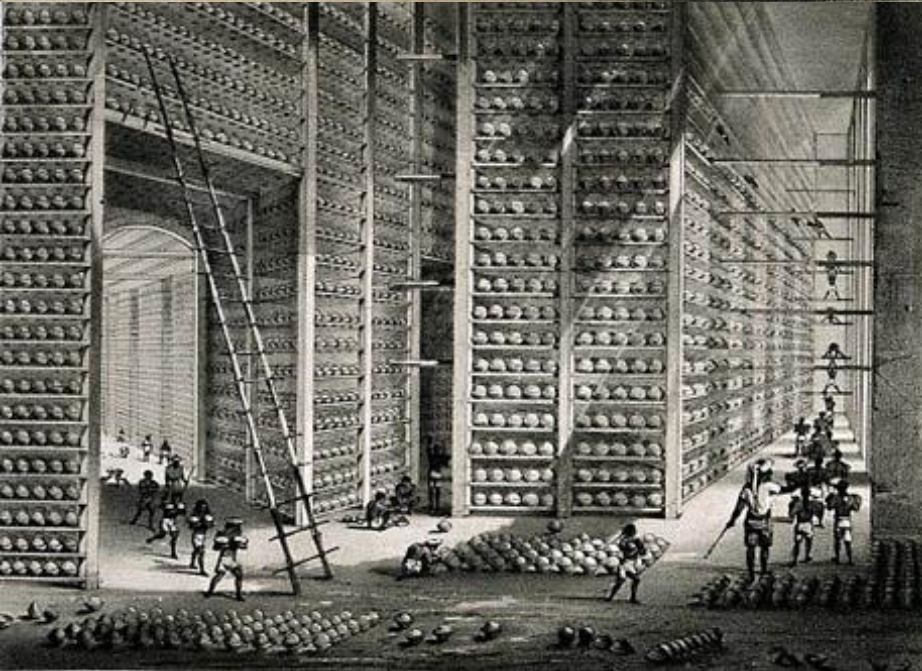
What the Victorian Age knew

- India:
 - Wealth created by the opium trade
 - In 1840 India produces 20 times more opium than it did in 1783
 - East India's opium is controlled by the East Indian Company (Britain), West India's opium is mainly controlled by the local kingdoms

The Qin Dynasty, 221-202 B.C.



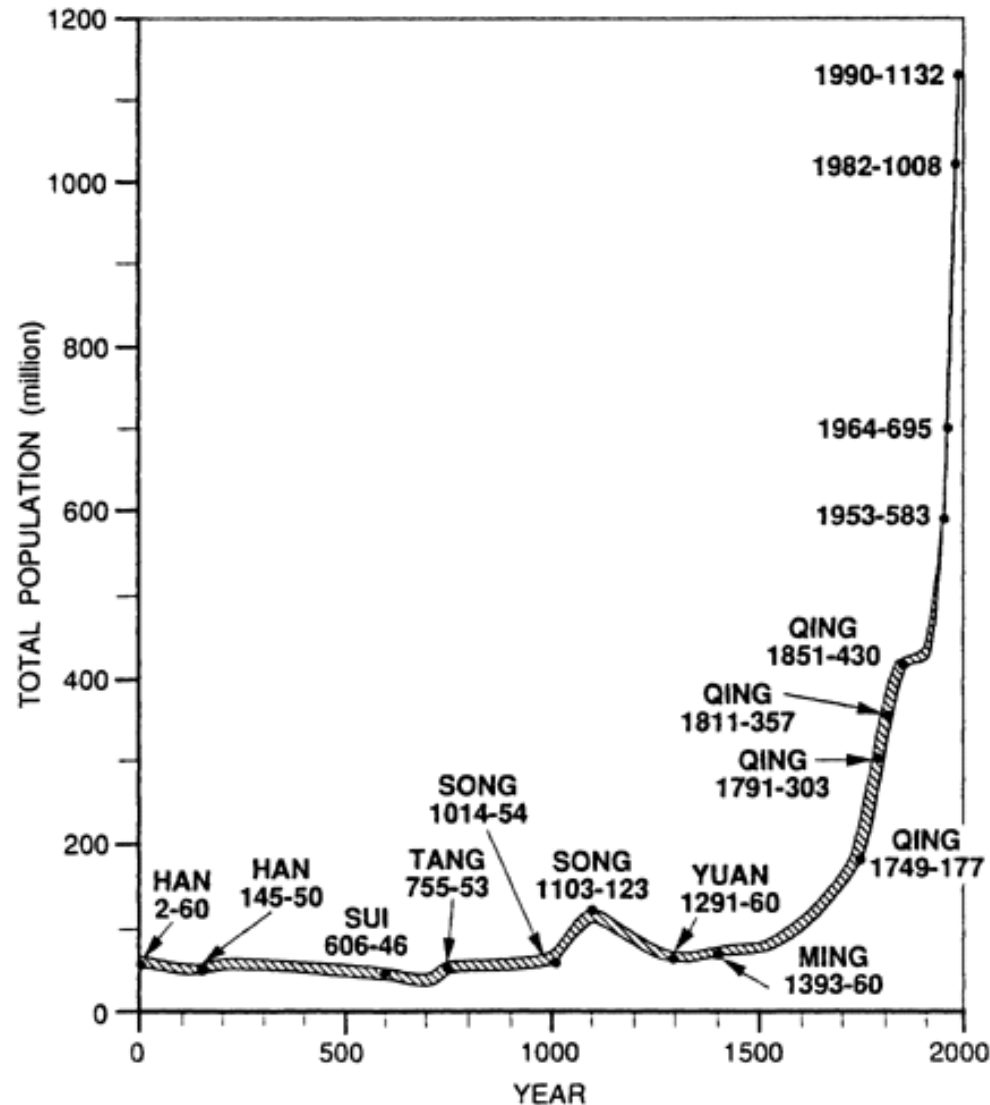
The Chinese empire through the centuries



W.S.Sherwill: “Patna opium factory” (1850)

What the Victorian Age knew

- China



What the Victorian Age knew

- China
 - 1759-1839: all non-Russian foreigners trading with China confined to a “factory” at Canton (Guangzhou), and only a small guild of licensed Chinese merchants can deal with them
 - 1820: Soaring tea imports are increasingly balanced with opium from British India (controlled by the East India Company)
 - 1834: British parliament ends the monopoly of the East India Company in Canton
 - 1839: At the peak of the opium epidemics, China appoints Lin Zexu to confiscate opium
 - Shift in British attitudes toward China: admiration in 1759, hostility by 1839

What the Victorian Age knew

- China Qing: a new trading empire
 - 1839: The "Opium War" with Britain
 - 1842: The British seize Shanghai
 - 1842: Hong Kong to Britain
 - 1844: The Treaty of Wangxia opens five ports to the USA
 - 1860: The treaty of Tientsin that opens more ports to Europeans, and turns Shanghai into a center of international commerce
 - 1865: British investors form the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank
 - 1869: The Suez canal halves the distance to Europe

What the Victorian Age knew

- China
 - White Lotus Rebellion (1796–1805)
 - Opium War (1839–1842)
 - Taiping Rebellion (1851–1864) – 20 million dead
 - Nian Rebellion (1853–1868)
 - Guizhou Miao Rebellion (1854–1873)
 - Panthay Rebellion (1855–1873)
 - Dungan (Muslim) Rebellion (1862–1877) – 8 million dead
 - Total: 50 million dead

What the Victorian Age knew

- China
 - 1860: Opium war grants Britain political control of China
 - 1895: Britain controls 2/3rd of China's foreign trade
 - 1895: Japan defeats China and ends Britain's control of China
 - Britain fearful of Russia expansionism (the Transiberian railway is a potential alternative to British ships for European trade with China)
 - Britain allies with Japan against Russia (1902) and Japan defeats Russia

What the Victorian Age knew

- China
 - Endless civil wars

China's Civil Wars (1845-1895)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Provinces</u> <u>Affected</u>	<u>Uprising</u>	<u>Goal</u>
1845	1	Muslim rebellion	Gansu Muslim Secession
1846	1	Muslim rebellion	Yunnan Muslim Secession
1847	1	Muslim rebellion	Xinjiang Muslim Secession
1847	1	Yao rebellion	Hunan Yao Secession
1851-65	18	TAIPING REBELLION	OVERTHROW DYNASTY
1851-68	9	NIAN REBELLION	OVERTHROW DYNASTY
1853-65	4	Heaven-Earth Society	Overthrow Dynasty
1953-5	2	Small Knife Society	Overthrow Dynasty
1855-72	1	Miao rebellion	Guizhou Miao Secession
1855-73	1	Panthay rebellion	Yunnan Muslim Secession
1862-4	1	Heaven-Earth Society	Taiwan Secession
1862-73	2	DONGGAN REBELLION	GANSU/SHAANXI SECESSION
1862-78	1	XINJIANG REBELLION	XINJIANG MUSLIM SECESSION
1887	1	Li rebellion	Guangxi Li Secession
1888-9	1	Aboriginal rebellion	Taiwan aboriginal Secession
1891	2	Jindan Sect rebellion	Han massacre Mongols
1895	1	Muslim rebellion	Gansu Muslim Secession

