QUIZ pp. 631-638
1. What was the AUGSLEICH, or Compromise of 1867?
2. What was the greatest of the reforms undertaken by TSAR ALEXANDER II of Russia?
3. What were the ZEMSTVOS?
4. What happened to Tsar Alexander II in 1881?
5. Who reigned in Britain from 1837-1901 and had an age named after her?
6. Who were GLADSTONE and DISRAELI?

QUIZ ANSWERS
1. DUAL MONARCHY OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
2. ABOLITION OF SERFDOM/EMANCIPATION OF THE SERFS
3. LOCAL ELECTED COUNCILS
4. ASSASSINATED
5. QUEEN VICTORIA
6. LEADERS OF THE WHIGS AND TORIES

THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE \rightarrow TOWARD A DUAL MONARCHY
1. The Von Bach plan 1851 \rightarrow unified system of admin, law, taxation\rightarrow Hungary placed under military rule
2. Economic troubles + the Italian War + the Austro-Prussian War = big trouble for Austria \rightarrow weakness
3. Hungary wants independence

THE AUGSLEICH = THE COMPROMISE OF 1867
1. Creates the dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary
2. Each part has separate constitutions, legislatures, capital
3. Both states have the same ruler = Emperor Francis Joseph
4. States share foreign policy, army, finances

IMPERIAL RUSSIA
- Russian defeat in the Crimean War =
1. Russia is falling behind W. Europe
2. Russia needs to reform and modernize
TSAR ALEXANDER II (1855-1881)

1. The great reforming tsar
2. Comes to power in the middle of the Crimean War
3. Attempts to overhaul the Russian system
4. Abolition of serfdom 1861
5. Zemstvos = elected local assemblies
6. Legal reforms – regular system of local and provincial courts

REFORMERS vs. CONSERVATIVES IN RUSSIA = WESTERNIZERS vs. SLAVOPHILES

- Reformers –
  1. Wanted more and faster change
  2. ALEXANDER HERZEN = peasant must be chief instrument of reform = Populism
     a. a type of socialism
     b. village peasant commune is a type of natural organic socialism
     c. peasant commune should be basis for a new Russian society
     d. failed
  3. Some reformers turned to more radical and violent ideas = THE PEOPLE’S WILL = terrorism
     a. revolutionary group
     b. assassinate Tsar Alexander II in 1881

Assassination of Tsar Alexander II (1881)

TSAR ALEXANDER III (1881-1894)

1. Comes to power when his father is assassinated
2. Turns against reform
3. Rules in an autocratic repressive way = reactionary

WHY NO REVOLUTION OF 1848 IN BRITAIN?

1. THE REFORM ACT OF 1832 = first move to expand the franchise = expand voting rights
2. Effective parliament = responds to the people
3. Social and political reforms
4. Economic growth
GREAT BRITAIN – THE VICTORIAN AGE

1. mid-century Britain
2. Named after Queen Victoria (1837-1901)
3. Period of strict morality, duty, family values, prim and proper
4. Lord Palmerston = PM 1855-1865 = not reformer = no new voting rights
5. After 1865 political changes = new voting rights

Queen Victoria

Britain: 1850-1870s

- The most prosperous period in British history.
  - Unprecedented economic growth.
  - Heyday of free trade.
  - New fields of expansion → shipbuilding from wood to iron.
    - By 1870, Britain’s carrying trade enjoyed a virtual monopoly.
  - Br. engineers were building RRs all over the world.
  - Br.’s foreign holdings nearly doubled.

- BUT, Britain’s prosperity didn’t do away with political discontent!

The “Victorian Compromise”

- Both Tories and Whigs had considered the 1832 Reform Bill as the FINAL political reform.
- Therefore, the aims of the two political parties seemed indistinguishable.
- But, by the 1860s, the middle class and working class had grown → they wanted the franchise expanded!
- This era saw the realignment of political parties in the House of Commons:
  - Tory Party → Conservative Party under Benjamin Disraeli.
  - Whig Party → Liberal Party under William Gladstone.

The Two “Great Men”

- William Gladstone, Liberal Prime Minister
  - 1868-1874
  - 1880-1885
  - 1886
  - 1892-1894

- Benjamin Disraeli, Conservative Prime Minister
  - 1868
  - 1874-1880

The 2nd Reform Bill - 1867

- In 1866, Gladstone introduced a moderate reform bill that was defeated by the Conservatives.
- A more radical reform bill was introduced by Disraeli in 1867, passed largely with some Liberal support.
The 2nd Reform Bill - 1867

- **Disraeli’s Goals:**
  - Give the Conservative Party control over the reform process.
  - Labor would be grateful and vote Conservative.
- **Components of the Bill:**
  - Extended the franchise by 938,427 → an increase of 88%.
  - Vote given to male householders and male lodgers paying at least £10 for room.
  - Eliminated rotten boroughs with fewer than 10,000 inhabitants.
  - Extra representation in Parliament to larger cities like Liverpool & Manchester.
- This ended the “Victorian Compromise.”

