Chapter 21
The Rise of Mass Politics, 1871–1914

People
Karl Marx: a German political philosopher who co-authored *The Communist Manifesto* and saw social history as an economic class struggle.
Mikhail Bakunin: a Russian who advocated anarchism and sought to lead international socialism.
Eduard Bernstein: a German socialist who said revolution was no longer necessary because the capitalist system was being transformed peacefully into a socialist system.
John Stuart Mill: liberalism’s British leader believed the state was responsible to ensure individual liberty.
Anna Maria Mozzoni: an Italian feminist who argued women were equal to men and should have the same rights as men.
Leo XIII: the Pope who modernized the Church and criticized capitalism to support and protect workers.
Alfred Dreyfus: a Jewish captain in French army who was accused unjustly of treason and eventually exonerated.
Theodor Herzl: a Jewish journalist in Austria-Hungary who led the Zionist movement.
Emmeline Pankhurst: a British leader of the suffragette movement who was arrested for violent protests.
Bertha von Suttner: an Austrian feminist who wrote an influential anti-war novel and won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1905.

Terms
Communism: the class theory based on common ownership of production.
Socialism: the system in which workers possess power and means of production.
Anarchism: the concept that all government is unjust and oppressive, and should be abolished.
Revisionists: socialists who updated Marx’s and Engels’ theories in belief that progress could be made without resorting to revolution.
Utilitarianism: the doctrine that human conduct should focus on the greatest good for the greatest number.
Kulturkampf: the struggle between secular German nationalism and the Roman Catholic Church.
Anti-Semitism: discrimination against Jews, often followed by persecution.
Zionism: Jewish nationalist movement seeking to create a Jewish homeland in ancient Palestine.
Feminism: movement for equality for women; began in late nineteenth century, reappeared in the 1960s and continues today.
Suffragette: a female advocating the right for women to vote; suffragette movement began in the late 1800s.
1. He believed social revolution would occur when owners and proletariats polarized.
   - Figured it would happen first in England and Germany, as they were the most industrialized.
   - A transition period of socialism would later be replaced by pure communism as only one class remained.

2. **Early socialists:** expected the state to correct the economic system, but Marx said that was a silly myth since capitalists controlled the system and would not change without a fight. They believed it would be useless to work from within system, so the state must be overthrown.
   
   **Marx and Engels:** claimed theirs was “scientific” socialism because of their analysis of history which resulted in laws of human behaviour. Thus they believed the present was explainable and the future was predictable.

3. 
   - **Socialism (Marx):**
     - state would wither.
     - revolution by industrial proletariat.
     - society based on communal ownership
     - used a socialist party to press for revolutionary change.
   - **Anarchism (Bakunin):**
     - state was evil to be entirely destroyed.
     - revolution by landless peasants.
     - rejected social institutions of power.
     - society of voluntary cooperatives.
     - “free love” (not marriage)
     - used terrorism and assassination.

4. Revisionists were not revolutionaries because:
   - franchise (right to vote) had been extended so the state needed no longer be controlled by capitalists and could act to benefit the workers.
   - capitalism was producing a larger middle class, not just bourgeois vs. proletariat.
   - more workers were now property owners.
   Thus capitalism was peacefully transformed into socialism and violence was unnecessary.

5. There was a moving away from laissez-faire to advocate some intervention, social reform. Mill said state authority was justified in the interest of serving its individuals. Government intervention was supported, even in family life (social welfare laws that cared for children, protected wives, paid for maternity leaves, etc.).
6. • Could not claim divine authority; needed national identity for citizens. So traditions were invented to bind the nation (for example, postage stamps were issued, new holidays were declared, public buildings were constructed, statues were erected, all to ensure the loyalty of the people.

7. • Pius IX: would not recognize Italian unification (nationalism). In 1864, he issued “Syllabus of Errors” to oppose liberalism. In 1870, he called together the first Vatican Council.
• Leo XIII: still refused to recognize Italy as nation. In 1891, he issued “Rerum Novarum” in opposition to capitalism.

8. • Dreyfusards
  − Middle/left politically
  − Anti-clerical
  − Favoured civil liberties
  − Supported government of the Third Republic
  − “Justice for one individual more important than the needs of the state.”
• Anti-Dreyfusards
  − Right of spectrum
  − Pro-Roman Catholic Church
  − Monarchists
  − Wanted to end the Third Republic
  − “The state comes first and must not be endangered for one individual.”

9. • Anti-Semitism: students felt abandoned by capitalism; represented by the Christian Social Party; led by Karl Lueger, mayor of Vienna.
• Zionism: Jews tried assimilation but still labelled; encouraged Jews to move to Palestine homeland; led by Theodor Herzl, journalist in Austria.

10. • the right to vote; campaign led by British suffragettes of civil disobedience and property violence.
• women’s work; new laws: did they “protect” female workers or discriminate?
• Motherhood and work: women to be paid for maternity leave.
• Sexual issues: against government-regulated prostitution; for sex education and access to contraception.