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By far the biggest contributor to Kew's collections of paintings in oil is Marianne North (1830-1890). In 20 years, she has created nearly 1,000 works that have travelled the world, documenting the flora, fauna and culture she encountered. She then presented her works to Kew and provided a gallery for their exhibition. Her paintings still hang in this gallery, which was restored in 2009 to its original character and shine. Julia Margaret Cameron: Portrait photography of Marianne North, o. 1870 Marianne North, a well-known artist from the 19th century, whose creative focus was on the portrayal of botanical motifs. The life of Cleario argophyll Marianne North was the daughter of a wealthy landowner and politician of Frederick North. She received a singing course from concert singer Charlotte Helen Sainton-Dolby. When her voice failed, she soon devoted herself entirely to painting. After the death of her † 1855, she often accompanied her father on his travels. In 1869, her father died, leaving her a considerable fortune. Marianne North was an unusually well-ited woman. In search of new motives, she travelled the world, including Brazil, Japan, Borneo, Java, India, Australia, Ceylon and the Canary Islands. One of her favourite destinations in the Seychelles was the North Island. Her artworks are on display at the Marianne North Gallery in Kew, London. A number of plant species have been named in its honour, including *Areca northiana*, *Crinum northianum*, *Kniphofia northiana*, *Nepenthes northiana* and *Northea seychellana*. She maintained an intimate friendship with naturalist Charles Darwin and US President Ulysses S. Grant. The value of its plant drawings lies not only in the artistic representation, but also in the documentation of the endangered vegetation. Literature Marianne North: A Vision of Eden: The Life and Work of Marianne North: The Life and Works of Marianne North, Webb & Bower (1986) ISBN 0-906-67118-3 Marianne North: Recollections of a Happy Life: Being the Autobiography of Marianne North, University of Virginia Press (1993) ISBN 0-813-91469-8 Marianne North: Abundant Beauty: The Adventurous Travels of Marianne North, Botanical Artist, hg. by Laura Ponsonby, Greystone (2010) ISBN 978-1-55365-541-1 Michelle Payne: Marianne North: A Very Intrepid Painter, Kew Publishing (2011) ISBN 978-1-84246-430-4 Weblinks Commons: Marianne North – sa images album, video and audio files Marianne North, Botanical Painter & Traveller The Marianne North Gallery 119263041 (OGND, AKS) | LCCN: n80060872 | VIAF: 25408790 | Wikipedia Personal Search Name of the Data Person North, Marianne SHORT DESCRIPTION British Painter and World Traveler BIRTH DATE 24 October 1830 GEBURTSORT Hastings STERBEDATUM 30 August 1890 STERBEORT Alderley, Gloucestershire Retrieved from 2 Portal History | Portal Biographies | Current events | Annual calendars | 17th century | 18th century | 19th century | 20th century | 21st century | 1800s | 1810 | 1820s | 1830s | 1840 | 1850 | 1860 | 1870 | 1880s | 1890 World around 1815 The world around 1898 19th century began on the calendar 1 January 1801 and ended on 31 December 1900. The world's population is estimated at 980 million people at the beginning of this century, and by the end of the century it is expected to rise to 1.65 billion people. [1] The 19th century was marked by a global change that did not occur in any historical period to this extent, depth and dynamism. [2] This change is also called the beginning of modernity. [2] In Europe in 1815, after the victory over Napoleon, who had previously taken over large parts of the continent, the old social order was restored in many respects. However, some legal and economic changes and individual territorial changes remain. The ideas of the French Revolution could not be pushed back permanently. The struggle for his exhi-going shaped the century. [3] In Europe, women and other groups of the population were given greater economic and social freedoms. A number of European countries have introduced constitutions defining the legal relationship between citizens and the state. Political parties and established ideologies were established. Since the newly established nation states, Italy and Germany, created by associations of many territories in 1860/70, have made the most changes to the European political landscape. Around the world, the organizational form of the nation state has begun its triumph. [4] Major European powers, which held a dominant position in world trade and expanded their colonial empires in Africa and Asia, developed into the dominant forces of the world. The greatest colonial power, Britain, whose British empire in 1900 comprised nearly a quarter of the world's population, ruled the world's oceans intact. By the first half of the century, he had brought the Indian sub-corners under his control and then finished Australia out of the Abomias. She imposed her conditions on the Chinese Empire in the Opium Wars. When the taiping rebellion was crushed, it Central force for the benefit of foreign and local forces. Japan, on the other hand, has succeeded in fundamentally reforming the meiji restructure, which has taken over much from Europe and the United States. The Ottoman Empire, on the other hand, continued to shrink and lost control of all European and North African territories over the centuries. Africa and South-East Asia have been almost completely colonized by European powers in recent decades. On the other hand, at the beginning of the century, the regions of South America were distant from the Spanish and Portuguese colonial masters. In North America, after independence, the United States acquired large