

more detailed accounts. For a comparison of American slavery and Russian serfdom, both abolished in the same decade, see P. Kolchin, *Unfree Labor: American Slavery and Russian Serfdom* (1987); other comparisons are developed in P. Kolchin, *A Sphinx on the American Land: The Nineteenth-Century South in Comparative Perspective* (2003). There are also interesting comparative themes in A. M. Gleche, *The Revolution of 1861: The American Civil War in the Age of Nationalist Conflict* (2012), which places American events in a trans-Atlantic context, and in P. Quigley, *Shifting Grounds: Nationalism and the American South, 1848–1865* (2012). European views of the American Civil War are described in D. A. Campbell, *English Public Opinion and the American Civil War* (2003) and G. M. Blackburn, *French Newspaper Opinion on the American Civil War* (1997). An insightful, synthetic study of the American Civil War, stressing the war's influence on conceptions of American nationhood and noting interactions with Europe, is available in A. C. Guelzo, *Fateful Lightning: A New History of the Civil War and Reconstruction* (2012).

The French interventions in Mexico are discussed in N. N. Baker, *The French Experience in Mexico, 1821–1861* (1979), in the work by M. Cunningham, *Mexico and the Foreign Policy of Napoleon III* (2001), and in the more recent book by K. Ibsen, *Maximilian, Mexico, and the Invention of Empire* (2010).

The growth of Canadian self-government within an imperial framework is described in J. M. Ward, *Colonial Self-Government: The British Experience, 1759–1856* (1976); and the emergence of the dominion idea, beginning in these years and later applicable to Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa as well as Canada, is comprehensively treated in W. D. McIntyre, *The Commonwealth of Nations: Origins and Impact, 1869–1971* (1977). Recent historical studies of Canada's interactions with

the wider British imperial system include P. Buckner (ed.), *Canada and the British Empire* (2008); P. Buckner and R. D. Francis (eds.), *Canada and the British World: Culture, Migration and Identity* (2006); and N. Christie, *Transatlantic Subjects: Ideas, Institutions and Social Experience in Post-revolutionary North America* (2008).

Useful Web Sites and Online Resources

Interesting visual materials and other sources on the Crimean War can be found in the collection of the Library of Congress, *Roger Fenton Crimean War Photographs*, which is at www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/ftncnw/. More on the war can be found at the *Crimean War Research Society* Web site, <http://cwrs.russianwar.co.uk/cwrsentry.html>. Additional resources for examining the consolidation of nation-states in Europe, and North America are at Fordham University's *Internet History Sourcebook*, www.fordham.edu/Halsall/index.asp, which has been noted in several previous chapters. For excellent links to materials pertaining to the era of the American Civil War and Reconstruction, one may visit *History Matters* at <http://historymatters.gmu.edu/>, a site maintained in conjunction with the American Social History Project/Center for Media and Learning at the City University of New York and the Center for History and New Media at George Mason University.

14. EUROPEAN CIVILIZATION, 1871–1914: ECONOMY AND POLITICS

Books on cultural and social history are mainly described in Chapter 15, but many titles overlap. An older volume that helps to provide a still useful synthesis for this era is O. J. Hale, *The Great Illusion, 1900–1914* (1971), exploring the many accomplishments of the early twentieth-century years and the widespread belief in continuing peace and progress. E. J. Hobsbawm completes his books on the years 1789–1914 with *The Age of Empire, 1875–1914* (1988). The early chapters of J. Joll, *Europe since*

1870 (rev. 1990) are helpful for this period. Readers will also find helpful information and interpretations in F. Gilbert and D. C. Large, *The End of the European Era: 1890 to the Present* (2009); J. Merriman and Jay Winter (eds.), *Europe 1789 to 1914: Encyclopedia of the Age of Industry and Empire* (2006); and C. C. Hodge (ed.), *Encyclopedia of the Age of Imperialism, 1800–1914* (2008). Also of interest are N. Stone, *Europe Transformed, 1878–1919* (rev. 1999), and R. W. Winks and R. J. Q. Adams, *Europe, 1890–1945: Crisis and Conflict* (2003). C. Nicholls (ed.), *Power: A Political History of the Twentieth Century* (1990) and S. Pollard (ed.), *An Economic History of the Twentieth Century* (1990) begin with these years. T. McCarthy, *Race, Empire, and the Idea of Human Development* (2009), considers European conceptions of civilization in relation to economic expansion and hegemony over non-European peoples.

