

World Civilization from 1789 to 1914 a Brief Overview

Document A

-ism is a suffix in many English words, originally derived from Ancient Greek; reaching the English language through Latin, by medium of the French. It is commonly used in philosophy and politics, pertaining to an ideology of some sort. We will study the following 5 in the next 9 weeks.

Romanticism—a literary, artistic, and philosophical movement originating in the 18th century, characterized chiefly by a reaction against neoclassicism and an emphasis on the imagination and emotions, and marked especially in English literature by sensibility and the use of autobiographical material, an exaltation of the primitive and the common man, an appreciation of external nature, an interest in the remote, a predilection for melancholy, and the use in poetry of older verse forms

Marxism--the political, economic, and social theories of Karl Marx including the belief that the struggle between social classes is a major force in history and that there should eventually be a society in which there are no classes

Darwinism--a theory of the origin and perpetuation of new species of animals and plants that offspring of a given organism vary, that natural selection favors the survival of some of these variations over others, that new species have arisen and may continue to arise by these processes, and that widely divergent groups of plants and animals have arisen from the same ancestors.

Freudianism--relating to or coming from very deeply hidden desires or feelings; based on the work of Sigmund Freud.

Victorianism--typical of the moral standards, attitudes, or conduct of the age of Victoria especially when considered stuffy, prudish, or hypocritical

Document B List of People born in the 19th century who are still living as of January 8th, 2014.

1	Misao Okawa ^[1]	F	5 March 1898	115 years, 309 days	Japan
2	Jeralean Talley ^[1]	F	23 May 1899	114 years, 230 days	United States
3	Susannah Mushatt Jones ^[1]	F	6 July 1899	114 years, 186 days	United States
4	Bernice Madigan ^[1]	F	24 July 1899	114 years, 168 days	United States
5	Emma Morano-Martinuzzi ^[1]	F	29 November 1899	114 years, 40 days	Italy
6	Anna Henderson ^[1]	F	5 March 1900	113 years, 309 days	United States
7	Antonia Gerena Rivera ^[1]	F	19 May 1900	113 years, 234 days	United States
8	Ethel Lang ^[1]	F	27 May 1900	113 years, 226 days	United Kingdom
9	Nabi Tajima ^[1]	F	4 August 1900	113 years, 157 days	Japan
10	Blanche Cobb ^[1]	F	8 September 1900	113 years, 122 days	United States
11	Anna Stoehr ^[1]	F	15 October 1900	113 years, 85 days	United States
12	Goldie Steinberg ^[1]	F	30 October 1900	113 years, 70 days	United States ^[b]
13	Merle Barwis ^[1]	F	23 December 1900	113 years, 16 days	Canada ^[c]
14	Ora Holland ^[1]	F	24 December 1900	113 years, 15 days	United States

Document C: The most striking and by far the most palpable evidence of progress during the reign is the ever-increasing speed which the unexampled discoveries of physical science have forced into everyday life. Steam and electricity have conquered time and space to a greater extent during the last sixty years than all the preceding six hundred years witnessed; so that a man may cram into ten years as much experience as his grandfather could have done in fifty. Britannia Rules the Waves this year of grace in a way that was but a poetical figure of speech in Thomson's time. Exactly four hundred years before the Queen ascended the throne, the first English vessel to cross the Atlantic reached Newfoundland. And yet there is a greater transformation in the character of an Atlantic liner today than there was between the old wooden sailing ships which existed in 1837 and the good ship "*Matthew*" of Bristol which bore John Cabot westwards in 1497. The "*Great Western*," which was the first steamer built for regular voyages between Europe and America, was launched in 1837. She was but 213ft. long, with a displacement of 2300 tons, and the old unwieldy paddle to bear her along. That was a great advance on the old fashioned barque with her white spreading sails: but think of the ocean greyhounds of today, four times her size, capable of crossing the Atlantic in less than five-and-a-half days. The broad Atlantic has, indeed, become a mere pond. The wooden vessel looks almost as antique as the caracks of the Armada. Iron has come to rule supreme; steam has made the picturesque sails of sixty years ago as old fashioned almost as a trireme. Thus in 1840 the steamers belonging to England numbered but 600; today they have increased to nearly 8500; and steam tonnage has increased from 95,807 to 6,121,555 in this year of Jubilee, against a total tonnage of nearly nine millions.

