

Handout #5 | History 106

Exceptional, Amazing, and Astounding Chronology™

1789	Start of French Revolution
1790	Edmund Burke publishes <i>Reflections on the Revolution in France</i>
1798	Thomas Malthus publishes <i>On Population</i>
1815	Congress of Vienna ends Napoleonic Wars
1830	Revolution in France installs “July Monarchy”; also revolution in Belgium France claims Algeria
1831-36	Charles Darwin travels extensively on <i>The Beagle</i> collecting data
1839	Full independence for Belgium
1848-49	Revolutions of 1848 across much of Europe
1859	Charles Darwin publishes <i>On the Origin of Species</i>
1861	Unification of Italy
1865	Gregor Mendel publishes his treatise on plant hybrids and genetics
1870	Unification of Germany
1871	Charles Darwin publishes <i>The Descent of Man</i>
1876	Brussels Conference initiates intense period of imperialism in Africa
1882	Formation of Triple Alliance (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy)
1885	France takes control of Indochina (present-day Laos, Cambodia & Vietnam)
1886	Edouard Dumont publishes <i>Jewish France</i>
1896	Ethiopians defeat Italians in rare case of European defeat in 19 th century
1899	Rudyard Kipling publishes poem <i>The White Man’s Burden</i>
1902	J. A. Hobson publishes a critique of imperialism, entitled <i>Imperialism</i>
1907	Formation of Triple Entente (Britain, France, Russia)
1908	Congo transferred from King Leopold’s personal possession to Belgian state
1911	Friedrich von Bernhardi publishes <i>Germany and the Next War</i>
1914	World War I begins after assassination of Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo
1918	WWI ends—at least in western Europe
1920	Edmund Morel publishes <i>The Black Man’s Burden</i>
1923	WWI ends factually ends in East-Central Europe

Stunning Table with Cool Stuff™

nationalism	Congress of Vienna	Klemens von Metternich
Edmund Burke	Joseph de Maistre	Giuseppe Mazzini
Piedmont	militarism	anti-Semitism
Revolutions of 1848	Carl Schurz	Edouard Dumont
Charles Darwin	Thomas Malthus	natural selection
“survival of the fittest”	Gregor Mendel	Andrew Carnegie
Social Darwinism	Karl Pearson	imperialism
Africa	Rudyard Kipling	King Leopold
Joseph Chamberlain	Cecil Rhodes	J. A. Hobson
Triple Alliance	Triple Entente	“world powers”
patriotism in 1914	Sigmund Freud	disillusionment
Women & factory work		

Main Belligerents in WWI (with date of entry into war)

Central Powers	Entente Powers
Austria-Hungary (1914) Germany (1914) Ottoman Empire (1914) Bulgaria (1915)	Serbia (1914) Russia (1914) France (1914) Great Britain (1914) Belgium (1914) Italy (1915) Romania (1916) United States (1917) + some 18 or so other states