Benjamin Disraeli (1804-1881)

- A dandy and a romance novelist.
- A brilliant debater.
- Baptized by his father into the Anglican Church.
- BUT, he was the first & only Prime Minister of Jewish parentage.
- A strong imperialist.
- “Greater England” foreign policy.
- Respected by Queen Victoria.

William Gladstone (1809-1898)

- An active legislator and reformer.
- Known for his populist speeches.
- Could be preachy.
- Queen Victoria couldn’t stand him.
- Tried to deal with the “Irish Question.”
- Supported a “Little England” foreign policy.

Gladstone’s 1st Ministry

- **Goals:** (“Gladstonianism”)
  1. Decrease public spending.
  2. Reform laws that prevented people from acting freely to improve themselves.
     - He’s against privilege & supports a meritocracy.
     - Protect democracy through education.
  3. Promote peace abroad to help reduce spending and taxation, and help enhance trade.
     - Low tariffs.
     - All political questions are moral questions!

Gladstone’s 1st Ministry

- **Accomplishments:**
  - 1868: **Army reform** → peacetime flogging was illegal.
  - 1869: **Disestablishment Act** → Irish Catholics did not have to pay taxes to support the Anglican Church in Ireland.
  - 1870: **Education Act** → elementary education made available to Welsh & English children between 5-13 years.
  - 1870: **Irish Land Act** → curtailed absentee Protestant landlords from evicting their Irish Catholic tenants without compensation.
  - 1871: **University Test Act** → non-Anglicans could attend Br. universities.
Gladstone’s 1st Ministry

- Accomplishments (con’t.):
  - 1872: *Ballot Act* → secret ballot for local and general elections.
  - 1872: The settlement of the CSS Alabama claims [from the American Civil War] in America’s favor.
  - 1873: Legislation was passed that restructured the High Courts.
  - Civil service exams introduced for many government positions.

Disraeli’s 2nd Ministry

- Accomplishments:
  - Domestic Policy
    - 1875: *Artisans Dwelling Act* → govt. would define minimum housing standards.
    - 1875: Public Health Act → govt. to create a modern sewer system in the big cities & establish a sanitary code.
    - 1875: Pure Food & Drug Act.
    - 1875: Climbing Boys Act → licenses only given to adult chimney sweeps.
    - 1875: Conspiracy & Protection of Property Act → allowed peaceful picketing.

Disraeli’s 2nd Ministry

- Accomplishments:
  - Domestic Policy
    - 1876: *Education Act*
    - 1878: *Employers & Workmen Act* → allowed workers to sue employers in civil courts if they broke legal contracts.

Gladstone’s 2nd Ministry

- Accomplishments:
  - Domestic Policy
    - 1884 Reform Bill
      - Extended the franchise to agricultural laborers.
      - Gave the counties the same franchise as the boroughs.
      - Added 6,000,000 to the total number who could vote in parliamentary elections.
    - 1885: *Redistribution of Seats Act* → changes M.P. seats in Commons to reflect new demographic changes.

Gladstone’s Last Ministries

- 3rd Ministry: 1886
  - First introduced an *Irish Home Rule Bill*.
    - This issue split the Liberal Party.
    - Gladstone lost his position in a few months.

- 4th Ministry: 1892-1894
  - 1893: Reintroduced a *Home Rule Bill*.
    - Provided for an Irish Parliament.
    - Did NOT offer Ireland independence
    - Passed by the Commons, but rejected in the House of Lords.

Home Rule for Ireland??

- Gladstone debates Home Rule in Commons.
Science and Culture in an Age of Realism

- A New Age of Science
  - Growth of interest in scientific research
    - New developments in physics, biology, and chemistry
  - Faith in science erodes religious faith
- Charles Darwin (1809 – 1882) and the Theory of Organic Evolution
  - *On the Origin of Species*, 1859
    - All plants and animals evolved from earlier, simpler forms through adaptation ("survival of the fittest")
  - *The Descent of Man*, 1871: animal origins
  - Impact: controversy to gradual acceptance

Social Darwinism

- British economist, Herbert Spencer.
- Advocate of *laissez-faire*.
- Adapted Darwin's ideas from the "Origin of Species" to humans.
- Belief that there was a natural upper class and lower class.
- "Survival of the fittest"

Social Darwinism

- Social Darwinists believed that companies struggled for survival in the economic world and the government should *not tamper with* this natural process.
  - The fittest *business leaders* would survive and would improve society.
  - Belief that hard work and wealth showed God's approval and those that were poor were *lazy* and naturally a *lower class*.