The European and World Economy

European economic and social developments are studied in F. B. Tipton and R. Aldrich, *An Economic and Social History of Europe, 1890–1939* (1987), with a sequel volume for later years. For industrial growth on the Continent, one may also turn to A. S. Milward and S. B. Saul, *The Development of the Economies of Continental Europe, 1850–1914* (1977); C. P. Kindleberger, *Economic Growth in France and Britain, 1851–1950* (1963); and W. O. Henderson, *The Rise of German Industrial Power, 1834–1914* (1976), cited earlier.

For the global economy during these years, W. W. Rostow, *The World Economy: History and Prospect* (1978) is an ambitious effort to study industrial growth from its origins in eighteenth-century Britain to its global diffusion. Other useful works include A. G. Kenwood and A. L. Longheed, *The Growth of the International Economy, 1820–2000* (rev. 2000); G. Arrighi, *The Long Twentieth Century: Money, Power, and the Origins of Our Times* (2010); and R. Allen, *Global Economic History: A Very*

Short Introduction (2011). K. Pomeranz, *The Great Divergence: Europe, China, and the Making of the Modern World Economy* (2000) discusses European colonialism in a comparative study of the evolving world economic system.

International finance is examined in C. P. Kindleberger, *A Financial History of Western Europe* (rev. 1992), cited earlier; R. S. Sayers, *The Bank of England, 1891–1944* (2 vols., 1985); R. C. Michie, *Capitals of Finance: The London and New York Stock Exchanges, 1850–1914* (1987); N. Ferguson, *The Ascent of Money: A Financial History of the World* (2008); W. R. Mead, *God and Gold: Britain, America, and the Making of the Modern World* (2007); and S. Bryan, *The Gold Standard at the Turn of the Twentieth Century: Rising Powers, Global Money, and the Age of Empire* (2010).

Demography and Migration

Several books on population growth, also useful here, have been cited earlier. C. M. Cipolla, *The Economic History of World Populations* (rev. 1978) and T. H. Hollingsworth, *Historical Demography* (1969) are good guides. Recommended studies include T. McKeown, *The Modern Rise of Population* (1977); D. Grigg, *Population Growth and Agrarian Change* (1980); C. Tilly (ed.), *Historical Studies of Changing Fertility* (1978); and two books by M. Livi Bacci, *The Population of Europe* (2000) and *A Concise History of World Population* (rev. 2012), which carries the story of population growth into the contemporary era.

For the movement of peoples, two collections of essays are helpful: W. H. McNeill and R. S. Adams (eds.), *Human Migration; Patterns and Politics* (1978) and I. Glazier and L. deRosa (eds.), *Migration across Time and Nations: Population Mobility in Historical Contexts* (1986). Additional informative works include P. Taylor, *The Distant Magnet: European Migration to the United States* (1971); L. P. Moch, *Moving Europeans: Migration in Western Europe since 1650* (rev. 2003); K. J. Bade,

Migration in European History (2003); and T. J. Hatten and J. G. Williamson, *Global Migration and the World Economy* (2006). The role of migration in imperialism is explored in M. Harper and S. Constantine, *Migration and Empire* (2010).

