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Columbia University
in the City of New York

A SYLLABUS

OF

Modern History

BY

CARLTON HAYES, PH.D.

Assistant Professor of History in Columbia University

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Syllabus of Modern History

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The following pages are intended as an introductory guide to the study of modern history. Whatever may be said about the relative cultural value of various fields of history, there can be no doubt that every educated and thoughtful person should have some idea of the times out of which our own society and civilization have immediately emerged. And American citizens may take an intelligent interest in the problems confronting their citizenship commensurate with accurate understanding of those problems.

In this Syllabus, the outline emphasizes the social and political development of the world from the sixteenth century, with some reference to ecclesiastical and intellectual conditions. To make an appropriate selection from the vast mass of historical data, even in modern times,—man's thoughts, words, and deeds,—is no easy task; but an earnest endeavor has been made to select only such salient facts as would serve to explain present-day conditions or illustrate statements of the historian's colleagues,—for the introductory college course in history should be a kind of clearing-house for many studies in the academic curriculum.

Every student should be provided with a copy of this Syllabus, and with copies of the text-book and atlas as prescribed. Informal lectures explanatory of the Syllabus, and recitations based upon the material in the text-book and atlas—the Syllabus being invariably used as the guide for study—constitute the class-room work. On the lectures the student should take notes in ink and be prepared to submit them for inspection, whenever requested. These notes, together with such portions of the text-book and atlas as have been covered in the meantime, will serve as bases for regular written tests. In addition, the student, in consultation with the instructor, is to prepare during one term an essay on a selected topic of the Syllabus; during the other term, the student is expected to read about five hundred pages from collateral assignments. It may be remarked, incidentally, that many topics given in the Syllabus are not treated in the text-book; they will receive attention in the lectures or in the collateral reading.

Every student is required to show proficiency in each of the following activities of the course: (1) the oral recitations and the written tests; (2) the map-work and assigned collateral reading; (3) the term essay; (4) the final examinations. At intervals during the year the students will be informed of their respective standings.

In preparing for a recitation the student should first note carefully the arrangement of the topics in the portion of the Syllabus assigned; then, having the logical outline clearly in mind, he will proceed to amplify it from the text-book and atlas. The dates indicated in the Syllabus should be memorized. Every student will find it decidedly to his advantage to prepare the lessons *regularly* and *in advance* of recitation.

The text-book required for use in connection with the Syllabus is J. H. Robinson and C. A. Beard, *The Development of Modern Europe* (two volumes), which is referred to as *R. and B.* A few of the most important collateral readings are indicated in the Syllabus, especially in those subjects concerning which there is little in the text-book; the abbreviations used in referring to these additional books are as follows:

- Adams—Adams, G. B., *Growth of the French Nation.*
- Cheyney—Cheyney, E. P., *Short History of England.*
- Johnston—Johnston, R. M., *Napoleon.*
- Mathews—Mathews, S., *French Revolution.*
- Muzzey—Muzzey, D. S., *American History.*
- Ogg—Ogg, F. A., *Governments of Europe.*
- Robinson—Robinson, J. H., *History of Western Europe.*
- Schwill—Schwill, F., *History of Modern Europe.*
- Seignobos—Seignobos, C., *Political History of Europe since 1814.*
- Shepherd—Shepherd, W. R., *Historical Atlas.*

In the case of other books referred to, the full title is given when the first reference is made.

C. H.

Columbia University,

June 5, 1913

MODERN HISTORY

I. European Society in the Sixteenth Century.

1. Social and Economic.

A. Agriculture in the sixteenth century.

Majority of people in the country.

The manor.

The proprietors of the land: the landed aristocracy; decline of feudalism.

The workers of the land: the peasantry; serfs, free tenants, hired laborers.

Life in the country.

R. and B. I, 122-127; Robinson, 233-237; Cheyney, Industrial and Social History of England, 31-56, 123-134, 141-147, 147-164; ATLAS: Shepherd, 104.

B. Commerce and industry at the opening of the century.

Commerce: trade and trade routes; the Mediterranean and the Italian cities; the German and Flemish cities.

Towns: the merchant guilds.

Manufactures: the craft guilds.

Regulation of economic activities.

Life in the towns.

R. and B. I, 127-131; Robinson, 237-249; Cheyney, Industrial History, 57-95; 133-134; ATLAS: Shepherd, 98-99, 102-103.

C. The commercial revolution.

Need for new routes to the Indies.

The discoveries: achievements of the Portuguese—Henry the Navigator, Vasco da Gama (1497); attempt of Columbus (1492).

Establishment of colonial empires: Portugal, Spain, Holland.

Beginnings of English and French explorations.

Motives for colonization: mercantilism.

Effects: decline of Italian cities; new commercial methods, commercial companies, banking; importance of trading class; slave trade.

R. and B. I, 36-39, 80-87, 101-107; *Robinson*, 347-352, 463-464; *Cheyney, Industrial History*, 161-176; *Muzzey*, 3-27, 82; *ATLAS: Shepherd*, 107-110.

2. Political.

A. Survey at the opening of the century.

ATLAS: Shepherd, 115, 117, 119.

The national states: England; France; Spain.

Robinson, 292-302, 356-358; *Schwill*, 20-24; *Cheyney, Industrial History*, 136-141.

The city states of Italy, Germany, and the Low Countries.

R. and B. I, 26; *Robinson*, 373.

The Holy Roman Empire.

R. and B. I, 23-28, 55-56; *Robinson*, 354, 371-376; *Schwill*, 11-14.

Disunited Italy.

Robinson, 321-328, 360-364; *Schwill*, 14-19.

The Scandinavian states.

Robinson, 469.

The Tsardom of Russia.

R. and B. I, 51-52; *II*, 262-3, 269 *footnote*;
ATLAS: Shepherd, 138-139.

The feudal states of Poland and Hungary.

R. and B. I, 72; *Robinson*, 517, 521.

The Sultanate of Turkey.

R. and B. II, 303-304; *Robinson*, 517; *ATLAS: Shepherd*, 124.

B. The Habsburg dominions: career of Charles V.

Extent of the Habsburg possessions: Netherlands and Franche Comté (1506); Spain and dependencies (1516); Austria (1518); Holy Roman Empire (1519); Bohemia (1526); Croatia-Slavonia (1538); part of Hungary (1547).

Robinson, 355-360; *ATLAS: Shepherd*, 118-119.

The "Balance of Power": Henry VIII (1509-1547); the Holy League.

Robinson, 367, 428-429, 360-365.

Wars of Charles V and Francis I (1515-1547): French efforts in Italy and toward the Rhine; treaty of Cateau-Cambrésis (1559).

Robinson, 365-367, 415, 417; *Schwill*, 119-124.

Wars of Charles V with the Turks: Suleiman the Magnificent (1520-1566).

Robinson, 517-518; *Schwill*, 59-61.

Troubles within the empire: the rise of Protestantism; early wars of religion (1530-1555); the religious peace of Augsburg (1555).

Robinson, 406-420; *ATLAS: Shepherd*, 116.

Abdication of Charles V (1556), and division of the inheritance.

Robinson, 444-446; *ATLAS: Shepherd*, 119.

