

Excellent & Edificatory Info #2 Nationalism & Socialism to 1914

Nationalism & nation-building in the 19th century:

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| 1821 | Greek revolt against Ottoman rule leads eventually to Greek independence (1832) |
| 1830 | Belgian revolt against Dutch rule; independence for Belgium in 1839 |
| 1848-9 | Revolutions: "the springtime of peoples" Includes efforts at national liberation / unification: Germany, Italy, Hungary, Bohemia (Czech lands), etc. |
| 1861 | Most of Italian unification complete |
| 1863 | Major Polish insurrection against Russian rule |
| 1864 | Prussian War with Denmark (first war of German unification) |
| 1866 | Prussian war with Austria (second wars of German unification) |
| 1867 | Hungarian Compromise (<i>Ausgleich</i>) with Austrians |
| 1870 | Prussian war with France (third war of German unification) |
| 1871 | Proclamation of the German Empire |
| 1878 | Formal independence for Serbia & Romania; autonomy for Bulgaria |
| 1908 | Formal independence for Bulgaria |
| 1913 | Creation of Albania |

Dynasties

Hohenzollern: Prussia/Germany

Romanov: Russia

Hapsburg: Austria-Hungary

Ethnic distribution in Austria-Hungary in ca. 1900

| | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------------|-----------|
| Germans | 11,306,000 | Jews | 2,079,000 |
| Hungarians | 8,252,000 | Slovaks | 2,002,000 |
| Czechs | 5,955,000 | Slovenes | 1,214,000 |
| Poles | 4,259,000 | Serbs | 1,187,000 |
| Ukrainians | 3,376,000 | Italians | 731,000 |
| Romanians | 3,033,000 | Carpatho-Rusyns** | 540,000 |
| Croats | 2,297,000 | Gypsies (Roma) | 309,000 |

Various terms pertaining to nationalism

Piedmont

Russification

Magyarization

** Many scholars would be inclined to put Carpatho-Rusyns in the "Ukrainian" category. Except perhaps Carpatho-Rusyn ones.

Some Central Dates in International Socialism:

| | |
|---------|---|
| 1848 | Revolutions of 1848. Karl Marx publishes <i>The Communist Manifesto</i> . |
| 1864-76 | First Working Men's International |
| 1875 | Creation of Social Democratic party of Germany |
| 1883 | Death of Karl Marx |
| 1889 | Second International created on centennial of French Revolution (1789) |
| 1891 | Erfurt program offers a synthesis of reform & revolutionism for SPD |
| 1897-99 | Eduard Bernstein publishes several important revisionist works |
| 1899 | Alexandre Millerand becomes first socialist leader to join a bourgeois government |
| 1912 | Basel conference mobilizes workers against war |
| 1914 | Outbreak of war; end of Second International |

Growth in popularity and strengths of German Social Democratic Party (SPD):

Percentage of votes to Reichstag (German parliament)

1887: 10.1%

1890: 19.7%

1893: 23.3%

1898: 27.2%

1903: 31.7%

Some socialist terms and concepts:

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| Marxist stages of history | class struggle | revisionism |
| Bourgeoisie | proletariat | |
| SPD (German Social Democratic Party) | | |

Prominent Socialists:

Karl Marx (1818-1883): Founder and father of "scientific socialism"

Friedrich Engels (1820-1895): Marx's principal collaborator

Eduard Bernstein (1850-1932): German socialist, principal proponent of "revisionism"

Karl Kautsky (1854-1938): German socialist, author of Erfurt program, major theorist of "center"

V. I. Lenin (1870-1924): Russian Bolshevik, proponent of radical left

Jean Jaurès (1859-1914): French socialist, internationalist & pacifist, assassinated by nat'l list

Rosa Luxemburg (1871-1919): Born in Poland, joined SPD, became major theorist of the left; murdered in 1919 after unsuccessful attempt by German left to take power