What the Victorian Age knew

- China
 - Territories ceded to Russia

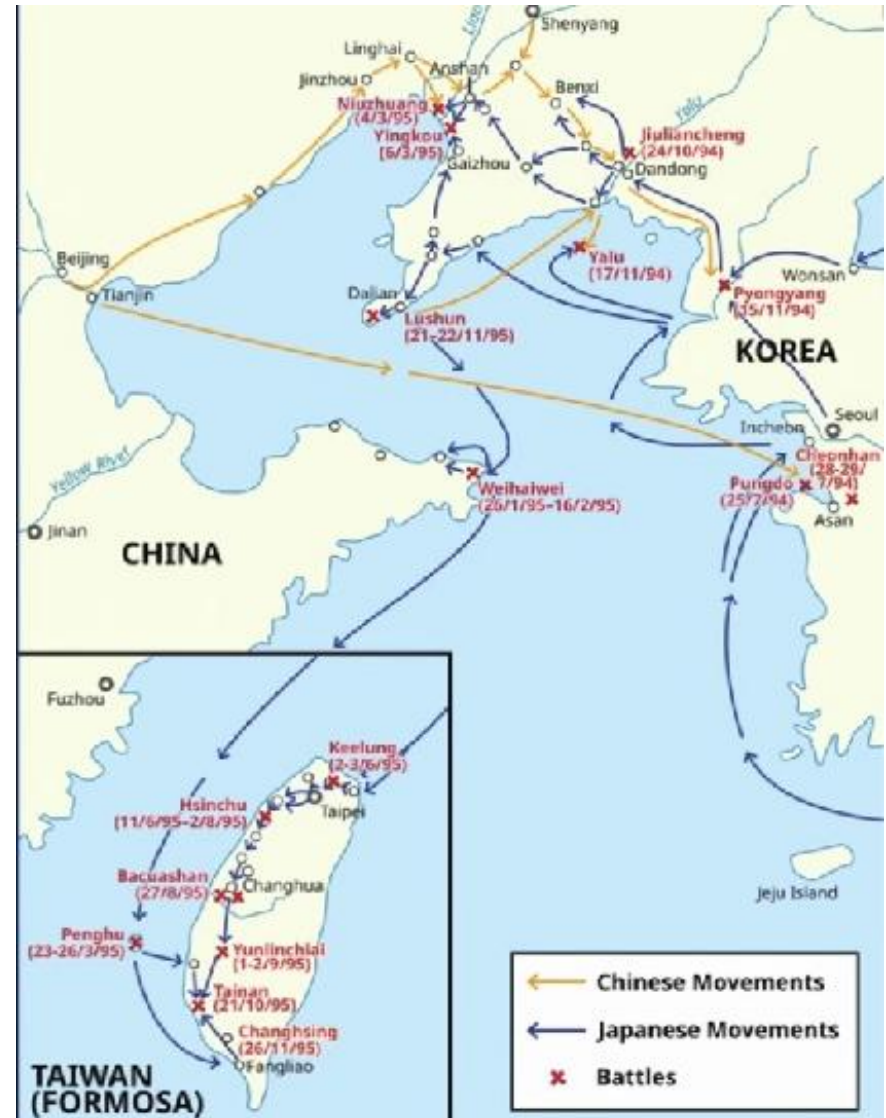


What the Victorian Age knew

- China
 - Territories lost to Japan

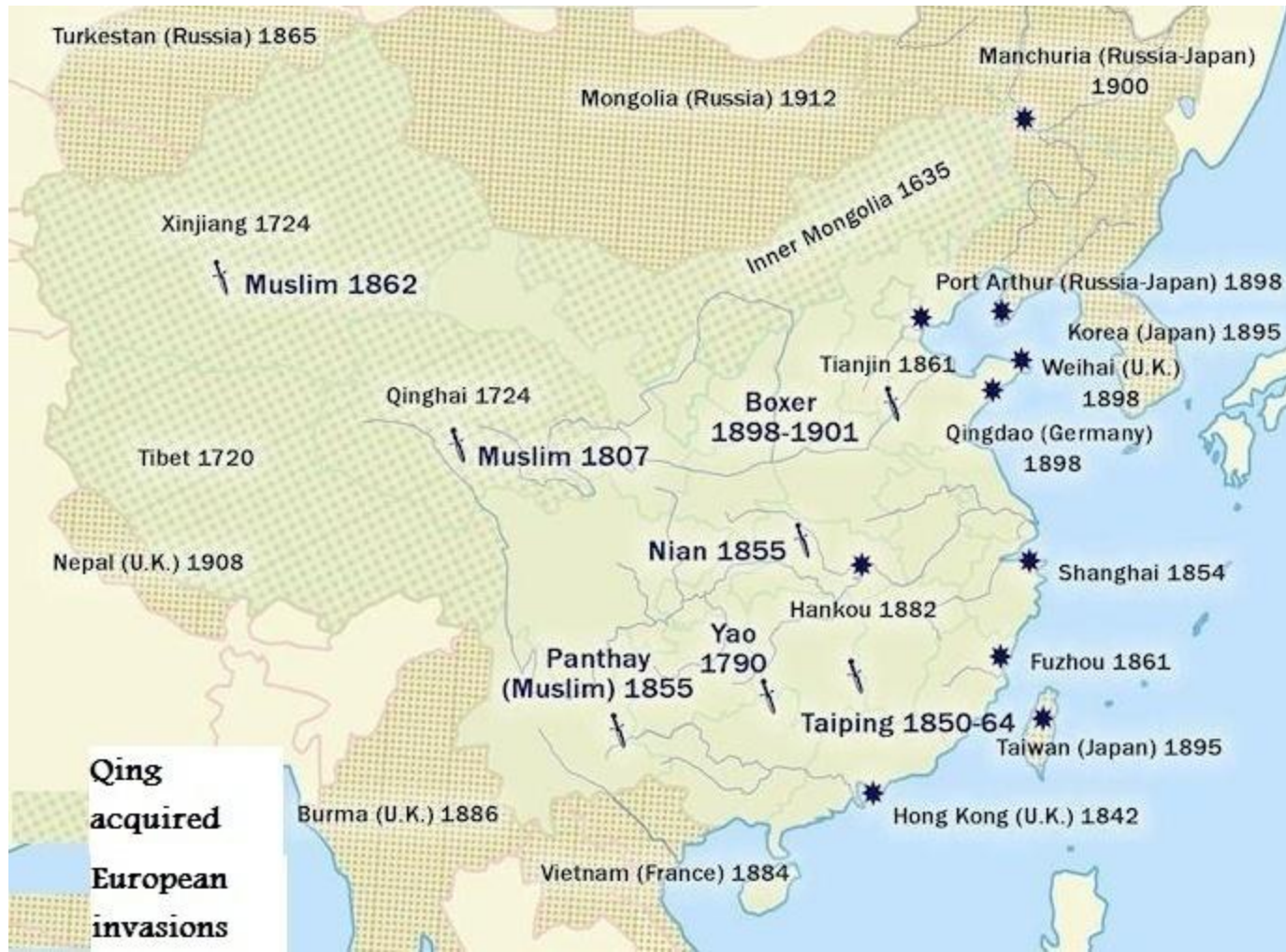
Triple Intervention (1895)

Russia, Germany, and France
pressure Japan to renounce
the Liaodong Peninsula.



What the Victorian Age knew

- China: decline and fall of Qing empire



What the Victorian Age knew

- China: decline and fall of Qing empire



What the Victorian Age knew

- China: decline and fall of Qing empire

Territories lost by China after the fall of the Qing dynasty



What the Victorian Age knew

- China: decline and fall of Qing empire



What the Victorian Age knew

- Latin America
 - Boom of exports (coffee from Brazil, Guatemala and Costa Rica, bananas from Honduras, sugar from Cuba, minerals from Peru, Chile and Bolivia, meat from Argentina, etc)
 - Little or no industrialization (except for Argentina)
 - Massive foreign investment (mainly from Britain)
 - European immigration into Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay and Cuba
 - Increase in nationalism and decrease in racial identification (you are not an indio, a mestizo or a black but just a Mexican or a Brazilian)
 - High literacy in Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Costa Rica

What the Victorian Age knew

- Latin America
 - Cuba
 - Cuba benefits from Haiti's revolution
 - The economic blockade of Haiti redirects plantations and trade to Spanish Cuba
 - Cuba becomes the world's largest producer of sugar and a major exporter of tobacco and coffee
 - 500,000 Spanish immigrants settle in Cuba between 1865 and 1895
 - 1886: Spain abolishes chattel Cuban slavery and increases taxes on Cubans

What the Victorian Age knew

- Latin America
 - Cuba
 - 1895: Jose Marti proclaims the independence of Cuba from Spain but is killed by Spanish troops
 - 1896: Spanish general Valeriano Weyler's atrocities cause 100-200,000 deaths in Cuba
 - New York newspapers (Joseph Pulitzer and William Randolph Hearst) report the atrocities and stir up the public against Spain
 - Feb 1898: A US ship explodes killing 266 sailors
 - Dec 1898: Theodore Roosevelt
 - Puerto Rico, Guam and the Philippines to the United States
 - 1902: Cuba independent under puppet government¹⁴⁵

What the Victorian Age knew

- Latin America
 - Argentina's miracle
 - Exporting more grains than meat
 - Conservative laissez-fair governments (1892-1912)
 - Unremarkable presidents
 - Widespread political corruption
 - Massive Italian and Spanish immigration
 - “Pure” European blood because no black slaves, very few indios, diluted mestizos
 - Nationalism
 - Financed with British capital

What the Victorian Age knew

- Latin America
 - Argentina's miracle
 - High literacy
 - Urban population exceeds rural population
 - University Reform Movement of 1918 spreads to all Latin America
 - Universal male suffrage in 1912
 - GDP growth exceeds USA's between 1870-1914
 - Radicals in power in 1916

What the Victorian Age knew

- Latin America
 - Brazil
 - Federalism and republic
 - Economic boom and population boom in the state of Sao Paulo
 - Population boom due to high birth-rate rather than immigration
 - Still a rural country (except for Sao Paulo and Rio) controlled by great estates (fazendas)
 - The great landowners of Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais control the government
 - Immigration mostly from Italy and Portugal and mostly to Sao Paulo

What the Victorian Age knew

- Latin America
 - Brazil
 - Exports dominated by coffee (71% in 1933)
 - Growth of textile exports during World War I
 - Sao Paulo's industrial expansion: textiles and food manufacturing (often run by immigrants or sons of immigrants)
 - 1930: End of the republic and beginning of fascist dictatorship

What the Victorian Age knew

- Latin America
 - Chile
 - High literacy
 - Unstable governments (120 governments in 1892-1925)
 - Uruguay

What the Victorian Age knew

- Latin America
 - Mexico/ Porfirio Diaz's dictatorship (1876-1910)
 - Stability and economic growth
 - Government run by científicos (technocrats)
 - The only beneficiaries of the economic growth are haciendas and entrepreneurs
 - Economy dependent on foreign capital
 - USA becomes main importer of Mexican goods (82% of Mexican exports in 1891)
 - Main exports: gold/silver (50%) and minerals (mostly operated by foreigners, e.g. oil)
 - Still a rural society
 - Very little immigration
 - Mostly illiterate