C. The power of Philip II (1556-1598) and its decline.

Completion of absolutism in Spain: colonial, economic, and religious policies of the government.

Absorption of the Portuguese possessions (1580-1640).

Revolt of the Netherlands (1566-1648).

Interference in English affairs: Mary Tudor (1553-1558); Elizabeth (1558-1603); Mary Stuart; the Armada.

Interference in French affairs: civil-religious wars.

League against the Turks: the battle of Lepanto (1571).

Robinson, 444-451, 456-464; *Schwill*, 100-118, 61-67; *ATLAS: Shepherd*, 117.

3. Religious and Ecclesiastical

A. The Catholic Church at the opening of the sixteenth century.

Extent.

R. and B. I, 135; *ATLAS: Shepherd*, 67, 94-97.

Organization: the hierarchy—the papacy and the secular clergy; monasticism and the regular clergy; the councils and the canon law.

Robinson, 201-209, 214-215, 216-220, 56-59, 194-196, 226-232, 311-314, 202 note; *ATLAS: Shepherd*, 101.

Faith: theology and the sacramental system.

Robinson, 210-213, 268-269.

Political functions: questions at issue between church and state.

R. and B. I., 136-143; *Robinson*, 164-165, 303-304.

Dissident churches and beliefs: the schismatic churches of the East—the Orthodox Greek Church; Christian heresies and their suppression; Mohammedanism—extent and doctrine; the Jews; sceptics.

Robinson, 319, 369, 220-225, 68-71, 246, 358.

B. The Protestant revolt and the establishment of state churches.

Causes of discontent: political, economic, religious.

Luther and his revolt (1517-1530).

Zwingli and the Swiss revolt (1516).

Calvin and his régime in Geneva (1536-1564).

Knox and the introduction of Calvinism into Scotland (1555-1572).

Henry VIII (1509-1547) and the Anglican Church.

Civil-religious wars (1530-1648).

Protestant doctrines.

Extent and influence of Protestantism.

Robinson, 368-320, 369-371, 375-436, 451-459;

ATLAS: Shepherd, 116, 118-120.

C. The reformation of the Catholic Church.

Early reform movements.

The Jesuits: Ignatius Loyola.

The Council of Trent (1545-1563).

Robinson, 437-444; *R. and B. I.*, 142-145.

4. Intellectual.

A. Heritage from earlier times.

From the Greeks: philosophic speculation, mathematics, astronomy, medicine, literature, art.

From the Romans: law, architecture, literature.

From the Mohammedans: mathematics, art.

From the mediæval Christians: theology, scholasticism, canon law, medicine, the universities, Gothic architecture, vernacular literatures, revival of the pagan classics.

Robinson, 17-19, 40-43, 199-200, 250-273, 329-344, 356; *Adams*, *Civilization in the Middle Ages*, 14-24, 31-38, 259-261.

- B. Invention of printing: diffusion of knowledge.
Robinson, 337-339.
- C. Humanism.
Traditions of earlier Italian humanism.
German and English humanism.
Erasmus (1467-1536) and Sir Thomas More (1478-1535).
Robinson, 334-337, 379-384, 426-427
- D. Art: architecture and painting.
Italy: Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, Raphael, Titian.
Northern Europe: Dürer, Rubens, Rembrandt Van Dyck.
Spain: Velasquez.
Robinson, 339-346.
- E. Music.
Invention of the violin.
Development of the harpsichord.
Church music: Palestrina.
- F. National literatures.
Italian: Machiavelli, Ariosto, Tasso.
French: Rabelais, Corneille, Molière, Racine.
Spanish: Cervantes, Lope de Vega, Calderon.
Portuguese: Camoens.
German: Luther.
English: Shakespeare, King James' Bible, Milton.
Robinson, 500, 405-406, 477-478.
- G. Scientific advance.
Astronomy: Copernicus (1473-1543), Kepler (1571-1630), Galileo (1564-1642).
Geography: the discoveries and explorations; maps.
The "New Knowledge": Francis Bacon (1561-1626) and Descartes (1596-1650).
Robinson, 347-352, 477-478; *R. and B. I*, 162-164.

II. Dynastic and International Rivalry in the Seventeenth Century: French Aggrandizement and the Balance of Power.

1. Growth of French Power under the Bourbons.

A. Henry IV (1589-1610) and the recovery of France from Civil War.

Re-establishment of absolutism.

Qualified religious toleration: Edict of Nantes (1598).

Economic reorganization: Sully.

Colonial and commercial enterprises.

Foreign policy.

B. Richelieu (1624-1642).

The Huguenots.

Repression of disorder: centralization; intendants; lapse of the Estates General.

Foreign policy: "natural limits."

Robinson, 457-458, 467, 495; *Adams*, 164-201;

Muzzey, 84-86.

2. The Thirty Years' War (1618-1648).

A. Religious and political antecedents in the Germanies.

B. The Bohemian revolt.

Catholic and imperial exaltation (1618-1624).

C. Danish intervention (1625-1629).

Motives of Christian IV.

Wallenstein.

Edict of Restitution.

D. Swedish intervention (1630-1635).

Policy and motives of Gustavus Adolphus.

Generalship of Gustavus Adolphus.

E. French intervention (1635-1648).

Motives of Richelieu.

French military supremacy.

Robinson, 465-472; *ATLAS: Shepherd*, 120-121.

3. The Peace of Westphalia (1648).

- A. Religious and political settlement in the Germanies.
- B. The humiliation of the Austrian Habsburgs.
- C. The gains of France and Sweden.
- D. Decline of the religious motive in international relations.
- E. International law and diplomacy.

Grotius and Pufendorf.

Robinson, 472-474, 508; ATLAS: Shepherd, 121-123.

4. The Reign of Louis XIV: Domestic Policy.

- A. The work of Mazarin (1643-1661).
The Fronde and its outcome.
- B. The work of Louis XIV (1643-1715).
Theory of kingship.
Administration: central and local.
Checks: provincial estates and *parlements*.
Economic policy: Colbert; colonization.
Religious policy: the Huguenots; revocation of the
Edict of Nantes (1685).
Court and army.

R. and B. I, 4-13, 28-29; Adams, 202-216, 227-233.

5. The Reign of Louis XIV: Foreign Policy.

- A. Peace of the Pyrenees (1659).
Humiliation of the Spanish Habsburgs.
Marriage of Louis XIV.
- B. Affairs in Spain.
Reign of Charles II (1665-1700).
War of Devolution and the Triple Alliance.
Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle (1668).
- C. Affairs in the United Netherlands.
The diplomacy of Louis.
The invasion of Holland (1672).
The coalition *v.* France.
Peace of Nijmegen (1678).
- D. Affairs in the Germanies.
French aggression without war: "reunions."
League of Augsburg.
Revolution of 1688 in England.

War of the League of Augsburg.

Peace of Ryswick (1697).

R. and B. I, 14-33; *Adams*, 216 221; *ATLAS:*
Shepherd, 125-126.

E. The Spanish Succession.

Claimants and partition treaties.

Will of Charles II: accession of Philip V (1700).

War of the Spanish Succession (1702-1713): William
III and Marlborough.

Peace of Utrecht (1713): reconstruction of Europe;
world politics.