On land the same splendid story of progress dazzles the imagination. Think of the stage coach of sixty years ago. How infinitely antiquated it looks today, revived today as a mere amusement! And yet England resounded from end to end with the postboy's horn in 1837, and the Queen never travelled by rail until 1842. In 1837 she could not have possibly reached Aberdeen on her way to Balmoral under forty five hours; today she could cover the 540 miles on twelve hours - the quickest long-distance journey in the world. The United Kingdom could boast in 1850 of only 6621 miles of iron road; today the figures stand at 21,174 miles, while the Empire holds close on 75,000 miles of rail. Well might Mr. Kipling "*confound*" the romance that sees death to poetry in the banished stage coach, for is not the miracle of the railroad more wonderful than the most blazoned coach-and-four that ever spanked on the Queen's highway?

Sir Walter Besant, *Illustrated London News*, Diamond Jubilee number (1897)

Document D

Advances in medicine and the understanding of human anatomy and disease prevention took place in the 19th century, and were partly responsible for rapidly accelerating population growth in the western world. Europe's population doubled during the 19th century, from roughly 200 million to more than 400 million. The introduction of railroads provided the first major advancement in land transportation for centuries, changing the way people lived and obtained goods, and fueling major urbanization movements in countries across the globe. Numerous cities worldwide surpassed populations of a million or more during this century. London was transformed into the world's largest city and capital of the British Empire. Its population expanded from 1 million in 1800 to 6.7 million a century later. The last remaining undiscovered landmasses of Earth, including vast expanses of interior Africa and Asia, were discovered during this century, and with the exception of the extreme zones of the Arctic and Antarctic, accurate and detailed maps of the globe were available by the 1890s.

Document E

1789 French Revolution destroys the old idea of the Great Chain of Being.

1799 George Washington dies.

1804 Napoleon crowns himself Emperor of the French, essentially ending the French Revolution.

1805-1812 Napoleon dominates Europe until his disastrous march into Russia in 1812.

1815 Napoleon's final defeat at the battle of Waterloo.

1818 Mary Shelley publishes *Frankenstein*.

1830 July Revolution in France (this is the one that is in *Les Misérables*)

1837 Queen Victorian ascends the Throne and reigns until 1901.

1848 Revolutions in France, Austria, Prussia

1848 Karl Marx publishes the *Communist Manifesto*.

1859 Charles Darwin publishes *Origin of the Species*.

1861-1865 American Civil War

1866 Austro-Prussian War—birth of modern Germany

1871 Franco-Prussian War results in the unification of modern Germany and Italy

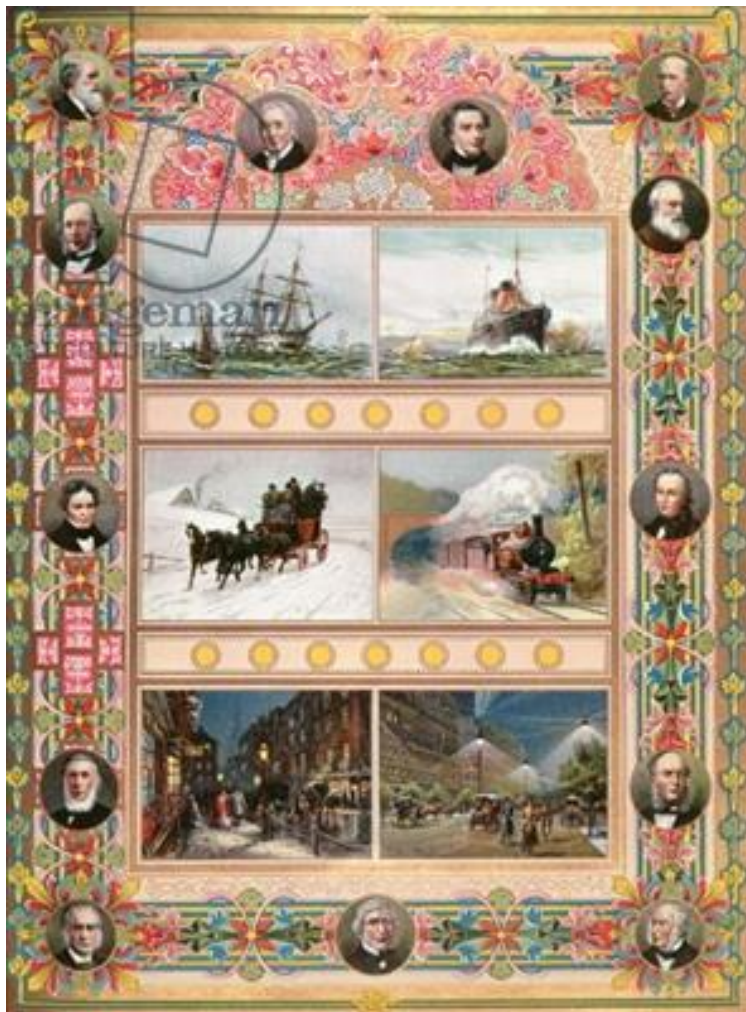
1886 Robert Louis Stevenson publishes *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*.