What the Victorian Age knew

- First sexual Revolution
 - 1897: Havelock Ellis: Studies in the Psychology of Sex (1897-1936)
 - 1863: Karl Heinrich Ulrichs defends the rights of homosexuals in Germany
 - 1892: Clelia Mosher's survey of 45 women in the USA proves that women can have orgasms
 - 1897: "La Fronde" feminist newspaper debuts in France
 - 1903: first nudist colony opens in Germany
 - 1903: the suffragette movement (Women's Social and Political Union) is founded in Britain by Emmeline Pankhurst
 - 1916: Margaret Sanger opens the first birth control clinic and founds Planned Parenthood

Gold

- Gold
 - 1492: total gold of Europe is about 20 tons
 - Spain's gold trade
 - Gold of the natives
 - Mexico (9% of total world production)
 - 1850: total gold of Europe and former colonies is 4,665 tons
 - 1848: gold is discovered in California, USA
 - 1851: gold is discovered in Australia
 - 1886: gold is discovered in South Africa
 - 1896: gold is discovered in Alaska, USA
 - 1900: the USA is world's main producer of gold, about 119 tons annually (second is Canada at 42)

Gold

Klondike Gold Rush, in September of 1898



What the Victorian Age knew

- The automobile
 - 1886: Karl Benz builds a gasoline-powered car
 - 1893: Wilhelm Maybach invents the carburetor

Benz of 1896
(Museum of Science, Chicago)



What the Victorian Age knew

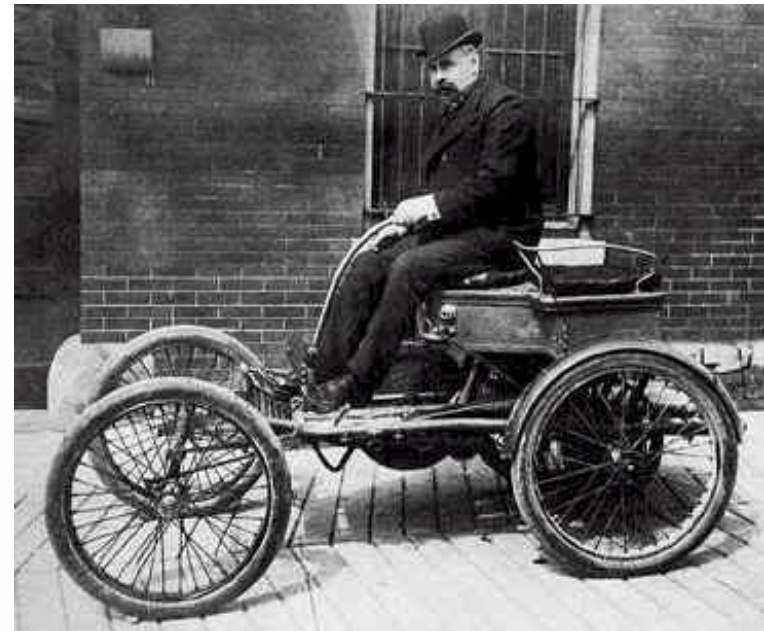
Rambler 1897

- **The automobile**

1901



MISS WILMA FELKER, 11 YEARS OLD, OPERATING LOCOMOBILE IN RECENT DENVER FESTIVAL



George Lewis
Dos-a-Dos
1895



What the Victorian Age knew

- **The automobile**



Rolls Royce, 1905
(Blackhawk Museum)

General, 1902
(Blackhawk Museum)



Map & Graph: [Europe](#): [Economy](#): GDP per capita in 1900

↓ Scroll down for more information ↓

[Show map full screen](#)



Source: [Angus Maddison](#)

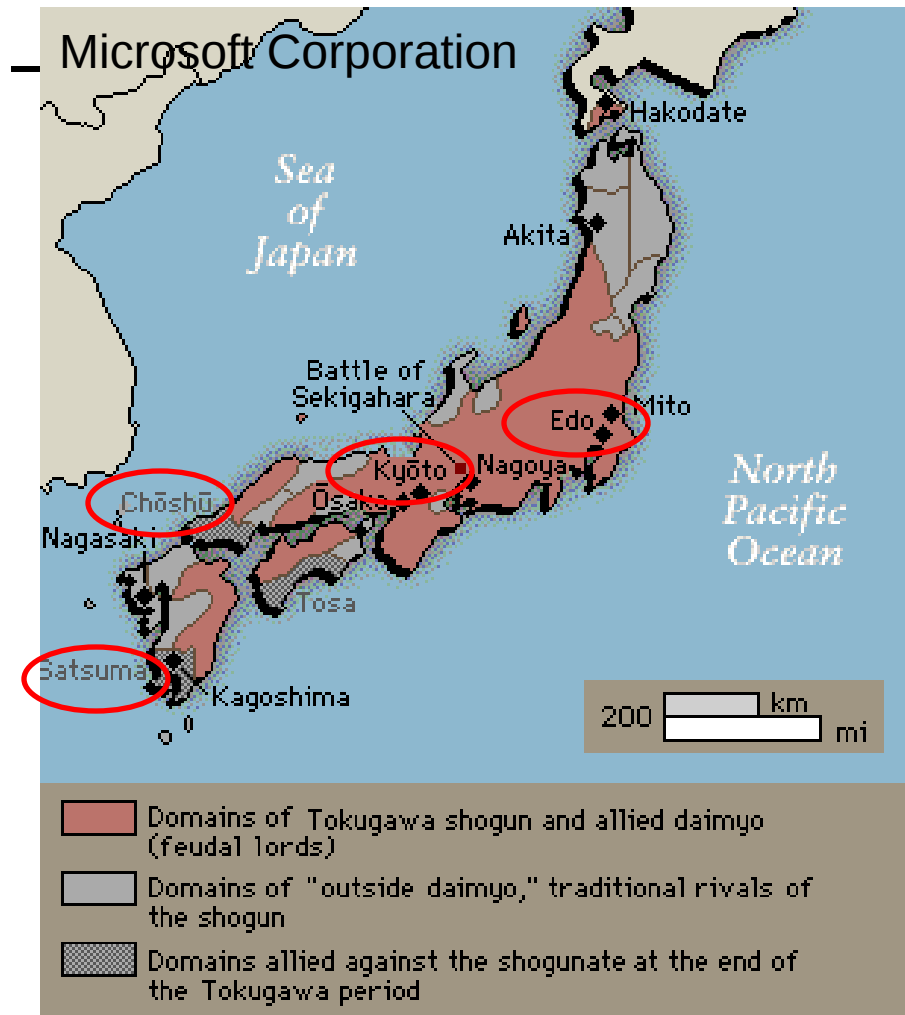
What the Victorian Age knew

Geopolitical struggles over the Korean peninsula by
China, Japan and Russia

- Sino-Japanese War (1894-5)
- Russo-Japanese War (1904-5)

What the Victorian Age knew

- Rise of Japan/ Meiji Restoration



What the Victorian Age knew

- Rise of Japan/ Meiji Restoration
 - Foreign interference
 - 1854: USA and Britain
 - 1855: Russia
 - 1857: Holland
 - 1859: Yokohama becomes the main port for foreign trade
 - 1863: The domain of Choshu demands the expulsion of all foreigners
 - 1864: Britain, USA, Holland and France bomb Choshu

What the Victorian Age knew

- Rise of Japan/ Meiji Restoration
 - Foreign interference
 - 1854: Commodore Perry opens up Japan, destined to become the most Westernized country in Asia, the first Asian country to defeat a European power and, in less than a century, the main enemy in WWII

What the Victorian Age knew

- Rise of Japan/ Meiji Restoration
 - However Japan succeeds where China fails
 - No wars
 - No loss of territory
 - No crippling conditions
 - Commodore Perry: Japan is “the most moral and refined of all eastern nations”

What the Victorian Age knew

- Rise of Japan/ Meiji Restoration
 - However Japan succeeds where China fails
 - Samurais appreciate Western military superiority
 - Divided Japanese society is better at transformation than the united Chinese bureaucracy
 - Commodore Perry's expedition indirectly reveals Western technology to the Japanese: the telegraph, the steam engine, the revolver, the daguerreotype

What the Victorian Age knew

- Rise of Japan/ Meiji Restoration
 - Emperor (Kyoto) vs shogunate (Tokyo/Edo) vs domains (Chochu, Satsuma, etc)
 - 1862: Satsuma urges union
 - 1865: Samurais of humble origin (Kido Takayoshi) win the civil war in Choshu against the aristocratic army
 - 1868: Saigo Takamori of Satsuma and Kido Takayoshi of Choshu (both young men of humble samurai birth) form a secret alliance in Kyoto, depose the Tokugawa shogun and restore the emperor (“Meiji Restoration”)

What the Victorian Age knew

- Rise of Japan/ Meiji Restoration
 - Collapse of Tokugawa shogunate caused by contact with westerners and growing awareness of the technological gap
 - 1869: Westernizing economic reforms
 - 1871: The revolutionary government dismantles the feudal system of domains and samurais

What the Victorian Age knew

- Rise of Japan/ Meiji Restoration
 - Kido Takayoshi
 - Saigo Takamori
 - Yamagata Aritomo
 - Ōkuma Shigenobu



What the Victorian Age knew

- Rise of Japan/ Meiji Restoration
 - Theoretically a nationalistic return to Japan's ancient way of life
 - Practically, a program of rapid adoption of Western manners and technology (1870s-80s)
 - Fukuzawa Yukichi's "Conditions in the West" (1869) launches the wave of Westernization
 - Students sent to the USA and Europe
 - Western teachers invited to Japan
 - Western educational system (the Confucian school of Edo becomes the Western-style "University of Tokyo" in 1869)

What the Victorian Age knew

- Rise of Japan/ Meiji Restoration
 - Practically, a program of rapid adoption of Western manners and technology (1870s-80s)
 - Western religion (ban on Christianity revoked in 1873 and Christianity becomes influential among the intellectual elite)
 - Meat eating (previously considered un-Buddhist)
 - Anti-Buddhist sentiment