territories at the expense of Mexico and indigenous tribes. After the American Civil War, they became one of the most powerful industrialized nations in the world. [5] They benefited from the strong immigration of skilled workers from Europe and, to a lesser extent, from Asia. Atlantic migration is part of global migration, which has reached unprecedented proportions this century. Migration has been linked to the high growth of the world's population. This has fed agriculture, which has significantly increased its productivity by increasing efficiency and expanding the area. A large part of the rural population has moved to cities. The problems associated with strong population growth have been tried by cities with new technically innovative infrastructure and the institutions of a modern mass society. [4] The Industrial Revolution spread from England to a number of European regions, the United States and Japan. Their structural changes have been linked to greater social inequalities. Key technologies such as railways, steamships and telegraphy have led to a sharp increase in the volume and speed of global connectivity and a change in distance perception. A number of new scientific findings, including in medicine, have brought practical improvements to many people. The use of unprecedented resources, an economy based on fossil fuels and the large-scale expansion of settlements and cultural areas have led to major transformation and environmental impact. That's why some scientists see the beginning of the Anthropocene as early as the 19th century. [6] Period divisions Time models limited by individual data/events Different periods are available for 19th-century periodisation. The choice is crucial from the topic under investigation. For example, key data central to political and military history may depend heavily on those in the economic history. [7] The possibility of periodization is a classic 19th century calendar. It started in 1801 and ended in 1900. However, this time model has weaknesses: important caesars are not typical of the beginning or end of the 19th century. It is also a purely mathematical solution that cannot meet different thematic approaches. [8] Changes to the new century were not noticed by most contemporaries around 1800. The French revolutionary calendar has abolished the time division according to the Gregorian calendar. It was not until 1806 that France officially returned to the classical European era. The beginning of the century was the year 1215 in the Muslim world, in Buddhist regions as the year 2343 and china as the fifth year of the government of Emperor Jiaqing. The second option is the so-called Long 19th Century, which covers the period from the French Revolution in 1789 to the beginning of The First World War in 1914. The long 19th century dates back to the British historian Eric Hobsbawm, who summed up the history of the century in three years. The first year, The Age of the Revolution, covers the period from 1789 to 1848. The second year, The Age of Capital, is about 1848 to 1875. The third year, The Age of Empire, looks at the period from 1875 to 1914. The Hobsbawm model of the 19th century became very powerful, often by textbooks and historical introductory literature. But this time, construction is also loaded with difficulties: to date, research has not found a thematic umbrella term that could connect the two half centuries before and after 1848. Many historians are for a brief 19th century, which corresponds to the long 19th century. This often extends from the Vienna Congress in 1814/1815 to the Spanish-American War of 1898.[10] There are also views that begin the short 19th century with Napoleon's reign and end in the 1800s. In the end, no eposal concept for the entire 19th century managed to undeniably prevail. This is different from previous eposhs that sum up centuries ago (e.g. [13] Jürgen Osterhammel points to a problem that in the 19th century there was not a single event of global importance. For example, the importance of the French Revolution already differs at European level The independence of the thirteen colonies in North America in 1783 meant much deeper cutting for Britain than louis xvii's razonoda. For contemporaries in Southeast Asia, the French Revolution played no part. Osterhammel believes that crisis emerges at the end of The First World War, including the Spanish flu, the world's first occurrence. [14] There is also the fact that its starting and endpoints can be overreased: incisive events do not necessarily represent the starting point of historical development, but may have emerged from processes that played a role even before their appearance. For example, the beginning of the Victorian era in 1837 did not announce a great deal of residuality for the global British Empire, as the power of the British monarchy is long overdue by Parliament. Thus, the change to the throne itself was a comparably low political weight. [15] Time models limited by ephedonic alimonium characteristics Historian Reinhart Koselleck proposed a period defined in terms of conceptual history, the so-called saddle time. According to Koselleck, this transitional period, which connected early European modern times with European modernism, lasted from around 1750 to 1850: during this period there was mostly a historical change of meaning, which points to a modern understanding of society. [16] The way the world is perceived and interpreted changed linguistically, basically around 1800. Contemporaries, for example, have begun to understand history not more than something past, which can be cyclical or draws from moral lessons for the present, but as an ongoing process. [17] Osterhammel also advocates