R. and B. I, 34-44; *Adams*, 221 227; *ATLAS:*
Shepherd, 129, 133

III. The Triumph of Constitutional Government in England.

1. The Evolution of Constitutional Government.

- A. The limited monarchy.
 - Magna Charta (1215).
 - Provisions of Oxford (1258).
- B. The rise of Parliament.
 - Evolution of the House of Lords.
 - Evolution of the House of Commons.
 - Regular meetings of Parliament.
- C. The powers of Parliament.
 - Taxation.
 - Legislation.
 - Influence over the administration.

Cheyney, 180-184, 204-216, 246-247, 264-265.

2. The Absolutism of the Tudor and Stuart Dynasties (1485-1640).

- A. Wars of the Roses (1455-1485).
 - Effects on monarchy, parliament, nobility, and middle class.
- B. General acquiescence in despotism.
 - Henry VIII (1509-1547).
 - Elizabeth (1558-1603).
- C. Beginning of political and ecclesiastical opposition.
- D. James I (1603-1625).
 - Monarchy by "divine right."
- E. Charles I (1625-1649).
 - Arbitrary taxation: the Petition of Right (1628).
 - Personal government: financial and ecclesiastical policies.
 - Connection between Puritanism, Parliamentarianism, and the new commercialism.

Cheyney, 269, 274-276, 278-284, 327-328, 347, 379-381, 383-390, 406-429; *ATLAS: Shepherd*, 127.

3. The Puritan Revolution (1640-1660).

- A. Reforms of the Long Parliament.
- B. Civil War: the army and its leader.
- C. The Commonwealth.
- D. The Protectorate: the government of Oliver Cromwell.
 - Cheyney*, 431-464.

4. The Restoration (1659-1688).

A. Charles II (1660-1685).

Ecclesiastical policy: the dispensing power.

Popish Plot and the formation of the Whig and Tory parties.

B. James II (1685-1688).

Declaration of Indulgence: the "seven bishops."

Alienation of all parties.

Flight of the king.

Loss of Ireland and Scotland.

Cheyney, 466-493, 498-508, 513-520.

5. The Supremacy of Parliament.

A. The constitutional settlement.

The Bill of Rights (1689).

The Mutiny Act (1689).

The Act of Settlement (1701).

The Act of Union: Scotland (1707).

B. The era of Whig domination (1714-1760).

The Hanoverians.

The Septennial Act (1716).

Walpole, prime minister (1721-1742).

Ministerial responsibility: the cabinet.

C. The "unreformed" House of Commons.

Restricted suffrage.

Influence of the House of Lords.

Corruption.

Cheyney, 508-514, 522-526, 528-529, 536-537,

539-543, 545-549

IV. The World Conflict of France and Great Britain.

1. Position of the Rivals in 1688.

- A. English possessions in America and the East.
- B. French possessions in America and the East.
- C. Comparative resources and policies.

R. and B. I, 87-94, 107-111; *Adams*, 229-230;
Muzzey, 89-91; *ATLAS: R. and B. I*, 106-107.

2. The Preliminary Encounters.

- A. War of the League of Augsburg in its colonial aspect (1689-1697): King William's War.
Indecisive character of the war.
Treaty of Ryswick.
- B. War of the Spanish Succession in its colonial aspect (1702-1713): Queen Anne's War.
Sea power of England.
Treaty of Utrecht: gains of Great Britain.
- C. War of the Austrian Succession in its colonial aspect (1744-1748): King George's War.
Struggle in India: Madras; policy of Dupleix.
Struggle in North America: Louisburg.
Indecisive character of the war.
Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

R. and B. I, 43-44, 65-68, 94-95, 110; *Adams*, 221, 226-227, 241-244; *Muzzey*, 91-94;
ATLAS: Shepherd, 133.

3. The Triumph of Great Britain: the Seven Years' War.

- A. The war in North America: French and Indian War (1754-1763).
Contest over the Ohio valley: English reverses.
The policy of Pitt.
Fall of Quebec and overthrow of French dominion (1759-1760).
Spain in the war: the Family Compact (1762).
- B. The war in India.
Plassey (1757): Clive and Bengal.
Fall of Pondicherry and collapse of French dominion (1761).
- C. The treaty of Paris (1763).

R. and B. I, 95-100, 111-116; *Adams*, 245-247;
Muzzey, 95-103; *ATLAS: Shepherd*, 132-133, 136-137; *R. and B. I*, 92, 110.

V. The Disruption of the British Empire:
The United States of America.

1. British Colonial Policy.

- A. The mercantile theory of colonization.
Restrictions on colonial trade and manufactures.
Navigation Acts: smuggling.
The era of "salutary neglect."
- B. The intercolonial wars (1689-1763).
Need of military and financial reorganization.
Effects on the colonies of the conquest of Canada.
- C. The Grenville ministry (1763-1765).
Sugar Act.
Standing army.
Parliamentary taxation: the Stamp Act (1765).
R. and B. I, 117-119; Muzzey, 70-79, 107-115.

Colonial Resistance to Imperial Control: the American Revolution.

- A. The development of opposition.
Stamp Act Congress (1765).
Townshend Acts (1767).
The tea episode and the punishment of Boston.
The Continental Congresses (1774, 1775).
- B. The revolt of the colonies.
Outbreak of hostilities (1775).
Declaration of Independence (1776): French philosophy.
Establishment of state governments.
The French alliance: the coalition v. England.
The treaty of peace (1783).
R. and B. I, 119-121; Muzzey, 114-155; ATLAS: Shepherd, 194-196.

3. Establishment of the Federal Republic of the United States.

- A. The Articles of Confederation (1781-1787): their defects.
- B. The Federal Convention and its work (1787).
- C. The adoption of the Constitution.
The government of the United States.

- D. The Federalist régime (1789-1801).
Establishment of the government.
Relations with France, England, and Spain.
Development of parties: the Democratic Republicans.
Westward expansion.
Muzzey, 159-205; *ATLAS: Shepherd*, 196.

VI. The Germanies in the Eighteenth Century.

1. The Holy Roman Empire in Continued Decline.
- A. Emperor, electors, and diet.
 - B. Princes, knights, and free cities.
 - C. Triumph of particularism: weakness of Germany.
R. and B. I, 23-28.
2. The Habsburg Dominions.
- A. Gradual acquisition of territories.
Gains at Utrecht.
 - B. Diversity of races and culture.
 - C. The Pragmatic Sanction of Charles VI.
Accession of Maria Theresa (1740-1780).
R. and B. I, 43-46, 61-63; *ATLAS: Shepherd*,
59, 87, 115, 123, 130-131, 133.
3. The Rise of Prussia.
- A. The mark of Brandenburg.
The Hohenzollern (1415).
 - B. Prussia.
The Teutonic Knights.
Conquest of West Prussia by Poland (1466).
Union of East Prussia and Brandenburg (1618).
 - C. Hohenzollern possessions in the Rhine valley.
 - D. Gains of Brandenburg-Prussia at Westphalia.
 - E. The Great Elector (1640-1688).
Army.
Centralization.
Absolutism.
 - F. Frederick I, "King in Prussia" (1701).
 - G. Development under Frederick William I (1713-1740).
Accession of Frederick II (1740-1786).
R. and B. I, 55-61; *ATLAS: R. and B. I*, 57;
Shepherd, 79, 122-123.

