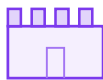


19th-Century Perspectives and Political Developments

AP European History • Unit 7

AP European History



19th-Century Perspectives and Political Developments

What we will cover

- 1 Contextualizing 19th-Century Perspectives
- 2 Nationalism
- 3 National Unification and Diplomatic Tensions
- 4 Darwinism and Social Darwinism
- 5 The Age of Progress and Modernity
- 6 New Imperialism: Motivations and Methods

1

Contextualizing 19th-Century Perspectives

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Contextualizing 19th-Century Perspectives

Unit 7 runs over the same years as Unit 6 – c. 1815 to c. 1914 – but follows politics, empire, and ideas rather than industry. Three key concepts frame it:

- European states **struggled to maintain international stability in an age of nationalism and revolutions.**
- A variety of motives and methods led to the intensification of **European global control** and **increased tensions among the Great Powers** 列强.
- European ideas and culture expressed a **tension between objectivity and scientific realism** on one hand and **subjectivity and individual expression** 主观性与个人表达 on the other.

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Contextualizing 19th-Century Perspectives

Contextualizing 19th-Century Perspectives, continued

That third tension is the unit's cultural thread, and it explains why Romanticism, realism, positivism, and modern art all belong in the same unit rather than in a separate art history.

2

Nationalism

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↳ Nationalism

The same force, used by the other side

While western European Jews became more **acculturated** during the century, **Zionism** 犹太复国主义 – Jewish nationalism – developed in response to continued exclusion.

The creation of the **dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary** 奥匈二元帝国, which recognised the political power of the largest ethnic minority.

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↳ Nationalism

The same force, used by the other side, in detail

The same force, used by the opposite side

Before 1848

nationalism is REVOLUTIONARY

carried by liberals and romantics
aimed against the Vienna Settlement
1848: the revolutions largely fail

1848

After 1848

nationalism is a TOOL OF STATE-BUILDING

taken up by conservative leaders
Napoleon III - Cavour - Bismarck
Italy and Germany are unified

What made it possible: the Crimean War broke the Concert of Europe, so territorial change was no longer blocked.

The creation of the **dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary** 奥匈二元帝国, which recognised the political power of the largest ethnic minority.

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↳ Nationalism

Nationalism

- While western European Jews became more socially and politically **acculturated** during the century, **Zionism** 犹太复国主义 – a form of Jewish nationalism – developed in response to continued exclusion.
- The creation of the **dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary** 奥匈二元帝国, which recognised the political power of the largest ethnic minority, was an attempt to manage nationalism within a multi-ethnic empire rather than to suppress it.

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↳ Nationalism

Cavour and Bismarck, compared on method

	CAVOUR — ITALY	BISMARCK — GERMANY
THE METHOD	diplomacy — bring a great power in on your side	<i>Realpolitik</i> — war chosen deliberately, as an instrument
THE OTHER HALF	Garibaldi's popular campaign in the south	Russian military and administrative strength
WHAT IT COST	a kingdom assembled around Piedmont	a Europe with a new great power at its centre

Conservative leaders using **popular nationalism** to build states – the movement's romantic idealists are not the ones who finished the job

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↳ Nationalism

How nationalism was built, and what Darwin was used for

romantic idealism

nationalists encouraged loyalty through language, folklore, myth and a recovered past

liberal reform

in some states nationalism arrived through constitutions and civic rights

conservative *Realpolitik*

in others through war and state power – Cavour and Bismarck

and racialism

in a third strand, defining the nation by descent and excluding others

Darwin 达尔文

gave a scientific and material account of biological change and of human development

Social Darwinism

a misapplication: his mechanism used to justify empire, class hierarchy and racial ranking

The same idea served liberals, conservatives and racists in turn. Saying *who used it and to what end* is what the comparison question wants.

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↳ Nationalism

Nationalism harnessed, and nature politicised

Napoleon III

Napoleon III showed the pattern first: plebiscites, public works, and a foreign policy performed for a domestic audience.

Cavour and Bismarck

Both used **popular nationalism** to create or strengthen states – conservative statesmen borrowing a liberal cause to build a conservative state.

Charles Darwin

Charles Darwin's natural selection was rapidly misapplied to societies and races as Social Darwinism.

What that justified

Competition between nations as natural law – which is the argument imperialism and militarism then used.

Nationalism has no fixed politics. Who wields it, and for what state, is the question a good answer asks.

3

National Unification and Diplomatic Tensions

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└ National Unification and Diplomatic Tensions

National Unification and Diplomatic Tensions

The **Crimean War** 克里米亚战争 demonstrated the weakness of the Ottoman Empire and contributed to the **breakdown of the Concert of Europe** 欧洲协调的瓦解 – which is what made unification possible, because the system designed to prevent territorial change no longer functioned.

- **Italy:** Cavour's diplomatic strategies, combined with Garibaldi's 加里波第 popular military campaigns, led to unification. Diplomacy plus popular movement – two mechanisms, and the CED names both.
- **Germany:** Bismarck used Realpolitik 现实政治, employing diplomacy, industrialised warfare and weaponry, and the manipulation of democratic mechanisms to achieve unification under Prussia.
- After 1871 Bismarck attempted to maintain the balance of power through a **complex system of alliances** 联盟体系 aimed at isolating France.
- Bismarck's dismissal in 1890 eventually produced a system of **mutually antagonistic alliances** 彼此敌对的联盟 and heightened international tension.
- **Nationalist tensions in the Balkans** 巴尔干 drew the Great Powers into a series of crises leading up to the First World War.