a saddle period, but limits the period from 1770 to 1830 and embodies it differently from Koselleck. [18] During this period, European colonial rule in North and South America was in crisis (the separation of 13 colonies in North America from Great Britain, Haiti's independence from France and the separation of Latin America from Spain and Portugal). Secondly, the fall of the Middle Eastern and Asian Empires (such as the Ottoman Empire, China and the Mongol successor countries) has been swung. In the Middle East, Southeast Asia and Australia, European forces gained greater influence for the first time. [19] Before 1830, significant democratization progressed only in the United States. [20] After Osterhammel, the middle period joined the period, which was in the back of the actual 19th century. Between the 1830s and 1890s, with their differences in philosophy and culture, it was about the same as the Victorian period spoken in the Anglo-Saxon states. Then came the crisis period around 1880 or beyond, with a highly imperialist contest of great power and other power shifts, for example with Japan's victory over China in 1895.[21] Europe Research called 19th century Europe as well: as never before or after, large parts of the world were exposed to European influence in military, economic, administrative, scientific and cultural terms. However, this global dominance of Europe only emerged at the end of the century. Around 1900, European forces had colonies in Africa, Asia and Oceania. Even parts of America were still under European rule, such as some Caribbean islands and Canada. Millions of Europeans have also moved abroad in this century. [22] The chronology of political development period french hegemony (1800-1815) Europe in 1812 under French domination Around 1800, the French Revolution expanded into a pan-European event: Napoleon Bonaparte forcibly conveyed his ideas and reforms outside French borders. [23] Napoleonic France's dominance on the continent was based on demographic and financial advantage and greater political cohesion. Even if the territorial gains demanded by Paris in the Campo Formia Treaty are not taken into account, France has between 14 and 15% of the total European population, or between 27 and 29 million people. By comparison, Britain without Ireland had a population of 10.5 million and the Habsburg Empire had 25 million. Only a multi-ethnic state, Russia with a population of 44 million, had significantly more inhabitants than France. However, only half of the tsars felt politically and ethnically connected to the country. Separatist secessionist movements have weakened the Habsburg monarchy in particular. The territorial tasks forced by Napoleon further reduced Austria's performance. The Holy Roman Empire in Central Europe, which existed until 1806, was very fragmented territorially. By 1812, Napoleon was able to constantly restore the French state budget. He accused the occupied territories and opponents of the war of funding their wars in Southern, Central and Central Eastern Europe. Between 1792 and 1815, France and other European powers fought a series of wars. The fighting, known as coalition wars, has reached a new level, cannot be compared to previous cabinet wars or subsequent conflicts before The First World War. Five million people have been killed in coalition wars. As far as the entire European population is concerned, this was roughly in line with the losses in the First World War. One in five died from the French born between 1790 and 1795. [26] Few European regions, such as Sweden, Norway, England, Sardinia and Sicily, were ultimately completely unacceptable due to the withdrawal of foreign troops. [27] The French emperor Napoleon Bonaparte The military expansion of France has put pressure on modernization in large parts of monarchical Europe. Napoleon's increasingly conservative political style (the Concordat of 1801, the creation of a new nobilism, and amnesty for those who emigrated from France during the revolution) have also made French-style reforms increasingly appealing. In this way, gendarmes have been created in many European countries to ensure safety in rural areas. To clean up state budgets, it was a secular exctay property. European governments have often introduced freedom of trade, limited the legal powers of the aristocracy, created new administrative divisions and opened up domestic customs barriers. In some cases, the first constitutions have entered into force (e.g. in some German countries, Sweden, Sicily and Spain). Napoleon demanded the direct introduction of the French Civil Code or its legal system from monarchies ruled by its family members. However, this was only partially successful. [29] There was a swing in Europe in general: while France controlled most of the European continent after the Battle of Austerlitz, Britain continued to extend its maritime rule after the Battle of Trafalgar. To force Britain into negotiations, Napoleon gave the kingdom an economic blockade: with a continental blockade, London tried to break trade with the rest of Europe and thus destroy it economically. [30] In foreign policy, Britain's European isolation changed only by the uprisings on the Iberian Peninsula against french military force and, finally, by the failure of Napoleon's campaign on Russia. This military operation announced the beginning of the collapse of the Napoleonic Empire. His European adversaries defeated Napoleon at the Battle of Leipzig and finally at Waterloo in 1815.