4. The Lesser States of Germany.

- A. Bavaria and the Wittelsbach family.
- B. Saxony and the Wettin family.
- C. Hanover and the Welf family.
- D. Württemberg.
- E. The Rhenish territories.
- F. Other states: ecclesiastical, etc.

ATLAS: *Shepherd*, 122-123.

5. The Struggle between Austria and Prussia.

- A. War of the Austrian Succession (1740-1748): attack on Maria Theresa.
 - Frederick the Great and Silesia.
 - Coalition *v.* Austria.
 - Policy of George II of England.
 - The war between France and England.
 - Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748).
- B. The Diplomatic Revolution: Kaunitz.
- C. Seven Years' War (1756-1763): attack on Frederick the Great.
 - Coalition *v.* Prussia.
 - Policy of Pitt.
 - The war between England and France.
 - Generalship of Frederick.
 - Treaty of Hubertsburg (1763).

R. and B. I, 60-71; ATLAS: *Shepherd*, 130-135;

R. and B. I, 64.

VII. The Rise of Russia and the Decline of Turkey, Sweden, and Poland.

1. Russia under Peter the Great (1689-1725) and the Decline of Sweden.

A. Internal reforms: Europeanization.

B. Absolutism.
Administration.
Army.
The Orthodox Church.

C. Foreign policy.
The Black Sea: war with the Turks (1695-1696).
The Baltic: conflict with Charles XII; humiliation of Sweden; treaty of Nystäd (1721).
R. and B. I, 52-55; ATLAS: Shepherd, 138-139.

2. Russia under Catherine the Great (1762-1796): Defeat of the Turks and Downfall of Poland.

A. The "Eastern Question."
Russia on the Black Sea: attitude of the Powers.
Russian protectorate over Christians in Turkey.
Treaty of Kuchuk Kainarji (1774).

B. The partitions of Poland (1772, 1793, 1795).
Racial and religious diversity.
System of "government": anarchy.
The partitions: gains of Russia, Prussia, and Austria
R. and B. I, 71-79; II, 304; ATLAS: R. and B. I, 76; Shepherd, 138-139.

VIII. European Society in the Eighteenth Century.

1. Social and Economic.

A. Agriculture.
Its primitive character.
The manor.
Serfdom and servile dues.
Life of the peasantry.

B. Commerce and industry.
The towns and the guilds.
The mercantile system and the restriction of industry.
Growth of commerce.
Position of the middle class: the *bourgeoisie*.

C. Privileged classes.

Clergy and nobility.

Privileges and monopolies.

Absenteeism.

The country gentry.

R. and B. I, 122-135; Lecky, History of England in the Eighteenth Century II, 97-115, 203-228.

2. Religious and Ecclesiastical.

A. The Catholic Church.

Extent and organization.

Relations with lay states.

Social position and influence.

Internal troubles: Jesuits and Jansenists; Febronius and Ultramontaniam; "Liberties of the Gallican Church."

B. The Anglican Church and the Protestant sects.

The Established Church in England.

The Dissenters: Prebyterians and Separatists; Baptists and Quakers; Methodists.

The Lutheran Churches on the Continent.

The Reformed Churches on the Continent.

C. Deism.

Its vogue in England and spread to the Continent.

Indifference and agnosticism.

R. and B. I, 135-156, 167-168; Cheyney, 551-555; Lowell, Eve of the French Revolution, 25-39.

3. Scientific and Intellectual.

A. Scientific spirit.

Scientific method: Bacon and Descartes.

Experimentation in science: Newton.

Promotion of scientific study: academies, observatories, publications.

C. Spirit of progress and reform.

Rise of rationalism: the English thinkers; Voltaire (1694-1778); Diderot and the Encyclopædists.

Criticism of political institutions: Montesquieu (1689-1755), Rousseau (1712-1778), Beccaria (1735-1793).

Development of political economy: *laissez-faire* doctrines; Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations* (1776).
R. and B. I., 157-182; *Mathews*, 52-72; *Lowell*,
Eve of French Revolution, 51-69, 126-153,
243-260, 274-321.

4. Political.

A. The "enlightened despots."

Frederick II in Prussia.

Catherine II in Russia.

Joseph II in the Habsburg dominions

Charles III in Spain.

R. and B. I., 184-195.

B. The British monarchy.

Unrepresentative character of Parliament.

Political parties and the cabinet system.

George III and the "king's friends."

Growing demand for reform.

The Act of Union: Ireland (1800).

R. and B. I., 195-201; *Cheyney*, 548-549, 555-
556, 576-578, 583-585, 595-602, 606-608.

C. The French monarchy.

Confusion in administration and law.

Rule of monopoly and privilege.

The royal power: *lettres de cachet*; the *parlements*.

Enjoyment of relative superiority in social and economic conditions.

R. and B. I., 203-217; *Mathews*, 1-51.

IX. The French Revolution.

1. The Absolute Monarchy.

A. The reign of Louis XV (1715-1774).

The court.

Taxation and expenditure.

B. Reforming efforts of Louis XVI (1774-1793).

Administration of Turgot.

Financial policy of Necker: the *compte rendu*.

Opposition of the court: Marie Antoinette.

War of American Independence (1778-1783).

The Assembly of the Notables (1787): Calonne.

Interference of the *parlements*.

Convocation of the Estates General as a financial expedient.

R. and B. I, 217-228; Mathews, 73-110.

C. The end of absolutism.

The Estates General: the *cahiers*.

Supremacy of the Third Estate: the "oath of the tennis court"; Mirabeau and Siéyès.

Popular uprisings: the destruction of the Bastille (1789); the peasant reprisals.

The National Constituent Assembly.

R. and B. I, 228-237; Mathews, 111-137.

2. The Limited Monarchy (1789-1792).

A. The end of the old régime.

Social equalizing: the "August days."

The Declaration of the Rights of Man.

Reform of administration.

Secularization of church property.

Financial regulation.

The Civil Constitution of the Clergy.

The flight of the nobility and non-juring clergy.

The constitution of 1791: the king, the ministry, and the legislature.

B. Paris and its influence.

Revolution in municipal government: the commune.

Capture of the king and the assembly.

Centre of political agitation: the clubs, the newspapers and the pamphlets.

R. and B. I, 236-247; *Mathews*, 138-181;
ATLAS: *Shepherd*, 146-149; *R. and B. I*,
251.

- C. The limited monarchy in operation.
Royal blunders: the flight to Varennes.
The National Legislative Assembly: Feuillants, Girondists, and Mountainists.
Intervention of Austria and Prussia: the Declaration of Pillnitz; the outbreak of war (1792).
The insurrection of the tenth of August, 1792.
Suspension of the king.
R. and B. I, 249-264; *Mathews*, 182-206.