Social Darwinism in America

- Individuals must have absolute freedom to struggle, succeed or fail.
- Therefore, state intervention to reward society and the economy is futile!

William Graham Sumner
Folkways (1906)

Science and Culture in an Age of Realism

- A Revolution in Health Care
  - Louis Pasteur, Robert Koch, and Germs
    - Identifying bacteriological causation of diseases
  - New Surgical Practices
    - The antiseptic principle and anesthesia
  - New Public Health Measures
  - New Medical Schools
    - Advances in training and professionalization
  - Women and Medical Schools
    - Obstacles to education and professional recognition
  - Science and the Study of Society

1. All living things have always competed for survival. *Survival of the fittest.*
2. All living things have evolved over millions of years as a result of genetic changes.
3. Some plants and animals developed traits that helped them survive.
4. Every human activity *individually competes* for success.
5. The unfit or incompetent lose and the strong or competent win.
6. These winners make up a *natural upper class.*
7. Hard worked paid off, and lazy were inferior.
Science and Culture in an Age of Realism

- Realism in Literature
  - Deliberation rejection of Romanticism
  - Emphasis on the ordinary and observation
- Realism and the Novel
  - Gustave Flaubert (1821 – 1880)
  - Madame Bovary, 1857
  - William Thackeray (1811 – 1863)
  - Vanity Fair, 1848
  - Charles Dickens (1812 – 1870)
  - Emphasis on exposing the troubles of Britain’s lower and middle classes

- Realism in Art
  - Gustave Courbet (1819 – 1877)
    - Portrayal of everyday life
  - Jean-Francois Millet (1814 – 1875)
    - Scenes from rural life
- Music: The Twilight of Romanticism
  - Franz Liszt (1811 – 1886)
    - Symphonic poems
  - Richard Wagner (1813 – 1883)
    - Nationalist subjects and themes
    - The Ring of the Nibelung

Jean-Francois Millet
1814-1875

- The Walk to Work (Le Depart pour le Travail)
  1851
  Oil on canvas
  55.5 x 46 cm
Jean-François Millet

- Buckwheat Harvest: Summer 1868–74
  Oil on canvas, 85 x 111 cm
  Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

• Catherine Lemaire 1848
  Pencil on paper, 550 x 420 mm
  Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Jean-François Millet

- The Angelus 1857–59
  Oil on canvas
  21 3/4 x 26 in. (55.5 x 66 cm)
  Musée d'Orsay, Paris

Jean-François Millet

- Shepherdess with Her Flock 1864
  Oil on canvas
  81 x 101
  Musée d'Orsay, Paris

Jean-François Millet

- The Gleaners 1857
  Oil on canvas, 85.5 x 111 cm
  Musée du Louvre, Paris
Jean-Francois Millet

- The Winnower
  1848
  Oil on canvas, 38 x 29 cm
  Musée du Louvre, Paris

- Bauer beim Propfen eines Baumes
  1855
  Öl auf Leinwand, 80,5 x 100,0

- Harvester's Resting
  Oil on canvas, 1850-1853
  67.31 x 119.70

- Haystacks: Autumn
  c. 1874
  Oil on canvas, 85 x 110 cm
  Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York

- Hunting Birds at Night
  1874
  Oil on canvas, 74 x 93 cm
  Museum of Art, Philadelphia

- Peasant-Girls with Brushwood
  c. 1852
  Oil on canvas, 38 x 30 cm
  The Hermitage, St. Petersburg
Jean-François Millet

- Spring 1866-73
  Oil on canvas, 86 x 111 cm
  Musée d'Orsay, Paris

- Trussing Hay 1850
  Oil on canvas, 56 x 65 cm
  Musée du Louvre, Paris

Jean-François Millet

- Young Shepherdess c. 1871
  Oil on canvas, 162 x 113 cm
  Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Gustave Courbet

- After Dinner at Ornans 1849
  Oil on canvas, 195 x 257 cm
  Musée des Beaux-Arts, Lille

- Beach near Trouville 1865
  Oil on canvas, 54 x 64 cm
  Wallraf-Richartz Museum, Cologne

Gustave Courbet

1819-1877
• Burial at Ornans
  1849-50
  Oil on canvas, 315 x 668 cm
  Musée d'Orsay, Paris