[31] The Period of Restraint and Revolution (1815-1849) Europe after the reorganisation of the Vienna Congress in 1815 From 1815 to 1853, European countries ruled as far as possible among European countries, while there were violent internal political conflicts in many countries in the form of civil wars and revolutions. In general, the relatively stable state of peace was based on the dominance of the five major European powers, France, Great Britain, Russia, Austria and Prussia, which also included the Ottoman Empire in their foreign security policy since 1830. [32] The aim of the new peace system was to strike a strong-political balance between the five powers. In this way, the new hegemony of one country over its neighbours should be prevented. [33] In order to capture any French desire for enlargement, the Vienna Congress expanded the newly created Netherlands to include what is now Belgium, and significantly expanded the western provinces of Prussian on the Rhine. Moreover, the German Confederation, the Federation of German States, has a stabilisation effect in Central Europe. After 1815, the Holy Union and several congresses, such as the Aachen Congress in 1818, the Troppau Congress in 1820, the Laibach Congress in 1821 and the VeronesCongress in 1822, contributed to transnational cooperation between major powers in Europe. [35] In 1815, in addition to establishing a stable peace order for Europe, governments also wanted to establish a traditional monarchical social order. In doing so, they made some concessions to the Zeitgeist, which was changed by the French Revolution, for example in the form of parliaments and voting rights. Restrictions in terms of limiting pre-revolutionary social relations have either been ignored or failed in the coming decades. [36] Only in Spain, in parts of Italy and in the electoral hesse, the rulers temporarily succeeded in repealing all reforms of the Napoleonic period. [37] It was more successful to find or restore dynasties who had to leave their throne during the French Revolution and Napoleon's reign. This has happened in France, Spain, Portugal and parts of Italy. Domestically, the struggle for constitutions has often shaped the first half of the century. This led to a revolution in 1848/1849 in many European countries. [38] The extent of the conflicts caused by political emancipation varied greatly from Western to Eastern Europe. France and Britain thus responded to the revolutionary rest of the 1830s with further reforms and constitutionally made their way to a parliamentary monarchy. Prusia, Russia and the Habsburg monarchy, on the other hand, were closed for Change. They still have not allowed representational bodies in terms of popular sovereignty. In the case of Prussia and Austria, this was done only under the impression of revolution 1848/1849.[39] Another fundamental problem of the Vienna order was that the national interests of the population were not taken into account. While Italy and Germany were divided into different countries, Poland, Hungary, Ireland and Belgium were subject to foreign domination. [40] These national tensions were mixed with liberal opposition forces. In order to suppress these two movements, the major European powers initially relied on military intervention. This was the first time in Spain: King Ferdinand VII abolished the constitution, and the National Assembly, which arose in napoleonic times, re-launched the Inquisition and persecuted followers of the former French authorities. With this restorative and absolutist politics, in 1820, a military coup against the king was lifted. [41] Encouraged by successes in Spain, there were also uprisings in Sardinia and Sicily, crushed by Austrian troops. In Spain, French soldiers invaded Spain in 1823 and restored royal power. [42] During the Greek independence fight, he first foreased interventionism between 1821 and 1829. Although the Greek broadcasts of the Ottoman Empire were revolutionary campaigns, Russia, Great Britain and France supported it in the decisive naval battle of Navariin. To match the monarchical principle, the brother of the King of Bavaria was injured on the throne of Athens. In 1830, the great powers no longer prevented the odysy to the Kingdom of the United Netherlands, from which the Belgian State was formed. Like the Kingdom of Greece before that, Belgium was crowned head from an established government house. [44] While Greece gained independence, Poland's efforts to become a national state failed. The November uprisings of 1830/31 were defeated by Russian troops, and the Congress of Poland was fully integrated into the Imperial Empire. Poland remained divided between Prussia, Austria and Russia. Later attempts to gain Polish independence, such as the 1863/64 uprisings in January, have also failed. Since 1846, Europe has experienced a wave of revolution that has affected many countries and reached its peak in 1848/49. Economic problems, a desire for more political participation and personal freedoms, and the frequent pursuit of a nation state have sparked revolutions. [46] Revolutions failed because of a major conflict of interest between revolutionaries and monarchical resistance. After the War of Sonderbundu, Switzerland moved the Union of States to a country with a democratic constitution in 1848. [48] In the second half of the century, although revolutionaries were not able to meet their demands directly, the reforms began from above in many countries. In almost all countries of the German Confederation, which did not have the constitutions, these were established. States have expanded the rights of democratic participation and guaranteed limited political and civil liberties. In the second half of the century, both the economy and the role of state bureaucracy grew in many parts of Europe. Many politicians have now seen it as a task for the state to provide a framework for the economy and to promote