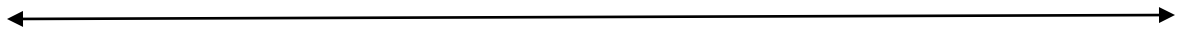


# WHAP! - A LINE THROUGH TIME



## EUROPE CA. 1750 CE - PRESENT

TIME	SUBJECT	SIGNIFICANCE
<b>1750 - 1900</b>	Nations and the unprecedented growth of mass nationalism (Pg. 516)	The "nation" became a prominent form of political organization, and nationalism made for a keen enthusiasm for European imperialism.
<b>1750 - 1914</b>	Industrial Revolution begins and spreads from Europe (Pg. 528)	The IR changed human culture most fundamentally since the Agricultural Revolution, and it created new classes of people in society. It also increased the human capacities of societies to produce wealth, and so output of goods and services greatly. As Europe industrialized, there grew a divide- Asia stayed the same while Europe grew, mainly in its economy and military.
<b>1750 - 1914</b>	European Imperialism, both informal and colonial - was met with cooperation and resistance, had negative and positive impacts on the societies it touched (Pg. 561)	Fueled by state rivalries at home and technological innovations from the Industrial Revolution, European powers sought to acquire spheres of influence abroad as symbols of national "Great Power" status. European imperialism both impoverished communities and provided opportunities for social mobility, education, and personal wealth. The Europeans established their global dominance for this time in trade, military, and many times culture. The impact of European imperialism certainly lives through today.
<b>1780 - 1890</b>	Abolition of Slavery (Pg. 513)	It was a rapid turn in the world's social history and in the moral thinking of humankind, even if the lives of former slaves did not greatly improve initially.
<b>1789 - 1815</b>	The French Revolution - The National Assembly (3rd Estate) revolts against the rule of King Louis XVI. (Pg. 504)	<del>It is too soon to say.</del> Brought about democracy and French modernization under the principles of the Enlightenment, replacing absolute monarchy.
<b>1780s - 1914</b>	Britain industrializes (first) (Pg. 532)	Britain was the most highly commercialized of Europe's larger countries, had been interested in commerce and encouraged it, held a distinct form

\* Page numbers are from the textbook without documents.

		of the Scientific Revolution, and were luckily sitting on rather large deposits of coal. It was from this country that the Industrial Revolution spread throughout Europe, and then the rest of the world.
<b>1800s</b>	Beginnings of Feminism (Pg. 520)	An organized and substantial group of women challenged the fundamental and accepted feature of preindustrial civilizations: the subordination of women to men. They pushed for more equal rights in things such as property, marriage, and jobs; eventually they achieved widespread women's suffrage in the mid 1900s.
<b>1800s</b>	The British aristocracy declines slightly in social status (Pg. 534)	Landowning aristocrats during industrializations found their political power lessening and their affluence less exceptional in the face of a growing middle class. The aristocrats still remained dominant in British parliament during most of the 19th century, however, and retained great social prestige and personal wealth.
<b>1800s</b>	The British middle class rise significantly in status (Pg. 536)	This was a reflection of the success of the industrial revolution as it provided opportunities to make substantial urban wealth. The middle class made up 20% of Britain's population by the end of the 19th century.
<b>1800s</b>	The British laboring class generally suffers from industrialization (Pg. 538)	They suffered most and benefited least from the IR, mostly because of horrible working conditions, long hours, and low wages. This pushed the "urban poor" to try and improve industrial life by forming unions, protesting, etc. Socialist ideas appealed to and spread throughout the working class, though they did not take root in Britain. The laboring class consisted of about 70% of the nation's population, 40% of which were in "poverty". The protests and immense inequalities between the social classes testified to an unstable society riddled with class conflict.
<b>1830 - 1935</b>	Europeans invest heavily abroad (Pg. 550, 561)	Many countries became dependent on European loans and trade, hindering any efforts for industrialization.

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<p><b>1850s</b></p>	<p>New Perceptions of the "Other" start to form (Pg. 563)</p>	<p>European opinions of other cultures dropped sharply as they began to produce unsurpassed military power, having created a society of unprecedented wealth via the IR. This helped support "racist" movements such as the Eugenics movement or apartheid, and the subjugation of and often brutality against all peoples who were not "white".</p>
<p><b>1914</b></p>	<p>An Accident Waiting to Happen - Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand is assassinated by a Serbian nationalist (Pg. 627)</p>	<p>This showed how the rigid system of alliances in Europe, including these two countries, caused an accidental whirlpool of conflict which turned into a "world" war, of which almost all expectations were shattered.</p>
<p><b>1914 - 1918</b></p>	<p>World War I: European Civilization in Crisis (Pg. 626)</p>	<p>The Great War was unlike any war seen before in its global reach, trench warfare, and use of new military technology. Its consequences included extensive disillusionment among intellectuals with their own civilization caused by the astounding number of casualties of over 37 million, and physical destruction, especially in Western Europe. In effect, WWI represented the <b>political collapse of Europe</b>. Also introduced the US as a new global power.</p>
<p><b>1919 - 1945</b></p>	<p>The Fascist Alternative in Europe (Pg. 636)</p>	<p>Small fascist movements appeared in many Western European countries, but in Italy and especially Germany, such movements achieved prolonged power in major states, with devastating consequences for Europe and the world.</p>
<p><b>1929 - 1946</b></p>	<p>Capitalism Unraveling: Great Depression (Pg. 633)</p>	<p>The Great Depression signified the <b>failure of the economic system</b> in Europe as the instabilities of capitalism rapidly became more evident and devastating than ever before, which heightened the critical whispers of socialists and many others.</p>
<p><b>1933 - 1945</b></p>	<p>Hitler and the Nazis (Pg. 638)</p>	<p>Taking power in Germany in 1933, they proclaimed a message of intense German nationalism cast in terms of racial superiority, conducted the Holocaust, and ultimately triggered the start of World War II in Europe, after invading Poland. The "Nazi phenomenon" represented a moral collapse within Western</p>

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		Europe, grown selectively from earlier features of Western culture.
<b>1941 - 1945</b>	World War II in Europe (Pg. 647)	The Second World War was the most destructive conflict in world history, with total deaths estimated at around 60 million, more than half of which were civilians. Governments made efforts to mobilize their economies, people, and propaganda, and women by the millions were drawn into both industry and the military, though only temporarily. The Holocaust resulted in the millions of deaths of Jews and others deemed "racially inferior". With the end of WWII, it became evident that Europe's dominance in world affairs was finished.
<b>1947</b>	End of British Rule in India (Pg. 696)	This left India to partition into a Muslim Pakistan and a mostly Hindu India; came about by way of non-violent confrontation.
<b>1960s</b>	Modern Feminism in Europe (actually a revival of feminism after it lost momentum in the 1920s) (Pg. 735)	Instead of universal suffrage, which most countries had already achieved, the feminist movement from the 20th century confronted patriarchal dominance and the oppression & exploitation of women.