• Cliffs at Étretat
  1870
  Oil on canvas, 66 x 82 cm
  Nationalgalerie, Berlin

• Courbet in his Cell at Sainte-Pélagie
  1871
  Charcoal on paper, 160 x 270 mm
  Musée du Louvre, Paris

• Firemen Running to a Fire
  1850-51
  Oil on canvas, 388 x 580 cm
  Musée du Petit Palais, Paris

• Flower Still-Life
  1863
  Oil on canvas, 65 x 54 cm
  The Hermitage, St. Petersburg

• Landscape
  Oil on canvas, 92 x 74 cm
  Gemäldegalerie, Dresden
Gustave Courbet

Lot and His Daughters
1844
Oil on canvas, 89 x 116 cm
Private collection

Lovers in the Countryside
1844
Oil on canvas, 77 x 60 cm
Musée des Beaux-Arts, Lyon

Lovers in the Country,
Sentiments of the Young Age after 1844
Oil on canvas, 61 x 51 cm
Petit Palais, Paris

Man with Pipe
Oil on canvas, 56 x 47 cm
Museu Nacional de Arte Antiga, Lisbon

Panoramic View of the Alps, Les Dents du Midi
1877
Oil on canvas, 151 x 209 cm
Museum of Art, Cleveland

Pipe
1858
Oil on canvas
Private collection
Gustave Courbet

- Poor Woman of the Village
  1866
  Oil on canvas, 86 x 126 cm
  Private collection

- Portrait of Baudelaire
  c. 1848
  Oil on canvas, 54 x 65 cm
  Musée Fabre, Montpellier

- Portrait of Hector Berlioz
  1850
  Oil on canvas, 61 x 48 cm
  Musée d'Orsay, Paris

- Portrait of Juliette Courbet
  1844
  Oil on canvas, 78 x 62 cm
  Musée du Petit Palais, Paris

- Portrait of Urbain Cuenot
  1846
  Oil on canvas, 56 x 47 cm
  Musée Courbet, Ornans

- Reclining Woman
  1865-66
  Oil on canvas, 77 x 128 cm
  The Hermitage, St. Petersburg
• Red Apples at the Foot of a Tree 1871-72 Oil on canvas, 51 x 62 cm Neue Pinakothek, Munich

• Self-Portrait (Man with Leather Belt) 1845-46 Oil on canvas, 100 x 82 cm Musée d'Orsay, Paris

• Self-Portrait with Black Dog 1842-44 Oil on canvas, 46 x 58 cm Musée du Petit Palais, Paris

• Study 1840s Drawing Musée du Louvre, Paris

• Sunset on Lake Geneva c. 1876 Oil on canvas, 74 x 100 cm Kunstmuseum, Saint-Gall

• The Bathers 1853 Oil on canvas, 227 x 193 cm Musée Fabre, Montpellier
Gustave Courbet

**The Grain Sifters**
1854
Oil on canvas, 131 x 167 cm
Musée des Beaux-Arts, Nantes

**The Meeting or Bonjour Monsieur Courbet**
1854
Oil on canvas, 129 x 149 cm
Musée Fabre, Montpellier

**The Oak at Flagey (The Oak of Vercingetorix)**
1864
Oil on canvas, 89 x 110 cm
Murauchi Art Museum, Tokyo

**The Sea at Palavas**
1854
Oil on canvas, 27 x 46 cm
Musée Fabre, Montpellier

**The Shaded Stream (or The Puits Noir Stream)**
1865
Oil on canvas, 94 x 135 cm
Musée d'Orsay, Paris

**The Source**
1868
Oil on canvas, 128 x 97 cm
Musée d'Orsay, Paris
• The Source of the Loue
  1853
  Oil on canvas, 84 x 107 cm
  Kunsthalle, Zurich

• The Stonebreakers
  1849
  Oil on canvas, 165 x 257 cm
  Gemäldegalerie, Dresden (destroyed)

• The Studio of the Painter
  1855
  Oil on canvas, 359 x 598 cm
  Musée d’Orsay, Paris

• Young Woman from the Village
  1851
  Oil on canvas, 195 x 261 cm
  Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York

• The Wrestlers
  1853
  Oil on canvas
  Museum of Fine Arts, Budapest

• Woman of Frankfurt
  1858
  Oil on canvas, 104 x 140 cm
  Waltrat-Richartz Museum, Cologne
- Gustave Courbet: "Woman with a Parrot"
  1866
  Oil on canvas, 130 x 196 cm
  Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York

- Jean-François Millet: "The Gleaners"