it through infrastructure projects. [49] Western Europe was a pioneer of political participation and civil rights. [48] The British Parliament adopted a series of reforms in the second half of the century. After that, a parliament previously dominated by nobles and large landowners could elect a wider part of the population, and constituencies could be more fairly divided. Religious minorities have been given more political rights and career opportunities. In France, Napoleon III exploited the weaknesses of the Second Republic, which emerged in 1848, focused a great deal on himself and established the Imperial Empire. [46] After the defeats of foreign policy and internal political pressure, the Emperor re-granted more cooperation and personal freedoms in the 1860s. The third republic, which emerged after its downsides in 1870, has once again greatly expanded this cooperation and fundamental rights. [48] Under pressure from military defeats and internal political tensions, the Austrian Habsburg monarchy and the Russian Empire carried out reforms from above in the 1860s and 1870s. Russia was one of the last European countries to abolish the Silesih kingdom in 1861. One of the habsburg reforms was the abolition of the inanjia. With the transformation of the Habsburg empire into an Austro-Hungarian k and a dual monarchy in 1867, the hungarians' desire for greater autonomy was born. However, this was not the case for other nationalities in the Habsburg Empire. Thus, ethnic tensions remained in the empire until the end. Since the revolutions of 1848/49, the Order of Vienna has gradually disbanded. [50] During the otherwise peaceful period between 1815 and The First World War, the wars that were ins off from 1853 to 1871 were the exception. [51] With these wars, monarchical solidarity half a century. This was followed by the gradual introduction of a realpolitik, in which the balance of mutual interests was increasingly sought bilaterally, leaving little room for dealing with an ideal international system. [50] The proclamation of the German Empire The establishment of the Italian and German nation states, which took place between 1859 and 1871 after several wars of unification, fundamentally changed Europe's political balance. The kingdom of Italy's founding came from Sardinia-Piedmont, which fought several wars against Austria, France, Naples and the papal state. [51] It was supported by democratic and revolutionary movements. [51] The German Empire under Prussian rule arose after the German Unification Wars (1864-1871) and changed the political balance of power in Europe. On the one hand, after the German War of 1866, the German Confederation disbanded as a stabilising element for the European order. [50] On the other hand, a new great force emerged in Central Europe. The deep political dissent between France and Germany, which was caused by the unification wars, in particular the German-French War of 1871, has become an important factor influencing the policy of the European alliance. German unification without Austria has, among other things, strengthened the focus from Central Europe to the Balkans. There, there was an increasingly conflicting interest with Russia. With complex alliance systems, European countries have managed to strike a balance with each other. In the 1870s and 80s, the German Empire sought a balance between the rivals of the great powers. In doing so, he has succeeded in politically ising France's rival. [48] The German policy of the Alliance also survived the Balkan crisis of 1875 to 1878, in which conflicts in the Balkans caused pan-European tensions. In the second half of the century, the Balkan region was accelerated by the accelerated disintegration of the Ottoman Empire with numerous ethnic-national movements and uprisings. New nation states such as Serbia and Romania have emerged, as well as quasi-autonomous territories such as Bulgaria. These were internationally recognised at the end of the Balkan crisis at the Berlin Congress in 1878. Nationalism in the Balkans led to violent clashes, not only against the Sultan of Ottoman, but also against other ethnic groups. By the end of the century, the power contest between the major European powers was becoming more aggressive. Imperialism and the radicalisation of nationalism were linked to the militarisation of politics and society. As nations became more and more competitive, the process of arms race began. [48] From In the 1890s, Germany became increasingly isolated in Europe. His new path was marked by a shift away from the politics of honest broker and aggressive militaristic rhetoric. The german empire's lack of interest in continuing relations with Russia has given France the opportunity to form a defence alliance with the Imperial Empire. In doing so, he broke through his political solitude. Germany has focused on the relationship with Austria-Hungary, the League of Two, which has been extended into a trilateral alliance with Italy. However, this first cracks were already revealed in 1896, when the Kingdom of Italy approached the French Republic. Tensions between France and Britain existed in the 1890s because of their colonial rivalry. However, the rapprochement between French rivals, the Uk and Germany failed in 1900 because they could not agree on a joint coordination of their maritime policy. As early as 1900, it was the turn of two political blocs to fight each other in The First World War. In 1890, the Great War became more similar, but it was not inevitable. [52] Political and social trends in equality of law and the dissuading of the order of states In response to the political changes that France occupied with the French Revolution and the Napoleonic