France, 1871–1914

For France in this era the reader may turn to J. M. Mayeur and M. Rebérioux, *The Third Republic from Its Origins to the Great War, 1871–1914* (trans. 1984) and M. Agulhon, *The French Republic, 1879–1992* (trans. 1993), a challenging interpretive study. Concise surveys are available in R. Gildea, *France, 1870–1914* (rev. 1996) and R. D. Anderson, *France, 1870–1914: Politics and Society* (1977). For a study of the republic's gender codes see A. Mansker, *Sex, Honor and Citizenship in Early Third Republic France* (2011). Readers may be interested in the studies of French republican culture in M. McAuliffe, *Dawn of the Belle Époque: The Paris of Monet, Zola, Bernhardt, Eiffel, Debussy, Clemenceau, and Their Friends* (2011) and J. Pasler, *Composing the Citizen: Music as Public Utility in Third Republic France* (2009). J. Merriman, *The Dynamite Club: How a Bombing in Fin-de-Siècle Paris Ignited the Age of Modern Terror* (2009) explores the development of radical politics in the era. A provocative Marxist analysis is provided in S. Elwitt's two-volume study: *The Making of the Third Republic* (1975) and *The Third Republic Defended* (1988). Readers will also find a helpful analysis of this period in C. Sowerwine, *France since 1870: Culture, Society, and the Making of the Republic* (rev. 2009). Recent treatments of the revolutionary uprising that ushered in the Third Republic include R. Tombs, *The Paris Commune, 1871* (1999); D. Shafer, *The Paris Commune: French Culture, Politics, and Society at the Crossroads of the Revolutionary Tradition and Revolutionary Socialism* (2005); P. Starr, *Commemorating Trauma: The Paris Commune and Its Cultural Aftermath* (2006); D. Gluckstein, *The Paris Commune: A Revolution in*

Democracy (2011); and P.-O. Lissagaray, *History of the Paris Commune of 1871* (trans. 2012). The historical significance of modern Paris is examined in P. Higonnet, *Paris: Capital of the World* (2002) and C. Rearick, *Paris Dreams, Paris Memories: The City and Its Mystique* (2011).

A valuable guide to major themes in French history and to writings on France beginning with these years is J. F. McMillan, *Twentieth-Century France: Politics and Society in France, 1898–1991* (1992), while two works of reference are P. Hutton (ed.), *Encyclopedia of the French Third Republic* (2 vols.; 1986) and D. Bell and others (eds.), *A Biographical Dictionary of French Political Leaders since 1870* (1990).

Useful biographies include J. P. T. Bury's three-volume study (1936–1981) of Gambetta; D. R. Watson, *Georges Clemenceau: France* (2008), on the Radical parliamentarian and premier; and H. Goldberg, *The Life of Jean Jaurès* (1962), on the influential Socialist leader. Informative studies of the Dreyfus affair may be found in E. Cahm, *The Dreyfus Affair in French Society and Politics* (1996); M. P. Johnson, *The Dreyfus Affair* (1999); L. Derflur, *The Dreyfus Affair* (2002); and L. Begley, *Why the Dreyfus Affair Matters* (2009). For wider cultural and political responses to the Affair see C. E. Forth, *The Dreyfus Affair and the Crisis of French Manhood* (2004); R. Harris, *Dreyfus: Politics, Emotion, and the Scandal of the Century* (2010); P. P. Read, *The Dreyfus Affair: The Scandal That Tore France in Two* (2012); and the broad study of French nationalism in this era, R. L. Fuller, *The Origins of the French Nationalist Movement, 1886–1914* (2012).

Great Britain, 1871–1914

Useful surveys of Britain in this period include N. McCord, *British History, 1815–1906* (1991); D. Read, *The Age of Urban Democracy: England, 1868–1914* (rev. 1994); K. Robbins, *The British Isles, 1901–1951* (2003); and M. Pugh, *State and Society: A Social and Political History of Britain*

since 1870 (2012). The economy is studied in S. Pollard, *British Economy, 1870–1914* (1989); E. J. Hobsbawm, *Industry and Empire* (rev. 1999); and B. W. E. Alford, *Britain in the World Economy since 1880* (1996). Special insights are added in A. L. Friedberg, *The Weary Titan: Britain and the Experience of Relative Decline, 1895–1905* (1989) and B. Porter, *Britain, Europe, and the World, 1850–1986* (rev. 1987). For insights into the experience of politics during the age see E. Hadley, *Living Liberalism: Practical Citizenship in Mid-Victorian Britain* (2010).