1900 Sigmund Freud publishes *Interpretation of Dreams*.

1912 George Bernard Shaw publishes *Pygmalion*.

1914 start of World War I with the assassination of the Austrian Arch Duke Franz Ferdinand in Serbia

Document F



Document G

Population	Year	Years to add 1 billion
1 billion	1804	From the start of humanity
2 billion	1927	123 years later
3 billion	1960	33 years later
4 billion	1974	14 years later
5 billion	1987	13 years later
6 billion	1999	12 years later
7 billion	2011	12 years later certain
8 billion	2025	14 years later likely
9 billion	2045	20 years later reasonable

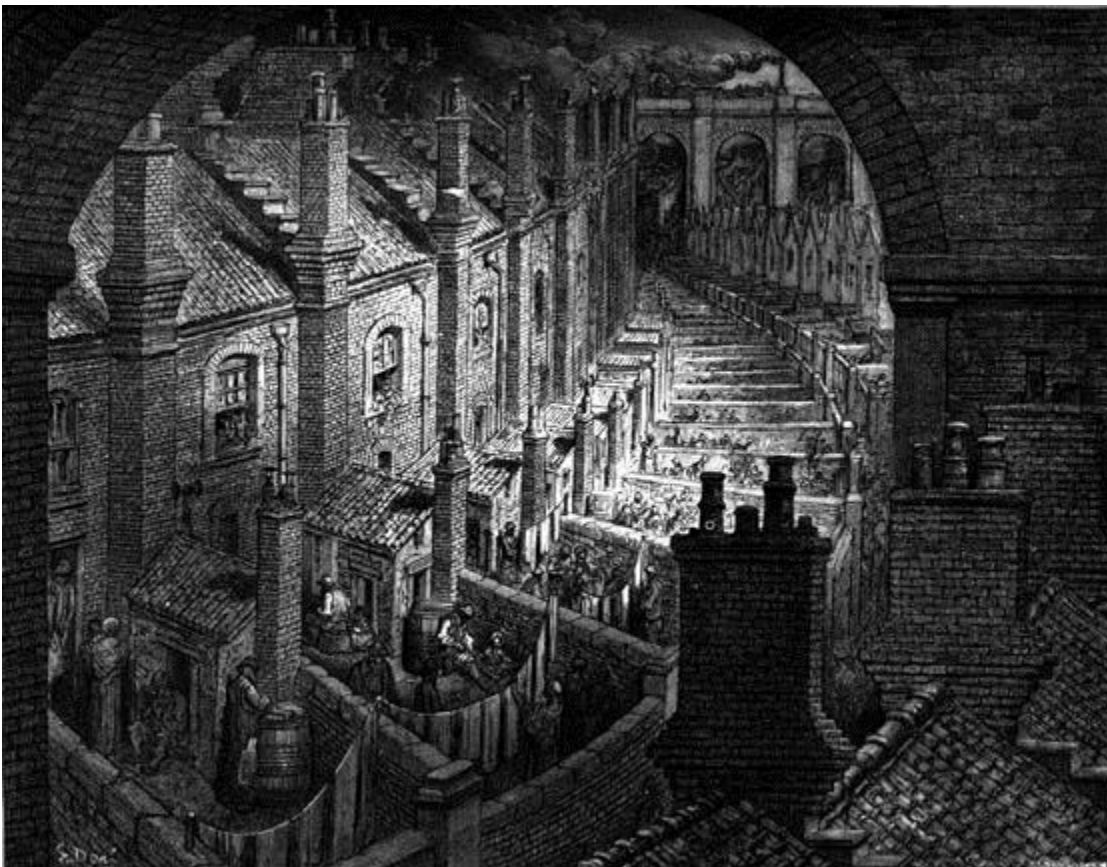
© Debbie Campoli/YaleGlobal

Source: UN Population Division

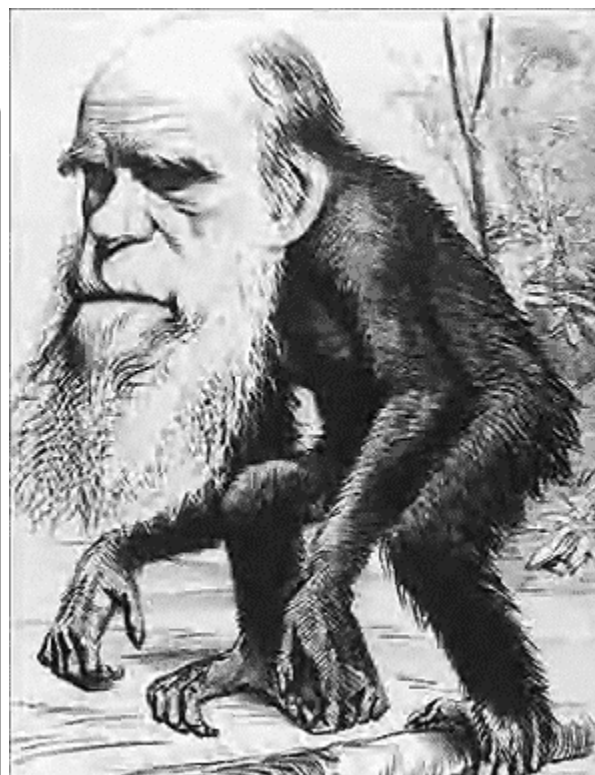
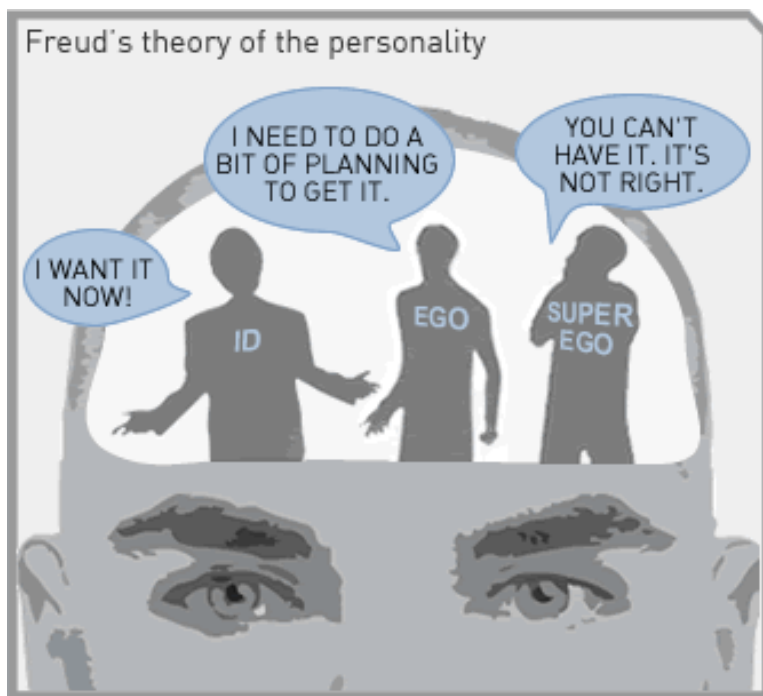
Document H