3. The Republic (1792-1804).

- A. Construction: work of the National Convention (1792-1795).
Abolition of the monarchy: execution of Louis XVI (1793).
Conduct of the foreign war.
Rule of the Committee of Public Safety.
The Terror as a political expedient.
Robespierre and his overthrow.
Reforms introduced by the Convention.
Constitution of the Year III.
R. and B. I, 264-282; *Mathews*, 207-285.
- B. Maintenance: government of the Directory (1795-1799).
Campaigns in Italy: the peace of Campo Formio (1797).
Construction of dependent republics.
Misgovernment and reverses.
- C. Transformation into a military dictatorship.
Advent of Napoleon Bonaparte.
Campaigns in Italy (1796-1797) and Egypt (1798).
Formation of the Second Coalition *v.* France.
Overthrow of the Directory: the *coup d'état* of the eighteenth Brumaire (1799).
Establishment of the Consulate: the Constitution of the Year VIII; the *plébiscite*.
R. and B. I, 284-299; *Johnston*, 1-79; ATLAS: *Shepherd*, 150; *R. and B. I*, 290.

X. The Napoleonic Era.

1. The Consulate (1799-1804).

A. Foreign War: the dissolution of the Second Coalition. Marengo, and the treaty of Lunéville (1801). Establishment of dependent republics. Reconstruction of the Germanies. Treaty of Amiens (1802).

B. The revolutionary heritage in France.

Financial readjustment: the Bank of France.
Ecclesiastical settlement: the Concordat (1801).
Judicial reforms: the Codes.
Administrative arrangements.
Educational system.
Public works.

C. Failure of colonial enterprises.

Position of England.
Louisiana, and its sale to the United States (1803).
Hayti.

R. and B. I., 298-313; *Johnston*, 79-109; *Muzzey*, 205-213; *ATLAS: Shepherd*, 150-151, 142-143, 198-199.

2. The Empire (1804-1814).

A. Lapse of republican institutions.

The court, the nobility, and the council of state.
Censorship of the press and activity of secret police.
Monarchical alterations in dependent states.

B. Expansion of the empire.

The Third Coalition *v.* France and its defeat: Trafalgar (1805); Ulm and Austerlitz; treaty of Pressburg (1805); Jena (1806); treaty of Tilsit (1807).

Extinction of the Holy Roman Empire (1806): its replacement by the Empire of Austria and the Confederation of the Rhine.

Humiliation of Prussia.

The Napoleonic dynasty and the vassal states.

C. Overthrow of the empire.

The economic war: the "continental system"; the sea power of England; the second war between Great Britain and the United States (1812-1814).

Resistance in Spain: the Peninsular War (1808-1814).

Premature effort of Austria: Wagram (1809).

Regeneration of Prussia: influence of the French Revolution; social and economic reforms; military reorganization.

The Russian campaign (1812).

War of Liberation: Leipzig (1813).

Abdication of Napoleon (1814).

The Hundred Days and the battle of Waterloo (1815).

Exile to St. Helena: influence of the Napoleonic legend.

R. and B. I, 313-341; *Johnston*, 109-237; *Muzey*, 213-224; *ATLAS: Shepherd*, 151-156, 200.

XI. The Era of Metternich.

1. Restorations and Reconstruction.

A. Return of the Bourbons to France (1814).

Compromise with the revolutionary ideas.

B. The Congress of Vienna and its work (1814-1815)

The Germanies.

The Italian states.

The Netherlands.

Switzerland.

The Scandinavian states.

Questions of Poland and Saxony.

Colonial settlements.

Disregard of democracy and of nationality.

Alliances for the repression of liberalism.

R. and B. I, 343-362; *Seignobos*, 1-8; *ATLAS: Shepherd*, 157-159; *R. and B. I*, 352-353.

2. Reaction in Europe.

A. The Bourbon restoration in France.

Louis XVIII and the charter (1814).

Ultra-royalism and the "white terror."

Charles X (1824-1830): the clergy and the nobility.

R. and B. II, 1-6; *Seignobos*, 103-128.

B. The Bourbon restoration in Spain.

The liberal constitution of 1812.

Ferdinand VII (1814-1833) and reaction.

Revolts in Spain and in the colonies.

R. and B. II, 17-18, 21-23.

C. Tory reaction in England.

English opinion of the French Revolution: Burke, Paine, Fox.

Immediate effects of the French Revolution in England: the younger Pitt.
Prevalence of economic distress and popular discontent.

Adoption of repressive measures: the "Six Acts" (1819).

R. and B. II, 181-185; Cheyney, 603-608, 617-619.

D. Trial and abandonment of liberal administration in Russia.
Experiments of Alexander I (1801-1825).

Continued reaction under Nicholas I (1825-1855).

R. and B. II, 263-270.

E. Maintenance of autocracy in Austria.

The Habsburg possessions.

The German Confederation.

Influence in Italy.

F. Operation of the Holy Alliance under the direction of Metternich.

Repression of liberalism and nationalism in Germany: the Carlsbad Resolutions (1819).

The congresses and the allied police.

Subduing of insurrection in Spain and Italy.

R. and B. II, 12-26, 74-76; Seignobos, 747-759;

ATLAS: Shepherd, 158-159.

3. Failure of Metternich's Policies.

A. Collapse of the "Holy Alliance."

Failure of intervention in America: the Spanish colonies; the policy of Canning; the Monroe Doctrine.

Failure of intervention in Europe: the question of Greek independence.

B. Revolutionary movements of 1830.

France: overthrow of Charles X.

Belgium: separation from Holland.

Italy and Germany: futile movements; continued predominance of Austria.

Poland: triumph of Russian autocracy.

C. Downfall of Metternich.

The revolution of 1848 in Austria.

R. and B. II, 6-12, 26-28, 305-307, 267-270, 77;

Muezey, 239-243; Seignobos, 759-762.

XII. The Industrial Revolution.

1. Mechanical Inventions.

A. Machinery for spinning and weaving.

Hargreaves and the spinning jenny (1767).

Crompton and the spinning mule (1779).

Arkwright, the father of the factory system.

Cartwright and the power loom (1787).

Whitney and the cotton gin (1792).

B. The steam engine.

Early attempts.

James Watt (1736-1819).

Its adaptations: Fulton's steamboat (1809); Stephenson's locomotive (1825); London Times printing press (1814); etc.

C. Use of electricity.

Morse's electric telegraph (1844).

The telephone (1876).

Wireless telegraphy (1907).

R. and B. II, 30-44, 318-327; Cheyney, Industrial History, 203-212.

2. The Factory System.

A. Effect upon production.

The new wealth: capitalism.

Expansion of commerce and industry.

B. Effect upon society.

The capitalist.

The wage-earner.

The new problems.

C. The attitude of government.

The era of repression.

The era of non-interference: *laissez-faire* and the theories of Adam Smith; individualism and "liberty."

R. and B. II, 44-52; Cheyney, Industrial History, 220-239; Hobson, Evolution of Modern Capitalism, ch. xiii

3. Immediate Effects of the Industrial Revolution upon Politics.

- A. England: the triumph of the middle class.
Parliamentary reform (1832).
Municipal self-government (1835).
Repeal of the Corn Laws (1846).
*R. and B. II, 186-188, 198-199, 206-216; Chey-
ney, 626-635; ATLAS: Shepherd, 162-163.*
- B. France: the middle class monarchy.
Reign of Louis Philippe (1830-1848).
R. and B. II, 53-57; Seignobos, 132-152.
- C. Germany: economic union.
The Zollverein (1833).
R. and B. II, 109-111; ATLAS: Shepherd, 160.
- D. The United States: the new nationalism.
The cotton gin and the agricultural development of
the South.
Immigration and manufactures in the North.
Railways and the opening of the West.
*Mussey, 229-236, 245-251, 289-292; ATLAS:
Shepherd, 210-211.*

XIII. The Growth of Democracy.

1. England.

- A. Enlargement of suffrage, and parliamentary reform.
 - Removal of religious disabilities: repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts (1828); Catholic emancipation (1829).
 - Reform Bill of 1832 and coercion of the House of Lords.
 - Appearance of the Liberal and Conservative parties.
 - The Chartist movement.
- B. Social legislation.
 - Reform of the criminal law.
 - Abolition of slavery in the colonies.
 - Factory legislation.
 - Public education.
 - Free trade.

