

AP EUROPEAN HISTORY - UNIT 6

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Industrialization and Its Effects (1815-1914)

Marxism	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● A philosophy developed by Karl Marx based on class conflict resulting in the elimination of capitalism
Industrial Revolution and Societal Improvements/Developments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● A result of the agricultural revolution in which people migrated to towns where work was available in new industrial enterprises● Started in Britain, eventually spreading to northwest of Europe (Belgium, France, Germany and Northern Italy)● Women, men, and even children now worked in factories instead of at home<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Conditions weren't great as behavior was more strict and controlled, hours were longer, environment was unhealthier (disease exposure), and work became more risky and a misery for the working class● Led to middle class reform demands and development of class consciousness of workers● Migration to cities limited housing availability and led to smaller accommodations that threatened middle class sensibilities <p>Urbanization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Small towns soon transformed into larger and

	<p>more crowded cities as populations grew</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Resulted in more unsanitary conditions due to the crowdedness of cities● The working class misery is contrasted with the middle class as the middle class enjoyed political power, leisure time, and prosperity (class split between Third Estate)
<p>Concert and Conservatism in Europe</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● With the defeat of Napoleon, the conflict of the balance of powers no longer wanted to be revisited again by the great powers<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ The cost of materials and men required to defeat Bonaparte made them fear another revolution● Concert of Europe: the effort of European powers to prevent future conflicts with one another<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Ex: Britain's involvement in Greek War of Independence in the 1820s and attacking China in Opium War 1839○ Britain refused to take part in the great powers' desire to institutionalize and participation in the Troppau Protocol● As Britain and France refused to sign the document, the congresses were no longer called for again<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ This however, did not stop them from backing down on the concert because they wanted to make sure Europe was not destabilized (ex: Belgian

	<p style="text-align: center;">Revolution 1830)</p>
<p>Revolutions of 1848</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Revolution initiated in Naples, then France, and finally across Europe and the borders of Russia ● <u>Klemens Von Metternich</u> – a conservative Austrian statesman who embodied the pre-revolutionary order and was forced to be removed from office <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Created stronghold for Conservative courts ● The Chartist movement in Britain was unsuccessful and left the establishment in charge ● The differences in nationalism and liberalism emerged everywhere but France, where nationalism prevailed over the liberalism that brought revolutionaries into greater conflicts with each other ● French voters elected Louis Napoleon as president of the Second French Republic as he, Napoleon Bonaparte’s nephew, promised to restore old order ● The 1848 revolutions failed because of internal divisions, lack of popular support from outside cities, and the resuming strengths of conservative forces
<p>Reform Movements, Ideologies,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Middle class was dismayed by the worsened

**Critiques of Capitalism, and
Political Parties Emerging**

conditions among the poor and sought to restrain “capitalism”

- Capitalists were required to provide accessible education and lower working hours for women and children
- Socialism shared beliefs that:
 - The existing distribution of wealth was unjust because the advantageous ones had more than enough and the disadvantageous ones had little than enough to survive
 - Human labor profits should be distributed equally
- Utopian Socialism
 - Charles Fourier, Louis Blanc, and Robert Owen were most prominent
 - They advocated for cooperation over competition of communities
 - Their experiments failed
- Marxism Socialism
 - *Communist Manifesto*
 - Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels asserted that “the history of all hitherto existing societies is the history of class struggles.”
 - Best understood through antithesis,

thesis, and synthesis

- 19th century society split into two classes of proletariat workers (antithesis) and bourgeoisie (thesis)
- Class struggle would lead to dictatorship and all classes would be eliminated meaning there'd be a classless society with no private ownership of the means of production
- Argued that women were exploited by men and capitalists
- Predicted overthrow of bourgeoisie for improved working conditions
- Bernstein refuted class struggle concept and saw the achievement of socialism through gradual reform