The patterns of urban and rural life and the shift to an urban society are examined in two outstanding collaborative histories: H. J. Dyos and M. Wolff (eds.), *The Victorian City* (2 vols.; 1973) and G. E. Mingay (ed.), *The Victorian Countryside* (2 vols.; 1981); the shift to an urban society is examined in detail in G. E. Mingay, *The Transformation of Britain, 1830–1939* (1986). The political implications of land reform in the era are covered in P. Readman, *Land and Nation in England: Patriotism, National Identity, and the Politics of Land, 1880–1914* (2008); and the changing fortunes of the landed aristocracy are studied in F. M. L. Thompson, *English Landed Society in the Nineteenth Century* (1989) and D. Cannadine, *The Decline and Fall of the British Aristocracy* (1990), which focuses with telling detail on the 1870s to the present.

M. Hewitt (ed.), *The Victorian World* (2012) is a rich collection on life during the era. For more on the cultural landscape one may read G. M. Young, *Portrait of an Age: Victorian England* (2 vols.; 1934, 1977); three books by A. Briggs: *Victorian People* (1954), *Victorian Cities* (1963), and *Victorian Things* (1989); A. N. Wilson, *The Victorians* (2003); and S. Steinbach, *Understanding the Victorians: Politics, Culture, and Society in Nineteenth-Century Britain* (2012). Of the many biographies of Victoria, one may still turn to E. Longford, *Queen Victoria* (1965), a sympathetic yet balanced account, and S. Weintraub's two

books: *Victoria* (rev. 1996), a reappraisal with interesting insights, and *Uncrowned King: The Life of Prince Albert* (1997); a more recent analysis may be found in W. L. Arnstein, *Queen Victoria* (2003).

In addition to many older studies of Gladstone, there are concise biographies by E. F. Biagini (2000) and M. Partridge (2003); and I. St. John, *Gladstone and the Logic of Victorian Politics* (2010). For Disraeli, older biographies have been superseded by R. Blake, *Disraeli* (1967, 1998), a biography of distinction; there are other studies by E. J. Feuchtwanger (2000) and A. Kirsch (2008). For the rivalry between Gladstone and Disraeli see R. Aldous, *The Lion and the Unicorn: Gladstone vs. Disraeli* (2006). One may also read R. Shannon, *The Age of Disraeli, 1868–1881: The Rise of Tory Democracy* (1992). In addition to older biographies, a useful work on Joseph Chamberlain is T. Crosby, *Joseph Chamberlain: A Most Radical Imperialist* (2011). There is a comprehensive four-volume biography of David Lloyd George by J. Grigg (1973–2002); briefer accounts are available in studies by C. Wrigley (1992), I. Packer (1998), H. Purcell (2006); A. Sharp (2008); and there is a recent contribution by R. Hattersley, *David Lloyd George: The Great Outsider* (2010). For Asquith one may read R. Jenkins, *Asquith* (rev. 1986); and for Balfour, R. F. Mackay, *Balfour: Intellectual Statesman* (1985). On the extension of the suffrage in 1867 one may read M. Cowling, *1867: Disraeli, Gladstone, and Revolution: The Passing of the Second Reform Bill* (1967) and F. B. Smith, *The Making of the Second Reform Bill* (1966). The transformation of the Liberals in the early twentieth century is studied in G. L. Bernstein, *Liberalism and Liberal Politics in Edwardian England* (1986) and D. Powell, *The Edwardian Crisis: Britain, 1910–1914* (1996). An important account of a critical event is B. K. Murray, *The People's Budget, 1909–1910: Lloyd George and Liberal Politics* (1980). The emergence

of the “new liberalism” in the early twentieth century is clarified in M. Freedman, *The New Liberalism: An Ideology of Social Reform* (1978); J. Brown, *The Welfare State in Britain* (1993); and D. Fraser, *The Evolution of the British Welfare State: A History of Social Policy since the Industrial Revolution* (2009). J. Gray, *Isaiah Berlin* (1996), and Berlin’s own writings exemplify the later evolution of twentieth-century liberalism.