R. and B. II, 186-190, 201-216; Cheyney, 619-643.

2. The United States.

- A. Enlargement of suffrage in the states.
 - Ideas of Jefferson.
 - Influence of the West; Jacksonian democracy.
 - Removal of various disabilities.
- B. Territorial expansion.
 - Continued immigration.
 - Annexation of Texas (1845).
 - War with Mexico (1846-1848).

Muzzev, 206, 257-267, 277-298, 328-349; ATLAS: Shepherd, 201, 210-211.

3. Revolutionary Movements of 1848 in Europe.

- A. France.
 - Overthrow of Louis Philippe.
 - The Second French Republic (1848-1852).
 - First phase, the problems of the working class.
 - Second phase, the republic of the middle class.
 - The Bonapartist revival and the presidency of Louis Napoleon.

The *coup d'état* and the establishment of the *plébiscite* empire under Napoleon III (1852-1870).

R. and B. II, 57-71; *Scignobos*, 155-184.

B. The Germanics.

Attempt at unification: the Frankfort assembly (1848).

Constitutional movements in minor states.

Prussia: the Berlin riots; the constitution of 1850.

Austria: conflicting aims of nationalism and democracy; the Vienna riots; the revolts in Bohemia and in Hungary; social reforms; restoration of absolutism.

C. The Italian States.

Rival plans for unification: Mazzini and the republicans; Pius IX and the clericals; the kingdom of Sardinia.

Beginnings of constitutional government in Sardinia (1846).

Lapse of papal liberalism.

Suppression of insurrection.

Defeat of Sardinia by Austria (1848-1849).

R. and B. II, 72-92; *Fyffe, History of Modern Europe*, 707-728; *ATLAS: Shepherd*, 161.

XIV. The Growth of Nationalism.

1. Unification of Italy.

- A. Cavour, and Victor Emmanuel (1849-1878).
 - Reforms in Sardinia.
 - Alliance with France and the war with Austria (1859).
 - Annexation of the duchies and papal states.
- B. Garibaldi.
 - Overthrow of Bourbon rule in the Two Sicilies (1860).
 - The Kingdom of Italy.
- C. Territorial expansion.
 - Alliance with Prussia and the acquisition of Venetia (1866).
 - Capture of Rome and the extinction of the temporal power of the pope (1870).
 - R. and B. II, 92-100; Seignobos, 346-359; Cesaresco, Cavour; ATLAS: R. and B. II, 90, 98.*

2. Unification of Germany.

- A. Exclusion of Austria.
 - The Zollverein.
 - Bismarck and his Prussian policy: the army; foreign alliance; the Schleswig-Holstein dispute.
 - The Seven Weeks' War and the overthrow of Austrian domination (1866).
- B. Formation of the North German Federation (1866).
 - Prussian annexations.
 - The constitution.
 - Alliance with the south German states.
- C. Establishment of the German Empire.
 - The Franco-German War (1870-1871).
 - Proclamation of the empire.
 - Acquisition of Alsace-Lorraine.
 - R. and B. II, 109-123; Munroe Smith, Bismarck; ATLAS: Shepherd, 161.*

3. Formation of the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary.

- A. Constitutional government within the states (1861).
- B. The "Ausgleich" (1867).
 - R. and B. II, 123-125; Seignobos, 525-529.*

4. Consolidation of France.

- A. Results of the Franco-German War (1870-1871).
Collapse of the empire.
Proclamation of the Third French Republic (1870).
- B. The Communard movement and its suppression.
R. and B. II, 151-156; *Seignobos*, 187-194.

5. Unification of the United States.

- A. Growth of sectionalism.
Economic and social divergence of North and South.
Question as to the constitutional powers of Congress
over slavery and the tariff.
The Missouri Compromise (1820).
Muzzey, 259-264, 303-315.
- B. The tariff controversy.
Nullification ordinance of South Carolina (1832).
Muzzey, 267-282.
- C. The slavery controversy.
Abolitionist agitation.
Annexation of Texas and the war with Mexico.
Proposed elimination of Congress: the doctrine of
"squatter sovereignty."
The Compromise of 1850, and the fugitive slave law.
The Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854).
The Dred Scott decision and *dicta* (1857).
Raid of John Brown (1859).
Presidential election of 1860.
Muzzey, 316-412; *ATLAS: Shepherd*, 201-207.
- D. The Civil War (1861-1865).
Secession.
Formation of the Confederacy: its constitution.
Military events: Gettysburg, Vicksburg (1863).
Lincoln and the abolition of slavery.
Triumph of the unionists.
Muzzey, 413-475; *ATLAS: Shepherd*, 206-208.
- E. Reconstruction of the South.
Military government.
Amendments to the constitution.
Formation of the "solid South."
Undoing of reconstruction; the race problem.
Muzzey, 477-507, 523, 619-620.

F. Operation of party politics.

Party systems.

Financial questions: banks and currency; free silver.
Economic and social problems: industrialism; tariff;
trusts; organized labor; the Progressive movement.

Muzzey, 507-572, 591-599, 605-625.

6. Dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire.

A. Independence of Greece (1822): establishment of the Greek kingdom (1832).

B. Temporary frustration of Russian interference in Turkey: the Crimean War (1854-1856) and the Congress of Paris.

C. Autonomy of the Balkan and Danubian states.

Union of Moldavia and Walachia as Rumania (1862).

The Russo-Turkish War (1877-1878): the treaty of San Stefano and the Congress of Berlin.

Independence of Servia, Montenegro, and Rumania (1878).

Establishment of the Bulgarian principality (1878): union of Eastern Roumelia (1885); independent Bulgarian kingdom (1908).

D. Autonomy of Crete.

The Graeco-Turkish War (1896-1897).

E. Loss of the African dependencies.

Defection of Egypt (1832-1841).

Occupation of Algeria by the French (1830-1848).

Occupation of Tunis by the French (1881).

Occupation of Tripoli by the Italians (1911).

F. Loss of Macedonia.

The Balkan War (1912-1913).

Territorial gains of Bulgaria, Greece, Servia, Montenegro, and Rumania.

Establishment of the principality of Albania (1913).

G. Present status of the Eastern Question.

R. and B. II, 305-317.

XV. Continental Europe Since 1870.

1. The Third French Republic.

A. The provisional republic.

Thiers's government (1871-1873) : the treaty of Frankfurt; the commune; the recovery of France.

B. Republic or monarchy.

Presidency of MacMahon (1873-1879).

Constitution of the republic.

Defeat of the monarchists.