Document I



Documents J and K



Document L



Document M

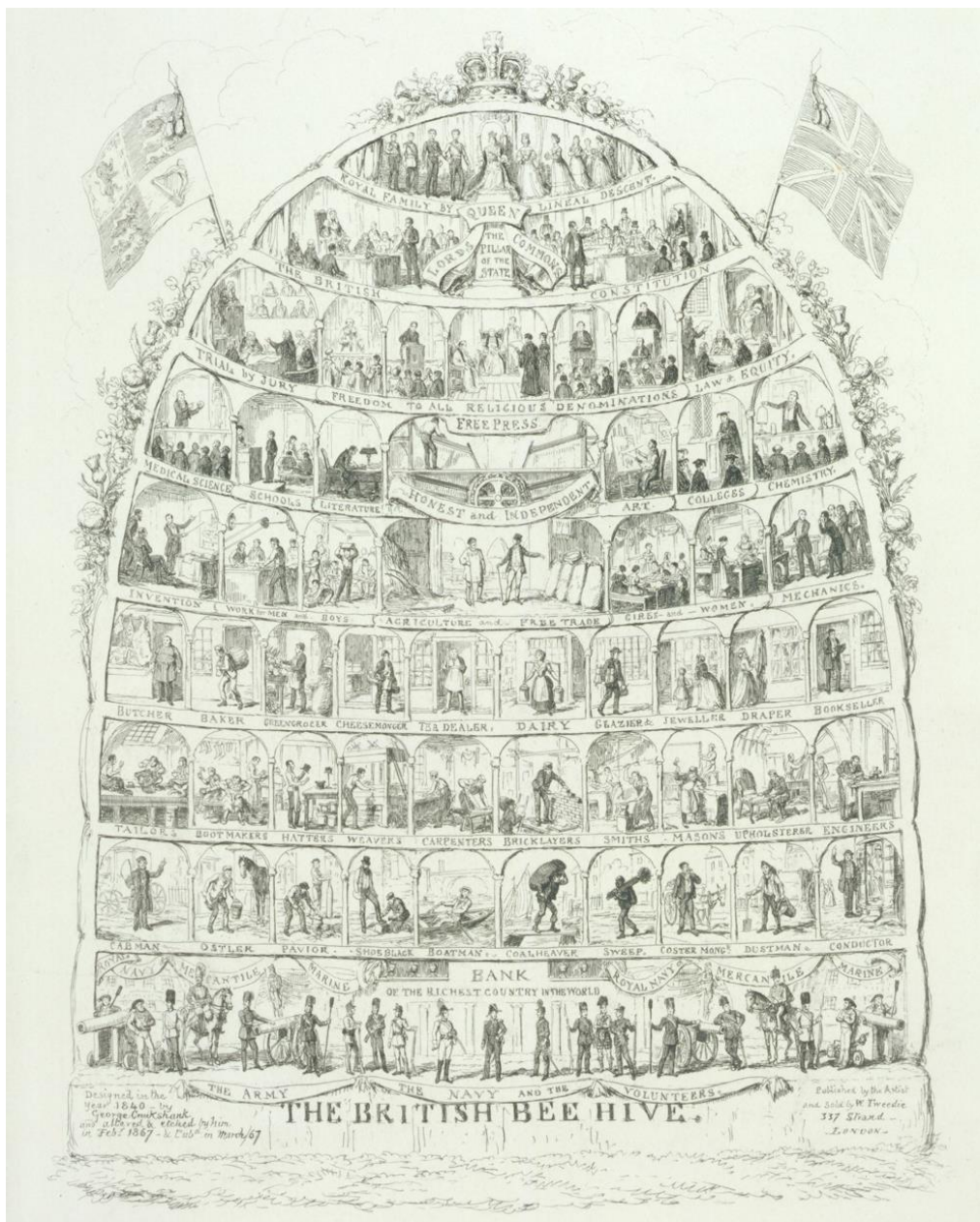
"The old saying that it takes two generations to make a gentleman is being refuted every day, for Americans are remarked not only for their facility in amassing fortunes but in furnishing themselves with presentable manners on short notice"
Correct Social Usage, 1903

"It is the duty of a gentleman to know how to ride, to shoot, to fence, to box, to swim, to row and to dance. He should be graceful. If attacked by ruffians, a man should be able to defend himself, and also to defend women from their insults"
Rules of Etiquette and Home Culture. 1886

"Keep up appearances whatever you do"
Charles Dickens in Martin Chuzzlewit, 1843

"The true gentleman is one who has been fashioned after the highest models...his qualities depend not on fashion or manners but upon moral worth--not on personal possessions but upon personal qualities"
Happy Homes and the Hearts that Make Them, 1882

Document N



Document O



Delacroix, *Lady Liberty Leading the People* (1830)

Document P

“Let the ruling classes tremble at a Communist revolution. The proletarians have nothing to lose but their chains. They have a world to win. Working men of all countries, unite!”

— Karl Marx, *The Communist Manifesto*

“The last capitalist we hang shall be the one who sold us the rope.”

— Karl Marx

“The production of too many useful things results in too many useless people.”

— Karl Marx