The Irish question is discussed in J. C. Beckett, *The Making of Modern Ireland* (rev. 1981), cited earlier; K. T. Hoppen, *Ireland since 1800: Conflict and Conformity* (rev. 1999); O. Walsh, *Ireland’s Independence* (2002); and in two books by D. G. Boyce: *Ireland, 1828–1923* (1992) and *Nationalism in Ireland* (rev. 1995). For British policy see E. Biagini, *British Democracy and Irish Nationalism 1876–1906* (2007); I. Chambers, *The Chamberlains, the Churchills and Ireland, 1874–1922* (2006); and F. Campbell, *The Irish Establishment 1879–1914* (2009). G. Dangerfield’s *The Strange Death of Liberal England* (1935, 1997) remains provocative as a searching study of the tensions in English society between 1910 and 1914. For informative essays on Britain’s global influence in this era, one may turn to vols. 3 and 4 of *The Oxford History of the British Empire*: A. Porter (ed.), *The Nineteenth Century* (1999) and J. M. Brown and W. R. Louis (eds.), *The Twentieth Century* (1999).

The German Empire, Italy

To the books on Germany in the nineteenth century already cited may be added: H. U. Wehler, *The German Empire, 1871–1918* (1973; trans. 1985), reflecting the thinking of an influential post-1945 generation of German historians; V. R. Berghahn, *Imperial Germany, 1871–1918* (rev. 2005) and *Modern Germany: Society, Economy, and Politics in the Twentieth Century* (rev. 1987); the concise surveys by M. Sturmer, *The German Empire, 1870–1918* (2000), and by M.S. Seligmann and R. R. McLean, *Germany from Reich to Republic, 1871–*

1918 (2000); and the important comprehensive study by M. L. Anderson, *Practicing Democracy: Elections and Political Culture in Imperial Germany* (2000). M. Fitzpatrick, *Liberal Imperialism in Germany: Expansionism and Nationalism, 1848–1884* (2008) explores the lingering influence of liberalism in unified Germany. Further studies of late nineteenth-century Germany include A. Goldberg, *Honor, Politics, and the Law in Imperial Germany, 1871–1914* (2010) and F. L. Müller, *Our Fritz: Emperor Frederick III and the Political Culture of Imperial Germany* (2011).

Other stimulating, interpretive works on imperial Germany and class relationships include D. Blackbourn and G. Eley, *The Peculiarities of German History: Bourgeois Society and Politics in Nineteenth-Century German History* (1984); G. Eley, *From Unification to Nazism: Reinterpreting the German Past* (1986); D. Blackbourn, *Populists and Patricians: Essays in Modern German History* (1987); R. J. Evans, *Rethinking German History: Nineteenth-Century Germany and the Origins of the Third Reich* (1990); and the essays in two useful collections: J. C. Fout (ed.), *Politics, Parties, and the Authoritarian State: Imperial Germany, 1871–1918* (2 vols.; 1986), and G. Eley (ed.), *Society, Culture, and the State in Germany, 1870–1930* (1996). D. Sweeney, *Work, Race, and the Emergence of Radical Right Corporatism in Imperial Germany* (2009) is a provocative work on the industrial class in Germany.