C. The republic under republicans.

Repression of clerical and military opposition: Ferry's school laws (1881-1886); the Boulanger affair; the Dreyfus case; Associations Act (1901); the separation of church and state (1905).

Expansion: the new colonial empire.

Parliamentary rule: groups of parties; instability of cabinets with stability of policy.

D. France of to-day.

R. and B. II, 151-179; Coubertin, Evolution of France under the Third Republic, 1-52, 162-197; Ogg, 301-351.

2. The Italian Kingdom.

A. Constitution and government.

Attitude of the pope.

B. An European Power.

The Triple Alliance (1882).

Militarism and colonization.

C. Economic situation.

Burden of taxation.

Emigration.

D. Italy of to-day.

R. and B. II, 100-107; Seignobos, 359-372; Ogg, 365-403.

3. The German Empire.

A. Constitution and government.

Development of political parties.

B. Bismarck as imperial chancellor (1871-1890).

Ecclesiastical problem: the *Kulturkampf*; the May Laws and their repeal.

- Social legislation: struggle with the Socialists; state socialism.
 - Industrialism and commercial advancement: protectionism and colonization.
 - Foreign policy: isolation of France.
 - C. The reign of William II (1888-).
 - Militarism and the new navy.
 - Liberal and Socialist dissatisfaction: election of 1912.
 - D. Germany of to-day.
 - *R. and B. II, 130-150; Munroe Smith, Bismarck; Ogg, 202-287.*
4. The Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary.
- A. The Austrian empire.
 - Conflict of nationalities: Germans and Slavs.
 - Extension of the suffrage (1907).
 - B. The Hungarian kingdom.
 - Conflict of nationalities: Magyars and Slavs.
 - Demand for electoral and economic reform.
 - C. Bosnia-Herzegovina.
 - Occupation (1878).
 - Annexation (1908).
 - *R. and B. II, 125-129; Seignobos, 529-553; Ogg, 460-516; ATLAS: Shepherd, 168.*
5. The Russian Empire.
- A. Alexander II (1855-1881).
 - Reforms: partial emancipation of the serfs (1861)
 founding of the *zemstvos* (1864).
 - Reaction: nihilism and terrorism.
 - B. Alexander III (1881-1894).
 - "Frozen" Russia.
 - Russification.
 - The industrial revolution.
 - The Dual Alliance (1894).
 - C. Nicholas II (1894-).
 - Development of political parties.
 - War with Japan (1904-1905).
 - Riots and strikes: massacres.
 - The Duma and its work.
 - D. Russia of to-day.
 - *R. and B. II, 270-301; Seignobos, 591-613; ATLAS: R. and B. II, 262-263; Shepherd, 166-167, 170-171.*

6. The Spanish Kingdom.

- A. Establishment of constitutional monarchy.
Reign of Isabella II (1833-1868).
Factional struggles: Carlists and Republicans.
Disorder and military dictatorship (1868-1874).
Restoration of the Bourbons: Alphonso XII (1874-1885).
The constitution of 1876.
- B. Government and political parties.
- C. The American War (1898): loss of colonies.
- D. Problems—economic, political, and ecclesiastical.
R. and B. II, 119-120; Seignobos, 295-319;
Ogg, 603-628.

7. The Portuguese Republic.

- A. Decline of the monarchy.
Charter of 1826 and subsequent modifications
Reign of Maria (1826-1853).
Factional struggles: Miguelists and Republicans.
Financial disorders.
Dictatorship of Franco.
- B. Establishment of the republic.
Revolution of 1910.
Constitution and government.
Problems—economic, ecclesiastical, and political.
R. and B. II, 27; Seignobos, 319-324; Ogg,
629-646.

8. Other Continental States.

- A. Sweden.
The Bernadotte dynasty, and parliamentary reform.
Seignobos, 554-559; Ogg, 589-601.
- B. Norway.
Growth of nationalism.
Separation from Sweden (1905).
Seignobos, 559-566; Ogg, 570-588.
- C. Denmark.
Constitution of 1866.
Seignobos, 566-577; Ogg, 553-569.
- D. Holland.
Constitution of 1848.
Commerce and the colonies.
Seignobos, 238-244; Ogg, 517-533.

- E. Belgium.
Electoral question.
Clericals and Socialists.
Colonial empire.
Seignobos, 244-255; *Ogg*, 534-551.
- F. Switzerland.
The Sonderbund and the federal constitutions of 1848
and 1874.
Initiative and referendum.
Seignobos, 257-284; *Ogg*, 405-439.
- G. The Balkan States.
Seignobos, 640-648, 657-669.
- H. Greece.
Reign of George I (1863-1913).
Seignobos, 648-657.
- I. Turkey.
Reign of Abdul Hamid II (1876-1909).
Revolution of 1908.
Constitution and government.
Nationalist questions.
Problems—economic and political.
Seignobos, 634-636.

XVI. The British Empire.

1. The United Kingdom.

A. Political reforms.

Disraeli and the Reform Bill of 1867.
Ballot Act (1872).
Gladstone and the Reform Bills of 1884 and 1885.
Parliament Act (1911).
Government and political parties.

B. Social reforms.

Factory legislation.
Education Acts.
Social politics: the Labor Party and the Liberal coalition; old age pensions (1908); the Lloyd George budget (1910); national insurance (1911); etc.

C. Question of self-government in Ireland.

Act of Union (1800).
Agitation of grievances.
Gladstone's reforms.
Land Acts (1881-1903).
Projects of Home Rule.

R. and B. II, 190-198, 217-232; *Cheyney*, 657-666; *Hayes*, *British Social Politics*.

2. The Self-Governing Colonies.

A. The Dominion of Canada.

Rebellion of 1837.
Attainment of representative self-government (1840).
Federation: the British North America Act (1867).
Opening of the West.

B. The Commonwealth of Australia.

Settlements and growth.
Federation: Act of 1900.

C. The Dominion of New Zealand.

Settlements.
Social experiments.

D. The Union of South Africa.

Dutch settlements.
English at the Cape (1814).
The Boer War (1899-1902).
Federation: Act of 1909.

XVII. The Spread of European Civilization.

1. Foundations.

A. Economic.

Growth of trade.

Investment of surplus capital.

"Spheres of influence," and the policy of the "open door."

B. Religious.

Catholic missions.

Protestant missions.

Russian Orthodox missions.

R. and B. II, 327-331; Beard, Introduction to the English Historians, 623-636; Reinsch, World Politics, 3-80.

2. China.

A. Geography and earlier history.

B. Opening of China to European commerce.

The Opium War (1840-1842).

Treaty of Tientsin (1860).

Concessions and annexations: French China.

C. Foreign aggression and the question of the integrity of China.

Russia.

Japan.

Germany.

France.

Great Britain.

D. Nationalist and reform movements.

Opposition to the Manchu dynasty: the Taiping rebellion (1853-1861).

Influence of the Dowager Empress Tsz'e Hsi (1861-1910).

The Boxer movement (1900).

Efforts at reform.

Revolution of 1911 and the establishment of the republic.

E. Present problems.

R. and B. II, 331-338, 343-350; Reinsch, World Politics, 85-195; ATLAS: Shepherd, 171; R. and B. II, 332-333.

E. Relation of the self-governing colonies to the United Kingdom.

R. and B. II, 242-256, 257-259; Cheyney, 666-677; ATLAS: Shepherd, 172-182.

3. Other Possessions.

A. The Empire of India.

Extension of British control and influence.