A peace system becomes two blocs



Nationalist tensions in the **Balkans** then sit on top of this. The alliances did not cause the crisis – they decided how far it would spread

4

Darwinism and Social Darwinism

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└ Darwinism and Social Darwinism

Darwinism and Social Darwinism

His theory was then applied well beyond biology. **Social Darwinism** 社会达尔文主义 took the language of competition and selection and used it to justify racial, national, and class hierarchies – and, in the next topic, imperial expansion.

Keep the distinction sharp in an essay: Darwin's biology and Social Darwinism are not the same claim, and the second does not follow from the first.

5

The Age of Progress and Modernity

The Age of Progress and Modernity

Then, in the later nineteenth century, a **new relativism in values** 价值相对主义 and a **loss of confidence in the objectivity of knowledge** led to **modernism** 现代主义.

The two together are the tension named in 7.1: the same culture produced both the belief that science would explain everything and the suspicion that objectivity itself was an illusion.

6

New Imperialism: Motivations and Methods

New Imperialism: Motivations and Methods

European nations were driven by **economic, political, and cultural motivations** 经济、政治与文化动机 in their new imperial ventures in Asia and Africa.

- **Advanced weaponry** ensured European military advantage over colonised areas.
- **Communication and transportation technologies** 通信与运输技术 made empires possible to create and administer.
- **Advances in medicine** 医学进步 enabled European survival in Africa and Asia – the one students forget, and often the decisive factor.

Wanting to, and being able to

WHY THEY WANTED TO

economic — raw materials and markets
political — prestige and strategic position
cultural — a claimed mission, and Social Darwinism

WHY THEY NOW COULD

advanced weaponry
communication and transportation technologies
advances in medicine, which made the interior survivable

The motives are old; the **capability** is new. Only the right-hand column explains why this happens in the 1870s and not in the 1770s

7

Imperialism's Global Effects

Imperialism's Global Effects

Both directions matter. In Europe, empire fed nationalism, shaped popular culture, and turned colonial disputes into Great Power crises. Abroad, it produced organised resistance.

An answer that treats imperialism as something Europe did to other places, with no return effect and no response, is incomplete on both counts.

8

19th-Century Culture and Arts

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└ 19th-Century Culture and Arts

19th-Century Culture and Arts

The century's art tracks its intellectual tension exactly:

- **Romanticism** broke with Neoclassical forms and with rationalism, emphasising **intuition, emotion, nature, individuality**, and the supernatural; Romantic writers expressed the same themes while responding to the Industrial Revolution and to political revolution.
- **Realist and materialist** 现实主义与唯物主义 themes influenced art and literature, as painters and writers depicted **the lives of ordinary people**.
- **Modern art – Impressionism, Post-Impressionism, and Cubism** 印象派、后印象派与立体主义 – moved **beyond the representational to the subjective, abstract, and expressive**.

9

Causation in 19th-Century Developments

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└ Causation in 19th-Century Developments

Causation in 19th-Century Developments

The unit's reasoning skill is **causation**.

19th-Century Perspectives and Political Developments
└ Causation in 19th-Century Developments

Worked example – nationalism as an instrument

“Explain one way in which nationalism contributed to the unification of Germany or Italy.”

■ **Full marks:** “Bismarck used popular nationalist feeling as an instrument of Prussian state-building: by presenting wars against Denmark, Austria and France as national causes, he made the smaller German states’ rulers politically unable to resist unification under Prussia.”

■ Name the **mechanism**, not the sentiment.

“Nationalism grew” explains nothing. Who used it, against whom, and to what end – that is the explanation.

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└ Causation in 19th-Century Developments

Exam tips

- The reversal is the unit: **before 1848 nationalism threatens the order; after 1848 conservatives use it to build states**.
- The **breakdown of the Concert of Europe** after Crimea is what made unification possible. Name it as the enabling condition.
- Italy needed **both** Cavour’s diplomacy and Garibaldi’s campaigns. Germany needed Bismarck’s **Realpolitik**. Different mechanisms, same outcome.
- Give **three enabling technologies** of imperialism – weaponry, transport and communication, and **medicine**.
- Keep **Darwin** and **Social Darwinism** apart. The second is a use of the first, not a consequence of it.
- Imperialism acted **on Europe as well as abroad**, and it produced **resistance**. Both are examinable.

10Recap

Period 7 – key takeaways

1 Reversal

before 1848 nationalism threatens; after, conservatives use it

2 Concert

breakdown after Crimea enabled unification

3 Italy/Germany

Cavour+Garibaldi vs Bismarck's Realpolitik

4 Darwin

Social Darwinism is a *use* of Darwin, not a consequence

Check yourself

- 1 What reverses after 1848?
- 2 What made unification possible?
- 3 Name three enabling technologies of imperialism.
- 4 Keep Darwin apart from what?

Answers: who uses nationalism ▪ Concert breakdown after Crimea ▪ weapons, transport/comms, medicine ▪ Social Darwinism