What the Victorian Age knew

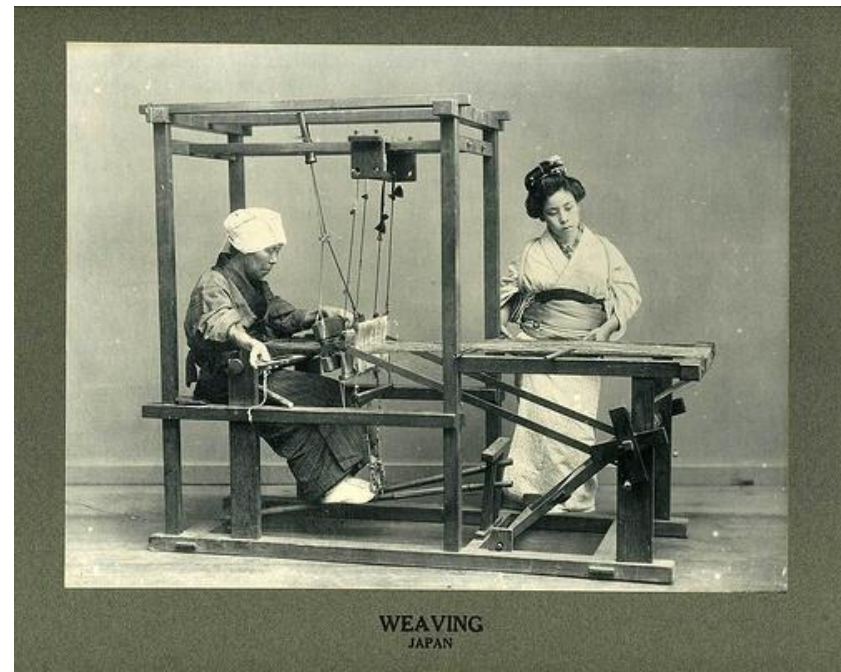
- **Rise of Japan/ Meiji Restoration**
 - **Practically, a program of rapid adoption of Western manners and technology (1870s-80s)**
 - **Western law code (1896)**
 - **Western politics (first political party in 1874, first elections in 1879, parliamentary constitution in 1889)**
 - **Army trained by French and German experts**

What the Victorian Age knew

- Rise of Japan/ Meiji Restoration
 - Practically, a program of rapid adoption of Western manners and technology (1870s-80s)
 - Western architecture
 - Western band music
 - Western church music
 - Western dress for official ceremonies (1872)
 - Western hair style

What the Victorian Age knew

- **Rise of Japan/ Meiji Restoration**
 - **Practically, a program of rapid adoption of Western manners and technology (1870s-80s)**
 - **But not for women...**



What the Victorian Age knew

- Rise of Japan/ Meiji Restoration
 - Modernization
 - First newspaper (1870)
 - First railroad (1872)
 - First telegraph (1868)
 - First national bank (1873)
 - Steamship
 - Mail
 - Factories



What the Victorian Age knew

- Rise of Japan/ Meiji Restoration
 - New generation of businessmen (zaibatsu)
 - Old merchant families (Mitsui under the management of Minomura Rizaemon, Sumitomo)
 - Samurais (Mitsubishi founded by Iwasaki Yataro)
 - Peasants (banker Yasuda Zenjiro, banker Shibusawa Eiichi that founds the First National Bank and the Osaka Spinning Mill in 1880 that spearheads the industrial boom)

What the Victorian Age knew

- Rise of Japan/ Meiji Restoration
 - Industrial boom
 - 1880: Shibusawa Eiichi founds the Osaka Spinning Mill
 - 1891: The government founds the Yawata Iron Works

What the Victorian Age knew

- Rise of Japan/ Meiji Restoration
 - The West replaces China as Japan's main role model
 - Only non-European civilization to “modernize” rapidly (to become a “nation”)

What the Victorian Age knew

- Rise of Japan
 - Western-style democratic movement (1889: British-style parliamentary constitution)
 - Western-style invasion of China (1894) resulting in the annexation of Taiwan
 - Anglo-Japanese alliance (1902), first military pact between a Western power and a non-Western power
 - War against Russia (1904), first defeat of a Western power by a Far Eastern country, resulting in the annexation of Korea
 - Japanese naval supremacy in Asia
 - World War I (1914) on the side of the winners, resulting in the annexation of German colonies of the Pacific

What the Victorian Age knew

- Japanese-Russian war (1904-05)
 - Japanese naval supremacy in Asia
 - First time that a non-European nation defeats a European nation (decline of the prestige of colonial powers)
 - Limit of Russian expansion in the Far East
 - Financial bankruptcy for both
 - The USA mediates peace treaty (end of USA isolationism)

What the Victorian Age knew

- **Rise of Japan**
 - **After exposure to Westerners, Japan followed the opposite course of China: adoption of Western manners and rise to international power, instead of decline**
 - **Little exaltation of Japanese past (there was nothing to exalt, as all Japanese culture was already foreign and Japan came from feudal nightmare) but a lot of assimilation of Western ideas**

What the Victorian Age knew

- Rise of Japan
 - Matsukata Masayoshi
 - Shibusawa Eiichi

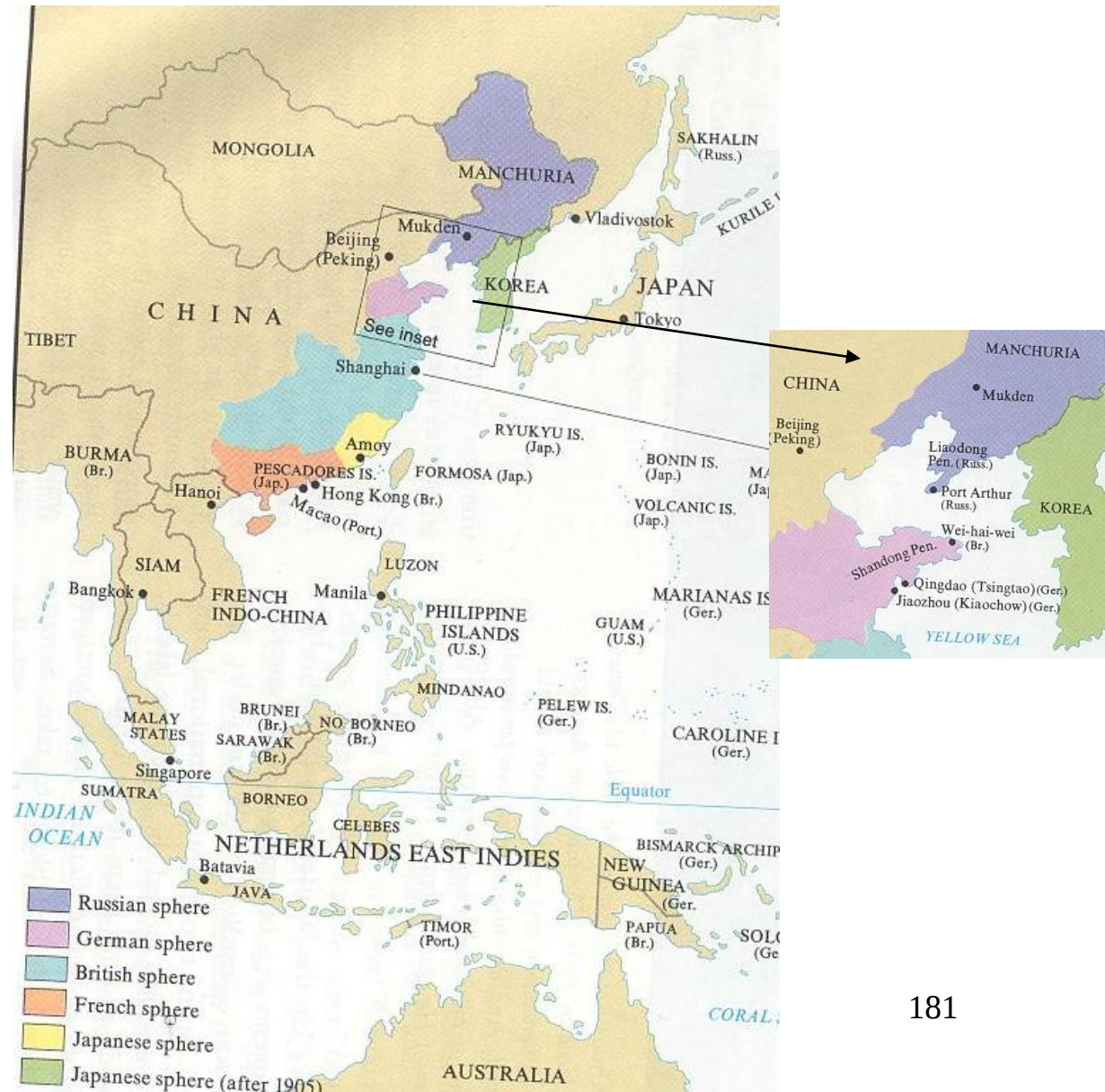


What the Victorian Age knew

- China/ Before WWI



The last empress



What the Victorian Age knew

- China/ Before WWI
 - Domestic crises
 - 1851-64: Taiping (Christian) rebellion in Nanjing
 - 30 million die
 - Economic crisis
 - Loss of control by the emperor over some of the provinces
 - De-facto British control over Shanghai
 - Defeated by general Zeng Guofan and his army
 - 1856-73: Hui (Muslim) rebellion in Yunnan (south)
 - One million die
 - 1855-68: Nien rebellion in the northwest
 - Defeated by general Li Hongzhang and his army
 - 1862-73: “New Teaching” Muslim rebellion in Gansu (north)
 - Defeated by general Zuo Zongtang and his army
 - 1865-77: Yakub Beg’s Muslim state in Xinjiang (west)
 - Defeated by general Zuo Zongtang and his army
 - 1877-78: Famine (nine million die)

What the Victorian Age knew

- China/ Before WWI
 - Regional leaders
 - Zeng Guofan
 - Li Hongzhang
 - Zuo Zongtang and his army