In addition to works cited previously, for developments in the immediate post-Bismarckian years one may read J. C. G. Röhl, *Germany without Bismarck: The Crisis of Government in the Second Reich, 1890–1900* (1968). Two outstanding biographies of William II are L. Cecil’s two-volume work: *William II: Prince and Emperor, 1859–1900* (1989) and *Emperor and Exile, 1900–1941* (1996); and C. Clark, *Kaiser Wilhelm II: A Life in Power* (2009). T. A. Kohut, *Wilhelm II and the Germans*

(1991) is an insightful study, as is J. C. G. Röhl, *The Kaiser and His Court: Wilhelm II and the Government of Germany* (1996). The universities in this era are examined in K. H. Jarausch, *Students, Society, and Politics in Imperial Germany: The Rise of Academic Liberalism* (1982). Of special interest for pre-1914 German society are R. Gay, *The Jews of Germany* (1992) and F. Stern, *Einstein's German World* (1999).

The best narrative accounts of Italy since unification are D. Mack Smith, *Modern Italy* (rev. 1997), cited earlier, and M. Clark, *Modern Italy, 1871–1995* (rev. 2008). For the years after unification, readers may also turn to S. Saladino, *Italy from Unification to 1919* (1970); R. A. Webster, *Industrial Imperialism in Italy, 1908–1915* (1976); and A. Wong, *Race and the Nation in Liberal Italy, 1861–1911: Meridionalism, Empire, and Diaspora* (2006).

Useful Web Sites and Online Resources

Useful materials on economic history are available through the Web site of Binghamton University's Fernand Braudel Center for the Study of Economies, Historical Systems, and Civilizations, at <http://fbc.binghamton.edu/>, where historians stress the development of global economic exchanges. Readers will also find links to helpful resources at Leiden University's *History of International Migration*, www.let.leidenuniv.nl/history/migration/, a site that includes information on migration patterns over several centuries. There is an excellent collection of French images and sources on the Paris commune at Northwestern University's site *The Siege and Commune of Paris*, <http://digital.library.northwestern.edu/siege/>. Accessible historical overviews and other materials are available on the previously cited sourcebook sites such as the *BBC-History* collection and the Fordham University collection.

15. EUROPEAN CIVILIZATION, 1871–1914: SOCIETY AND CULTURE

Many books on the social, cultural, and intellectual history of the nineteenth century

have been listed for earlier chapters, beginning with chapter 11.

Labor, Social Democracy, Socialism

Overall introductions include H. Mitchell and P. N. Stearns, *Workers and Protest: The European Labor Movement, the Working Classes, and the Origins of Social Democracy, 1890–1914* (1971); A. Przeworski, *Capitalism and Social Democracy* (1985); D. Sassoon, *One Hundred Years of Socialism: The West European Left in the Twentieth Century* (1996), taking its start in 1889; and G. Eley, *Forging Democracy: The History of the Left in Europe, 1850–2000* (2002). Readers may also wish to consult the information in P. Lamb and J. Docherty, *Historical Dictionary of Socialism* (2006).

There are many specific studies of Socialist parties in each country. For Germany, the latest treatment is H. Potthoff and S. Miller, *The Social Democratic Party of Germany, 1848–2005* (trans. 2006). Other informative books include P. Gay, *The Dilemma of Democratic Socialism: Eduard Bernstein's Challenge to Marx* (rev. 1962); M. B. Steger, *The Quest for Evolutionary Socialism: Eduard Bernstein and Social Democracy* (1997); S. Pierson, *Marxist Intellectuals and the Working Class Mentality in Germany, 1887–1912* (1993); W. M. Maehl, *August Bebel: Shadow Emperor of the German Workers* (1980); and S. Berger, *Social Democracy and the Working Class in Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Germany* (2000). V. L. Lidtke has written an outstanding study of the working-class culture that developed around the German Socialist movement: *The Alternative Culture: Socialist Labor in Imperial Germany* (1985).

For Britain, N. MacKenzie and J. MacKenzie, *The Fabians* (1977), skillfully combines biography and social and intellectual history, while two leading Fabians, Sidney Webb and Beatrice Webb, are studied in R. J. Harrison, *The Life and Times of Sidney and Beatrice Webb* (2000), and P. Beilharz and C. Nyland (eds.), *The Webbs, Fabianism, and Feminism* (1998). Informative works on