Misgovernment of the East India Company.

The Sepoy Mutiny (1857): Government of India Act.

Creation of the titular empire of India (1877).

Government and opposition.

The industrial revolution in India.

B. Crown Colonies in Africa.

British Somaliland (1884).

British Central Africa (1891).

British East Africa (1891).

Settlements on the West Coast.

British in Egypt and the Sudan.

C. Other Crown Colonies.

America, Asia, and Oceania.

R. and B. II, 233-242, 256-257, 260, 363-366;

ATLAS: Shepherd, 179-182.

3. Japan.

- A. Geography and earlier history.
- B. Opening of Japan to western civilization.
 - Visit of Commodore Perry (1853).
 - Armed intervention of Great Britain (1862).
 - Reign of Mutsuhito (1867-1912).
- C. The revolution.
 - Disappearance of the shogunate and of feudalism.
 - Establishment of constitutional government (1890).
- D. Territorial expansion.
 - War with China (1894-1895): annexation of Formosa.
 - War with Russia (1904-1905): treaty of Portsmouth.
 - Annexation of Korea (1910).
- E. The industrial revolution in Japan: present problems.
 - R. and B. II, 338-344, 350-353; Douglas, Europe and the Far East, 169-209, 409-424; Asakawa, Russo-Japanese Conflict; ATLAS: Shepherd, 171.*

4. Russian Expansion in Asia.

- A. Extension of the Siberian frontiers.
 - Earlier history.
 - Turkestan (1863-1865).
 - Bokhara (1870); Khiva (1872); Merv (1873-1886).
 - Caucasus (1878).
 - Question of Manchuria.
 - Question of Mongolia.
- B. Interference in Persia.
 - Geography and earlier history of Persia.
 - Establishment of constitutional government (1905).
 - Domestic difficulties.
 - Foreign interests and aggressions.
- C. The Anglo-Russian frontiers in Asia.
 - R. and B. II, 263, 281-282; Skrine, Expansion of Russia, 313-348; ATLAS: Shepherd, 170-171.*

5. British, French, and Dutch Empires in Asia and Oceania.

6. Partition of Africa.

- A. Geography and earlier history: explorations and settlements.
- B. British possessions and control.
 - The Union of South Africa.
 - Egypt and the Sudan.
 - Protectorates and crown dependencies.

C. French possessions and interests.

- Algeria (1830-1848).
- Tunis (1881).
- Morocco (1905-1912).
- French West Africa.
- French Congo.
- Madagascar (1896).

D. Italian possessions.

- Eritrea.
- Somaliland.
- The Abyssinian War (1887-1902).
- The Tripolitan War (1911-1912).

E. German possessions.

- Togoland and the Kameruns.
- German Southwest Africa.
- German East Africa.

F. Portuguese and Spanish possessions.

G. The Congo Free State.

- Brussels Conference (1876).
- Enterprises of King Leopold.
- Annexation to Belgium (1908).

R. and B. II, 353-366; *Rose, Development of the European Nations* II, 143-298; *ATLAS: Shepherd*, 174-175.

7. The United States as a World Power.

A. Course of territorial expansion on the continent.

- Louisiana territory (1803).
- Florida (1819).
- Texas (1845).
- Oregon (1846).
- Mexican cessions (1848-1853).
- Alaska (1867).

B. Beginnings of a colonial system.

- Hawaii (1898).
- The Spanish War (1898-1899): Porto Rico and the Philippines.
- Samoa (1900).
- The Panama Canal, and the Canal Zone (1903).
- Cuban protectorate.

C. Assertion of American ascendancy.

Guardianship of Latin-American independence.

Application of the Monroe Doctrine.

Muzzey, 208-210, 236-243, 331-352, 371-374,
499-500, 574-591, 600-604; ATLAS: *Shep-*
herd, 198-199, 210-211, 213-216.

8. The Republics of Latin America.

XVIII. Contemporary Civilization.

1. Economic and Social.

- A. Growth and extension of the Industrial Revolution: its problems, and proposals for their solution.
- B. The war on poverty.
 - Trade unions.
 - State action.
 - Socialism: Karl Marx (1818-1883); the present Socialist parties and platforms.
 - Anarchism.
 - R. and B. II, 382-405; Spargo, Socialism; Ensor, Socialism; Seignobos, 735-737; Samuelson, Civilization of Our Day, 139-153, 159-181; Hayes, British Social Politics.*

2. Political.

- A. Growth of democracy.
 - Extension of suffrage: woman suffrage.
 - Institutions of representative government.
 - Scope and functions of government.
- B. Spirit of nationalism.
 - Survival of historic antipathies: influence of literature.
 - Incentives of political, territorial, and economic competition.
 - Militarism: the "armed peace."
- C. Internationalism.
 - International law.
 - Annihilation of distance.
 - Universal expositions.
 - The Geneva Convention (1864), and the organization of the Red Cross Society.
 - Peace conferences at the Hague (1899, 1907).
 - Peace propaganda.
 - R. and B. II, 367-381; Hayes, British Social Politics; Foster, Arbitration and the Hague Court.*

3. Religious and Ecclesiastical.

- A. Catholic Christianity.
 - Extent and influence: missions.
 - Sharing of political power with states: concordats.
 - Pius IX (1846-1878): Syllabus of Errors (1864); Vatican Council (1869-1870); loss of the States of the Church (1870).
 - Leo XIII (1878-1903): attitude toward social problems.
 - Pius X (1903-): revision of the canon law; the Bible Commission; Modernism.

- B. Other Forms of Christianity.
 - The Orthodox Churches of the East.
 - Anglicanism: the Tractarian movement; high, low, and broad church opinions.
 - Protestant sects: extent and influence; missions.
 - "Higher criticism."
- C. Growth of rationalism.
- D. Non-European religions.
 - R. and B. II, 92, 100-101, 166, 404-405; Seignobos, 689-716.*

4. Intellectual.

- A. New historical basis of intellectual life.
 - Lyell's *Principles of Geology* (1830-1833).
 - Darwin's *Origin of Species* (1859).
 - Theory of evolution.
 - R. and B. II, 405-412; Progress of the Century, 3-29.*
- B. Promotion of man's bodily welfare: advance in medicine.
 - Introduction of vaccination (1796).
 - Anæsthetics (1846-1847).
 - Bacteria named (1863).
 - Development of the germ theory by Pasteur and Koch.
 - Aseptic surgery (1870-1880).
 - R. and B. II, 412-421; Progress of the Century, 173-214, 232-261, 308-328.*
- C. Popular education.
 - Secularization of education.
 - Democratization of education through state support.
 - Development of technical and industrial education.
 - Higher education of woman.
 - Samuelson, Civilization, 252-300.*
- D. The newer social sciences.
 - Political economy: the English Classical School; John Stuart Mill; democratic tendencies.
 - Anthropology: discovery of vast age of mankind; study of primitive peoples.
 - Philology.
 - Sociology.
 - "Pragmatic" tendencies in philosophy.
 - The new history.
 - Robinson, The New History, ch. iii, viii.*

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