What the Victorian Age knew

- China/ Before WWI
 - 1861: the new emperor, Tongzhi, is five years old (power in the hands of his mother Tsu His/ Ci Xi)
 - Politicians push for a “Tongzhi Restoration” similar to the “Meiji Restoration” that allowed Japan to become a power
 - 1875: Tongzhi dies and is succeeded by his three-year old cousin Guangxu (power remains in the hands of Cixi)

What the Victorian Age knew

- China/ Before WWI
 - Empress Ci Xi



What the Victorian Age knew

- China/ Before WWI
 - International crises
 - 1856-60: Second opium war, occupation of Beijing and destruction of the Summer Palace (Beijing open to western delegations, more ports open to trade, Yangtze open to foreign ships, legalization of opium trade, protection of Christians)
 - 1860: Russia secures North Manchuria
 - 1868: Treaty with the USA (Chinese emigration to the USA)
 - 1875-76: Defeat against Japan for supremacy in Korea
 - 1884-85: Defeat against France for control of Annam (Vietnam becomes a French protectorate)
 - 1894-95: Defeat against Japan (loss of Taiwan + indemnity)
 - 1896: Russia obtains concession to build the Chinese Eastern Railway to Vladivostok
 - 1900: Boxer rebellion (fourth Chinese war against foreign powers) crushed by western troops (indemnity)

What the Victorian Age knew

- **China/ Before WWI**
 - **International crises**
 - **China does not send emissaries abroad to learn of Western intentions and to spy on Western technology (no diplomatic mission till 1877)**

What the Victorian Age knew

- **China/ Before WWI**
 - **China de facto divided into spheres of influence (Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Japan)**

What the Victorian Age knew

- China/ Before WWI
 - 1845: First newspaper (British)
 - 1865: Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank (by British)
 - 1871: First telegraph (by a Danish telegraph company)
 - 1876: First railway (British)
 - Most railways built by foreign powers:
 - Germany: lines to Shandong
 - Britain: Yang-tze valley
 - France: Hanoi to Kunming
 - Russia: Vladivostok to Lushun
 - Japan: Korea to Mukden
 - Opposition within China to Chinese railways: railways ruin the harmony with nature
 - 1896: National post (British, replacing the imperial post that was only for government officials)

What the Victorian Age knew

- China/ Before WWI
 - Li Hongzhang's economic experiment in Tianjin
 - 1870: Mixed program of modernization ("government supervision and merchant operation")
 - 1872: China Merchants Steam Navigation Company
 - 1876: Kaiping mines (first example of the application of foreign mining methods in China)
 - 1878: Shanghai Cotton Cloth Mill
 - 1881: Imperial Telegraph Administration

What the Victorian Age knew

- **China/ Before WWI**
 - **“Tongzhi Restoration” of China vs “Meiji Restoration” of Japan**
 - **"Unequal treaties" with foreign powers**
 - **Corrupt and incompetent central power of empress dowager (till 1908)**
 - **Popular uprisings quelled by generals who create regional militias**
 - **The victorious generals (Zeng Guofan, Li Hongzhang, Zuo Zongtang) are Confucian scholar-administrators**
 - **Political inertia**

What the Victorian Age knew

- China/ Before WWI
 - “Tongzhi Restoration” of China vs “Meiji Restoration” of Japan
 - Western ideas (including Christianity) viewed with suspicion by both intellectuals and masses
 - Intellectual opposition to industrialization
 - Distrust for Chinese students who return from the USA
 - The cities that expand rapidly are the ones founded/controlled by foreign powers: Shanghai, Canton, Hong Kong
 - Most railways built by foreign powers (the Chinese are content with water transportation)
 - Banks and communications built by foreign powers
 - War with Japan of 1894

What the Victorian Age knew

- China/ Before WWI
 - Life in 1870s



What the Victorian Age knew

- **China/ Before WWI**
 - **Life in 1870s**



Courtesy Dennis George Crow



What the Victorian Age knew

- **China/ Before WWI**
 - **Peiyang University (1895), first Chinese university**
 - **Decline of Confucianism (1905 abolition of the examination system, introduction of science and technology in the curriculum)**
 - **The “mandate of heaven” is replaced by the “will of the people” (“People’s Army“, “People’s Party“, “People’s Principles”)**
 - **Writers abandon the literary language for the vernacular (1917)**
 - **Decline of Buddhism and Taoism**
 - **The revolution of 1911 is organized by young people (students), who replace the scholar class as political leaders**

What the Victorian Age knew

- China/ Before WWI
 - For centuries Japan has been inspired by China, but after 1905 (Japan-Russia war) it is China that is inspired by Japan
 - Students enroll in Japanese universities
 - Revolutionaries exiled to Japan
 - Japan modernizes army and economy of China
 - Japan as the model for the late Qing ministers
 - Constitutional impulse in China after Japan's constitutional monarchy defeats Russia's czarist tyranny
 - The revolution of 1911 is largely organized in Japan

What the Victorian Age knew

- China/ Before WWI
 - 1895: Sun Yatsen (pron. Son Jon Shan) forms a secret society to overthrow the Manchu/Qing but has to flee to Japan, USA, Europe
 - 1898: Emperor Guangxu enacts reforms (westernization of government, university, army and economy) but is confined under palace detention by his aunt Cixi
 - 1905: Sun Yatsen (in exile) forms the Tongmeng Hui/ Revolutionary Alliance, funded by Chinese emigrants in Singapore and North America
 - 1908: Guangxu and Cixi die and are succeeded by another child emperor, Puyi

What the Victorian Age knew

- **China/ Before WWI**
 - **Opposition to Manchu rule:**
 - **Provincial politicians/warlords**
 - **Overseas students (mostly in Japan)**
 - **Women (Liang Qichao, Qiu Jin)**
 - **Merchants**
 - **Urban workers**
 - **Army**
 - **Opium traders**

What the Victorian Age knew

- **China/ Before WWI**

- They get organized in

- Nationalists (Sun Yatsen's Revolutionary Alliance): overthrow the Qing regime, expel the foreigners
 - Constitutional monarchs (Kang Youwei): reform the Qing regime
 - Anarchists and Marxists (1906: first translation of Marx's "Manifesto")

What the Victorian Age knew

- China/ Before WWI
 - 1911: Wuhan revolutionaries launch an uprising (the 10/10 revolution) and Sun Yatsen returns to China
 - 1912: Sun Yatsen installs a republic in Nanjing and the Manchus abdicate
 - 1912: First elections won by Sun Yatsen's Kuomintang (KMT) party
 - 1913: Yuan Shikai's coup and Sun Yatsen's exile
 - 1914: Foreign investment in China is \$1.6 billion
 - 1915: Provinces secede and warlords rule the south
 - 1916: Yuan dies, succeeded by Duan Qirui
 - 1917: China joins WWI on the side of Britain/France, the first time in history that Chinese soldiers are dispatched to another continent

What the Victorian Age knew

- China/ Before WWI
 - Westernization of China
 - Western and Japanese possessions
 - Foreign investment in China: \$1.6 billion in 1914
 - \$600M Britain, \$270M Russian, \$263 Germany, \$219 Japan, \$171 France
 - Railways, mines, public utilities, cotton mills, sugar refineries, silk filatures, real estate
 - Chinese mission to Europe's World War I
 - Boom of newspapers and magazines
 - Popularity of Ibsen's plays (criticize bourgeoisie)
 - Christian missionary schools
 - YMCAs and YWCAs
 - Decline of Buddhism and Daoism

What the Victorian Age knew

- China/ Before WWI
 - Sun Yatsen/ Son Jon Shan (Japan, USA, Britain)
 - Principle of People's Rights: separation of quan and neng (de facto, one-party dictatorship)
 - Principle of People's Livelihood: restriction of capitalism and land-ownership
 - Principle of Nationalism: amalgamation of all ethnic groups into the Han to form a "great Chinese race"
 - Sun Yatsen's legacy: China is even weaker and undemocratic than it was under the Manchus

What the Victorian Age knew

- **China/ Before WWI**

- Japan

- Nationalism leads to industrial and financial boom
 - Anti-imperialist sentiment yields capitalist sentiment, and eventually to own empire

- China

- Nationalism leads to intellectual debate, and eventually to Marxism
 - Anti-imperialist sentiment yields anti-capitalist sentiment, and eventually to civil war

What the Victorian Age knew

- Evolution of social classes
 - Transformation from agrarian society to industrial society
 - Social classes of the old agrarian society:
 - Landowners (rural)
 - Peasants (rural)
 - Bourgeoisie (urban)
- Britain, USA, France:
 - Trade and manufacturing favor the urban bourgeoisie
 - Urban bourgeoisie creates an independent economy
 - Three different revolutions
 - Bourgeoisie tends towards capitalism and democracy

What the Victorian Age knew

- Evolution of social struggle
 - Britain:
 - Peasant class destroyed by industrialization
 - Landowner class bankrupt (grain from USA after USA civil war)
 - Industrialization leads to democracy
 - USA:
 - No peasant class to start with
 - Landowner class destroyed by civil war
 - Industrialization leads to democracy
 - France:
 - Peasant class joins the revolution
 - Landowner class destroyed by the revolution
 - Delayed industrialization and delayed democracy

What the Victorian Age knew

- Evolution of social struggle
 - Russia:
 - Weak bourgeoisie does not stage a revolution
 - Industrialization from above and no democracy
 - The system tends towards communism

What the Victorian Age knew

- Evolution of social struggle
 - China:
 - Weak urban trading and manufacturing class
 - Confucian examination system drain brains from business towards state bureaucracy
 - Weak bourgeoisie does not stage a revolution
 - Businessmen represents a threat to the power of state bureaucrats (hence bureaucrats tax profits or create state monopolies, e.g. salt)
 - Most trade and manufacturing are run by foreigners

What the Victorian Age knew

- **Evolution of social struggle**
 - **China:**
 - **Frequent peasant rebellions**
 - **The system tends towards communism**
 - **Peasantry prevails but becomes victim**
 - **Industrialization from above and no democracy**
 - **The system tends towards communism**

What the Victorian Age knew

- **Evolution of social classes**
 - **Germany and Japan:**
 - **Weak bourgeoisie does not stage a revolution**
 - **No peasant rebellions**
 - **Agricultural innovations and increase in productivity**
 - **Industrial revolution from above**
 - **The system tends towards fascism and capitalism**

What the Victorian Age knew

- **Evolution of social classes**
 - **Latin America:**
 - **Landowners**
 - **Slavery**
 - **No bourgeoisie**
 - **Very weak impulse towards industrialization from above or below**
 - **The system tends towards fascism and capitalism**

What the Victorian Age knew

- Evolution of social classes
 - Islamic world:
 - Powerful bourgeoisie has no motivation to industrialize
 - Weak peasantry and no landowners
 - Very weak impulse towards industrialization from above or below

What the Victorian Age knew

- Evolution of social classes
 - India:
 - Powerful bourgeoisie has no motivation to industrialize but resents British manufacturers
 - Weak peasantry (primitive agriculture, exploitation by parasitic landowners)
 - The landowners ally with the British
 - No peasant rebellion (caste-based social order)
 - The bourgeois revolution takes place in the form of a (non-violent) alliance between bourgeoisie and peasantry to expel the British
 - Very weak impulse towards industrialization from above (Britain) or below
 - The system tends towards democracy

What the Victorian Age knew

A world without borders

- *“Before 1914, the earth had belonged to all. People went where they wished and stayed as long as they pleased. There were no permits, no visas, and it always gives me pleasure to astonish the young by telling them that before 1914 I travelled to India and to America without passport and without ever having seen one. One embarked and alighted without questioning or being questioned”* (Stefan Zweig, “The World of Yesterday”)

What the Victorian Age knew

- World War I
 - Europe in 1900



What the Victorian Age knew

- World War I
 - Austria



What the Victorian Age knew

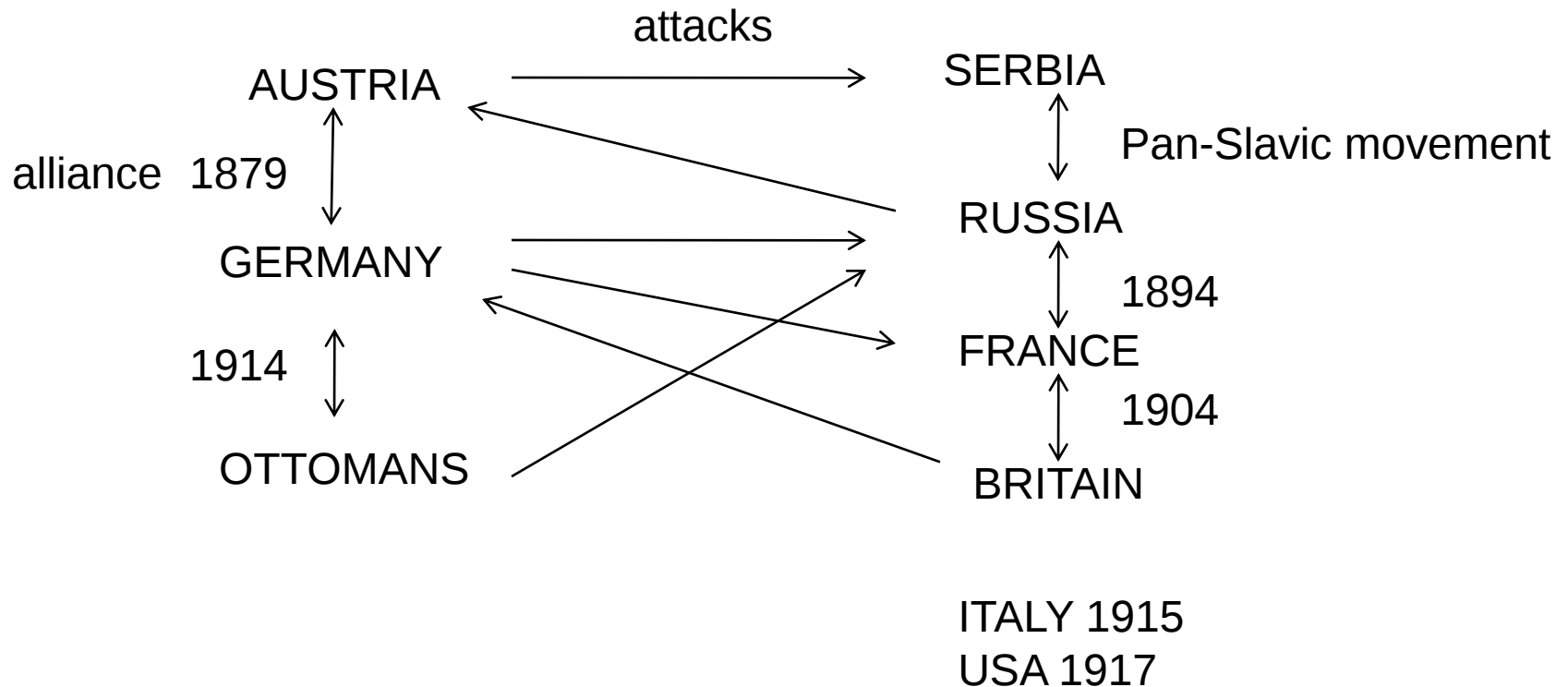
- World War I
 - Causes
 - Rapid mass mobilization
 - Population explosion
 - Decline of the Papacy
 - Colonialism
 - Nations (nationalist spirit)

What the Victorian Age knew

- World War I
 - Causes
 - Assassination of Alexander I of Serbia (1903)
 - Moroccan crisis (1905)
 - Bosnian crisis (1908)
 - Agadir crisis (1911)
 - Balkan wars (1912-13) - Serbia doubles in size

What the Victorian Age knew

- World War I
 - Causes
 - Alliances



What the Victorian Age knew

- World War I
 - Causes – a false era of peace
 - Concert of Europe: 1815-1914 No major wars in the European continent
 - Bulgaria, Serbia and Greece fight Ottoman rule
 - Austria supports independence movements but then replaces the Ottomans with itself
 - Slavs (led by Serbia and supported by Russia) resent rule of Austria-Hungary
 - Russia aims for Istanbul and a sphere of influence in the Slavic world (e.g., Balkans)
 - Italy and Turkey fight a war (1912)
 - British alliances with former enemies: Japan 1902, France 1904, Russia 1907

What the Victorian Age knew

- World War I
 - Whose war?
 - The war was started by an accident
 - Its precursors were ethnic and nationalism wars in the Balkans
 - But it quickly becomes an ideological war
 - Britain fights to uphold international law
 - France fights to defend “Liberté, Égalité, Fraternité” (political rights)
 - Germany fights the mediocrity of democracy and the materialism of capitalism
 - Germany fights for progress against Britain and France who fight for the status quo

What the Victorian Age knew

- World War I
 - Whose war?
 - The diplomats mourn the end of an era of peace and mutual respect
 - The masses celebrate ecstatically
 - The diplomats find the slaughter senseless
 - The masses find the slaughter exciting

What the Victorian Age knew

- World War I
 - War machine (“all arms” battles)
 - Firepower (200 divisions)
 - Grenades, cannons, machine guns, torpedoes, bombs
 - Battle of the Frontiers: first time that French, British and German soldiers experienced modern firepower
 - Within four months Austria has lost one million soldiers
 - BASF (Badische Anilin und Soda Fabrik) produces ammonia that allows Germany to make explosives

What the Victorian Age knew

- World War I
 - War machine (“all arms” battles)
 - BASF (Badashe Analine und Soda Fabrik) produces ammonia that allows Germany to make explosives despite the lack of saltpeter (potassium nitrate)
 - Fritz Haber father of chemical warfare: he develops gases that kills thousands of French troops (he also perfected the gas later used for the gas chambers)

What the Victorian Age knew

- World War I
 - War machine (“all arms” battles)
 - Transportation: battleships, submarines, zeppelins, air bombs (pioneered by Italy in 1911) and air fighters, trains, cars, trucks, tanks (battle of Cambrai, 1917)
 - Lack of adequate communication (no radio or telephone)
 - Demise of the horse as the main assault vehicle

What the Victorian Age knew

- World War I
 - War machine (“all arms” battles)
 - Germany’s zeppelins
 - January 1915: first air attack on England by the German zeppelins
 - Until then civilians in Britain had not known war since William III of Orange-Nassau (1690)

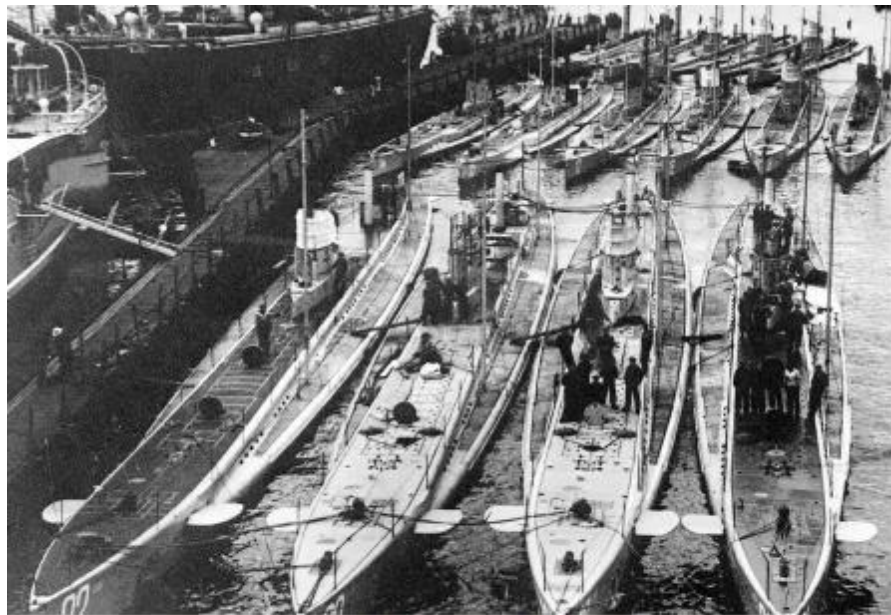


What the Victorian Age knew

- World War I
 - War machine (“all arms” battles)
 - Germany’s 20 combat-ready U-boats are the most sophisticated and can travel thousands of kms without refueling
 - German U-boats disrupt trans-Atlantic shipping while sinking 8,000 merchant vessels and warships and killing tens of thousands
 - May 1915: U-20 torpedoes the liner Lusitania off the coast of Ireland and kills nearly 1,200 passengers
 - May 1918: First U-boat sinks ships in US territorial waters

What the Victorian Age knew

- World War I



Front row (left to right): U-22, U-20 (sank the Lusitania), U-19 and U-21

Fit to Print" **The New York Times.**
VOL. LXIV., NO. 30,928. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1915.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT

LUSITANIA SUNK BY A SUBMARINE, PROBABLY 1,000 DEAD; TWICE TORPEDOED OFF IRISH COAST; SINKS IN 15 MINUTES; AMERICANS ABOARD INCLUDED VANDERBILT AND FROHMAN; WASHINGTON BELIEVES THAT A GRAVE CRISIS IS AT HAND

SHOCKS THE PRESIDENT
Washington Deeply Stirred by Disaster and Fears a Crisis.

BULLETINS AT WHITE HOUSE
Wilson Reads Them Closely, but is Silent on the Nation's Course.

HINTS OF CONGRESS CALL
Lines of Lusitania Recall Firm Tone of Our First Warning to Germany.

CAPITAL FULL OF RUMORS
Reports That Liner Was to Be Sunk Were Heard Before Actual News Came.

SOME DEAD TAKEN ASHORE
Several Hundred Survivors at Queenstown and Kinsale.

STEWARDS TELL OF DISASTER
One Torpedo Crashes Into the Doomed Liner's Bow, Another Into the Engine Room.

SHIP LISTS OVER TO PORT
Makes It Impossible to Lose Many Boats. So Hundreds Must Have Gone Down.

ATTACKED IN BRIGAD DA
Passengers of Lusitania—Warship Had Been Given by Germans Before the Ship Left New York.

LONDON, Saturday, May 8
—The Cunard liner Lusitania which sailed out of New York last Saturday with 1,918 souls aboard, lay at the bottom of the ocean off the Irish coast. She was sunk by a German submarine, which sent two to

What the Victorian Age knew

- World War I
 - War machine
 - Oil and the internal combustion engine change the very meaning of the word “war”
 - At the end of the war Britain had more than 100,000 gasoline-powered vehicles (the USA had 50,000)
 - 1917: The USA accounts for 67% of the world’s oil output

What the Victorian Age knew

- World War I
 - Business opportunity
 - The USA, Holland, Switzerland and Scandinavia profit from the war
 - The Dow Jones index rises 80% between Dec 1914 and Dec 1915

What the Victorian Age knew

- World War I
 - Psychological war
 - Propaganda (press, cinema)
 - Criminalization of the enemy
 - The masses enthusiastically support the war and volunteer to die
 - USA: the sinking of the Lusitania (1201 passengers die)

What the Victorian Age knew

- World War I
 - Information war
 - Radio
 - Telegraph
 - Telephone

What the Victorian Age knew

- World War I
 - Information war
 - Germany relies on wireless transmissions for its navy
 - Britain's "Room 40" (staffed with academics by Reginald Hall) captures German secret code for wireless transmission within four months of the start of the war
 - Room 40 helps the USA prevent German propaganda in the USA and exposes German plans in the USA (1916: Germany supports Pancho Villa and invites Mexico to enter the war)

The Victorian Age

- World War I
 - Serbia, Russia, France, Britain, Japan, Canada, Australia, Italy (1915), China (1917), USA (1917), Romania win against Austria, Germany, Turkey, Bulgaria
 - Note: Russia allies with the parliamentary powers instead of the like-minded totalitarian regimes of the Holy Alliance (Germany and Austria)

The Victorian Age

- World War I
 - 60 million men mobilized
 - Casualties: 8 million in battle
 - Russia 2m
 - Germany 1.8m
 - France 1.3m
 - Austria 1.2m
 - Britain 900,000
 - Turkey 600,000
 - Italy 500,000
 - USA 116,000
 - British economic blockade of Germany causes more than 700,000 civilian deaths

The Victorian Age

- World War I
 - 10,000 soldiers died in the last six hours of war, after Germany and Austria had already surrendered

The Victorian Age

- World War I
 - Winners and Losers

• Britain	
• France	
• Germany	
• Austria	 
• Russia	
• Japan	
• USA	
• Italy	
• Turkey	 

The Victorian Age

- World War I
 - Winners and Losers
 - Triumph of the nation state (Britain, France, Italy, Japan)
 - Defeat of the multi-ethnic multi-national empires (Austria, Ottoman)
 - Demise of a monarch ruling over a collection of nations

The Victorian Age

- World War I
 - Winners
 - Gavrilo Princip achieves his goals: destruction of the Austro-Hungarian empire and independence of Yugoslavia
 - But Serbia pays a huge price: highest casualties as % of the population

The Victorian Age

- World War I
 - New countries:
 - Poland (part of Austria and Germany)
 - Czechoslovakia
 - Yugoslavia
 - Hungary
 - Romania doubles in size
 - Iraq (multi-ethnic), Palestine (multi-ethnic), Transjordan, Yemen, Syria, Lebanon (multi-ethnic), Saudi Arabia
 - Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Ukraine
 - Soviet Union

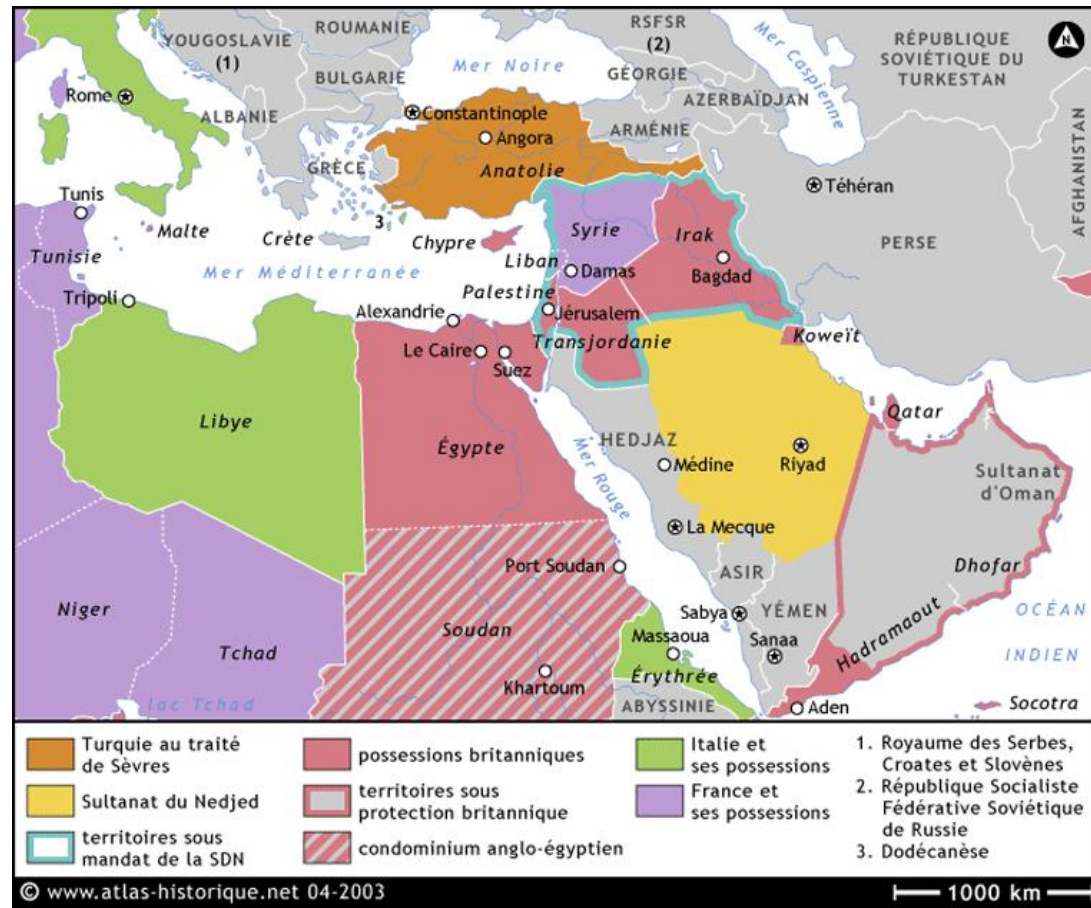
The Victorian Age

- World War I
 - New countries:



The Victorian Age

- World War I
 - New countries:
 - Several regions of the Ottoman empire



The Victorian Age

- World War I
 - New countries:
 - Wilson's principle of self-determination dissolves the multi-ethnic empires...
 - ... but 30 million people find themselves on the wrong side of a border, especially in the Balkans

The Victorian Age

- World War I
 - New powers:
 - In 1917, provoked by Germany, the USA enters the war
 - In 1917, supported by Germany, the Bolsheviks seize power in Russia

The Victorian Age

- World War I
 - WW1: End of the multi-ethnic empires within Europe (notable exception: Soviet Union)
 - WW2: End of the European empires outside Europe
 - Cold War: End of the Soviet Union (last multi-ethnic empire run by Europeans)

The Victorian Age

- World War I
 - Creation of chronic instability
 - Miniature empires run by one ethnic group:
 - Yugoslavia (run by Serbs over Croats, Slovenes, Muslims)
 - Poland (run by Poles over Germans, Ukrainians, Lithuanians, Belorussians, Jews)
 - Czechoslovakia (run by Czechs over Germans, Slovaks, Ukrainians and Hungarians)
 - Romania (run by Romanians over Hungarians)

The Victorian Age

- World War I
 - Creation of chronic instability
 - Miniature empires run by one ethnic group:
 - Poland makes enemies by its wars of expansion of 1919-1923 that double its size (Ukraine, Czechoslovakia, Lithuania, Russia)
 - Balkan wars

The Victorian Age

- World War I
 - Creation of chronic instability
 - Decentralization of control from empires to small independent nations
 - Shift from wars among great powers towards regional violence
 - Economic crises caused by partitioning of ethnic groups (especially in former Austria-Hungary)
 - First era of hyper-inflation since the 16th century

The Victorian Age

- World War I
 - Grievances of the Versailles Treaty
 - Russia loses Finland, Baltic states, Poland, Ukraine, Georgia, Crimea
 - Lenin's communism
 - Hungary loses a lot of territory
 - Bela Kun's communism
 - Germany morally wins the war it was fighting (against expansionist Tsarist Russia) but is declared the main loser (and Germans were forced to live under Slavs)
 - Hitler's nazism
 - Turkey loses its Arab satellites
 - Ataturk's revolution

The Victorian Age

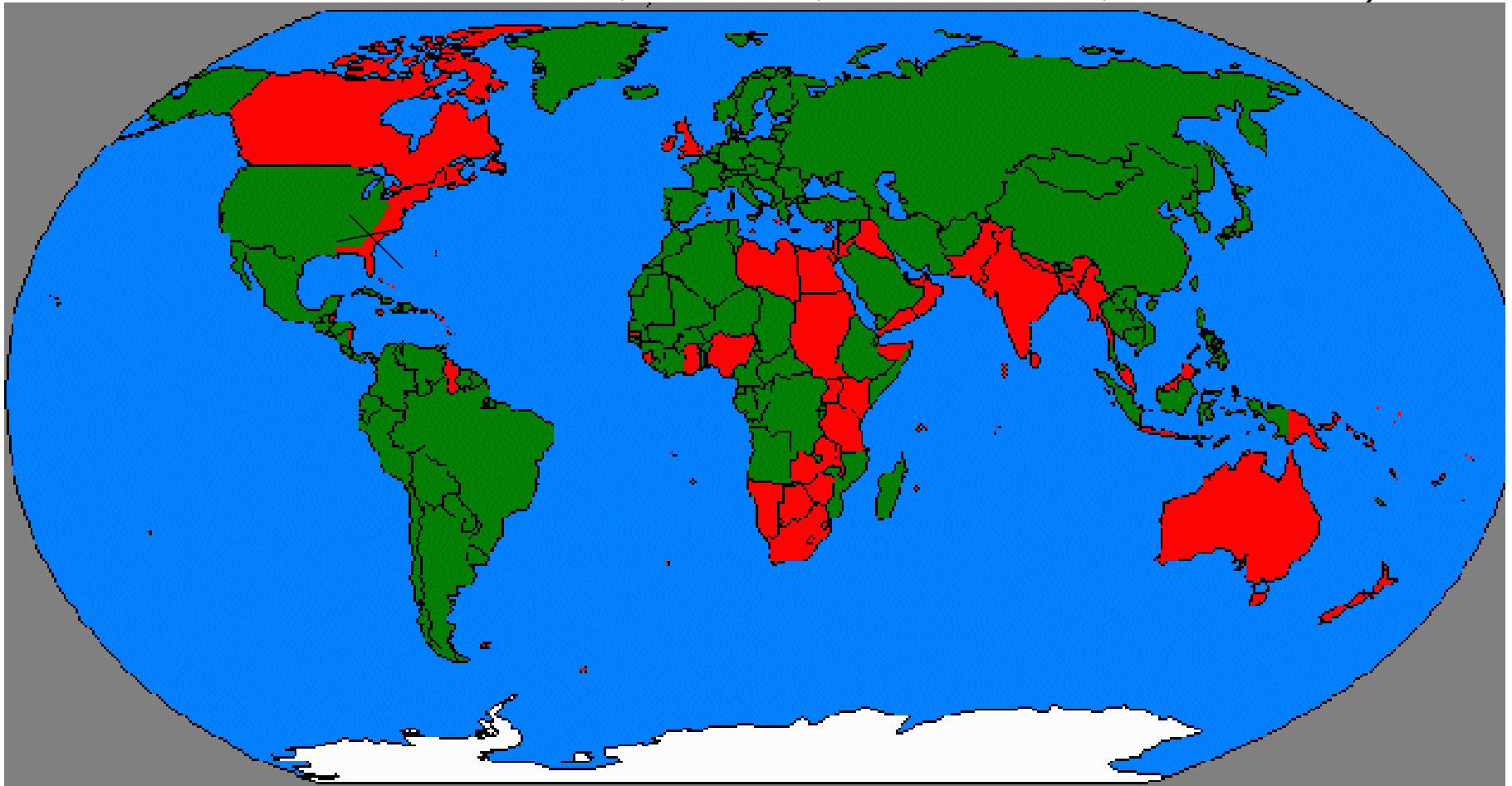
- World War I
 - Grievances of the Versailles Treaty
 - Italy: does not obtain Dalmatia
 - Mussolini's fascism
 - France: 1.4 million men killed
 - Raymond Poincare, determined to get reparations from Germany

The Victorian Age

- World War I
 - Peak of the British Empire
 - Obtains Tanzania and Namibia from Germany, Jordan and Iraq from Ottomans
 - One fourth of the Earth
 - Largest navy
 - Largest air force
 - Dominant power in the Middle East (besides India and West Africa)
 - The Indian Ocean becomes a British “lake” (naval bases from South Africa to Kenya to Aden to India to Singapore to Australia)

The Victorian Age

- World War I
 - British Empire: Population: 400 million (65 million whites of which 20 live in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa)

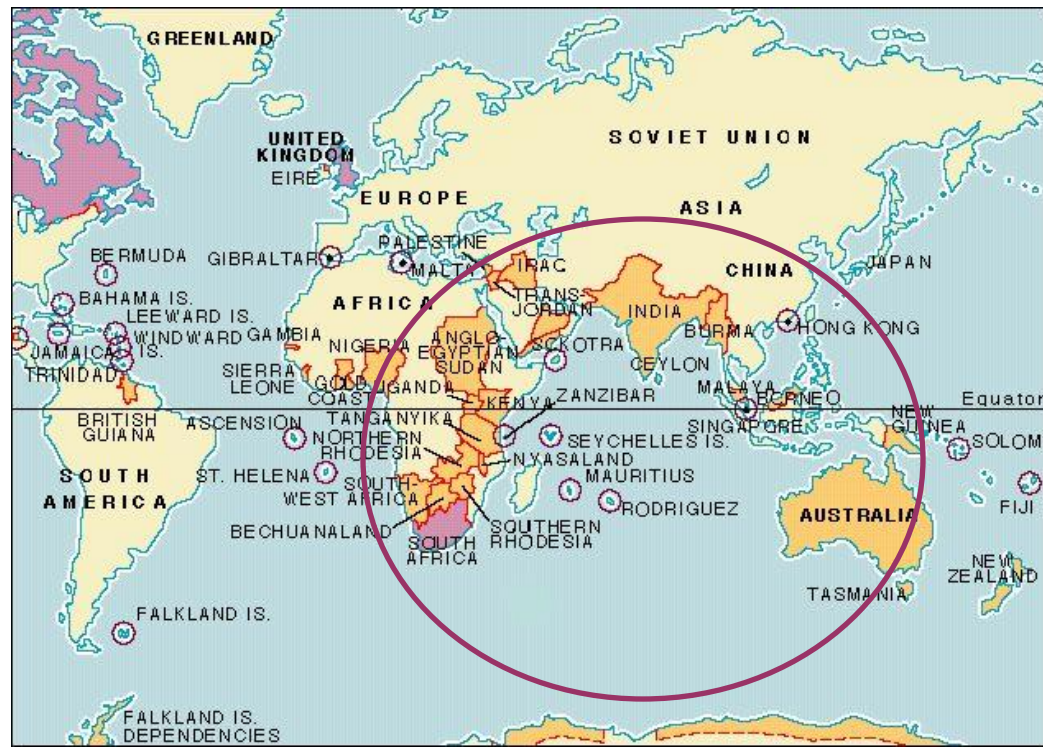


The Victorian Age

- World War I
 - British Empire: Population: 400 million (65 million whites of which 20 live in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa)
 - At the end of the war the British army has 8.5 people, of which 5.7 are from Britain, 1.4 from India, 630,000 from Canada, 420,000 from Australia, 136,000 from South Africa and 129,000 from New Zealand plus about 300,000 Egyptian, black African and Chinese laborers

The Victorian Age

- World War I
 - Peak of the British Empire
 - Most of Africa's mineral wealth + most of Africa's agricultural land + most of Middle Eastern oil + India's unlimited supply of labor



The Victorian Age

- World War I
 - Britain: the only remaining military power
 - France: political instability
 - Germany: war-reparation debt
 - Russia: civil war
 - Austria: dismantled
 - Turkey: dismantled
 - USA: isolationist

The Victorian Age

- World War I
 - Self-determination spreads to the British Empire
 - The League of Nations (Wilson) and the Versailles Treaty spread the idea of self-determination to the British Empire
 - 1917: Edwin-Samuel Montagu is appointed secretary of state for India and champions India's independence
 - April 1919: British massacre of Hindus at Amritsar, the beginning of large-scale riots in India (against the British, among different sects, against the Indian political class, etc)
 - 1921: Ireland becomes independent having won an independence war, the first time since the USA

The Victorian Age

- World War I
 - Futility of the French Empire
 - African colonies acquired for prestige not economic interests
 - Indochina a forced-labor system
 - Most French investment goes to Algeria

The Victorian Age

- World War I
 - Death of God
 - Marx, Freud, Nietzsche and Einstein (all Germans) create a world in which God is no longer the prime mover of human history.
 - World War I creates a world in which God-appointed monarchs are no longer in control
 - Secular ideology (fascism, nazism, communism, capitalism) replaces religion

The Victorian Age

- World War I
 - Social effects
 - US cinema invades Europe (in 1919 90% of films in Europe are made in the USA)
 - US popular music (blues, jazz) invades Europe

What the Victorian Age knew

- **Australia and New Zealand**
 - Volunteers from the colony of New South Wales embarking from Sydney for the Sudan on 3/3/1885 to fight Australia's first war



SUDAN CONTINGENT EMBARKING IN SYDNEY

What the Victorian Age knew
Piero Scaruffi
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