period, many European kneading have also initiated reforms in their territories. Although some changes were withdrawn after Napoleon's defeat, significant changes remained. [47] The dissuading of the feudal social and economic order began in the West and in the heart of Europe. In the 19th century, the Bourgeois Society, whose principles have become increasingly fulfilled in Europe, has held on at different regional speeds. [47] In a real estate society, the rights of the individual were subject to social status, which was essentially determined by birth. In bourgeois society, they all had, in principle, the same rights and obligations, which also benefited minorities and Jews. [47] However, the use of rights depended heavily on gender, the reputation of the family home, ethnic aspects, education, income and wealth. Thus, new social classes formed, which often differed greatly from one another. In particular, behind the scenes of industrialisation, 19th-century societies continued to be characterised by major social and economic inequalities. [53] In many countries, most of the nobility was an important situation, which increasingly focused on and social conventions. [53] The Palace of Westminster, the seat of the monarchy, the Constitution and the Parliament of the British Parliament, except for a few countries such as Switzerland and the Third French Republic, were European monarchy countries. [54] After the Enlightenment and the French Revolution, the monarchs legitimized themselves with a successful representation of the nation, not by the grace of God. They had personal or dynastic things that they had to submit. They have been under pressure from influential social groups to introduce a constitution, allow the population to elect parliaments and integrate these parliaments into government. These requirements have been implemented in different ways in Europe over a century, but no country has had full democratic participation. In many countries, the monarchy was limited by the constitution. In many countries, parliaments have been betting. More and more male citizens could be elected, and in many countries important groups such as Britain have remained excluded from the election at the end of the century. In return, the British Parliament had a very far-reaching influence on the government. By contrast, the influence of the German Reichssag, which was allowed by almost the entire adult male population, was much more limited. [54] Ideologies, parties and freedom of the press The efforts of many rulers after 1815 to limit political debate in public and in associations were only limited success. In this century, the scale of political discourse has been increasing. The sharp increase in the circulation of printed products, especially newspapers, has played a supporting role in this regard due to new printing techniques. The level of freedom of the press was very different in Europe. While England has been a pioneer in press freedom since the 1830s, Germany has been formally freedom of the press since 1874, but this has effectively been restricted by criminal laws. Although the political debate was partially hampered, political ideologies such as liberalism, comerism and socialism have been insoud in many European countries. Many of the parties founded this century represented one of these ideologies, a certain ethnic or religious group, or both. The Berlin Conference 1884/85 served to regulate the European seizure of Africa by a number of European countries and the United States of America. Over the centuries, nation states formed and consolidated in many European countries. While countries of Western Europe, such as the United Kingdom and completed the transformation into national states, the German and Italian national states were formed from several former independent territories. In the Balkans, several nation states were formed with secession from the Ottoman Empire. [47] With the introduction of citizenship, national states defined the membership of the state. Whether the nation state already existed or whether it was to emerge, the nationalists reproduced the idea of their own people and its peoples, who tried to define it according to uniform characteristics, such as language. This sense of me is the conflicting division of neighbouring associations and non-compliant minorities. [54] During their imperial expansion, the Europeans established new colonies in Asia and, in particular, Africa, which were almost entirely divided between them. In addition to the prestigious reasons and fantasies of great power, the concern of European countries to lagging behind their European competitors has also sparked concern. Thus, around 1880, the European race for Africa began. In addition, hopes for exploiting raw materials, protecting sales markets and developing a settlement space for the population of their own people have been linked to colonisation. After all, Europeans wanted to export their religion and European culture, which was better for them than any other culture. For all its rivalry, European forces have managed to reach an agreement on disputes on colonial borders. The new colonies included colonial rulers in the administrative structures of their mother states. Although the colonies were economically very profitable for individual groups of Europeans, for the economies of their mother countries, they were either a zero-sum game, as in the case of the Netherlands and Great Britain, or for companies at a loss. [49] International cooperation In the 19th century, the prevalence of cross-border activities increased greatly. Cooperation covered economic, scientific, religious, emancipator, political and many other topics. [52] The transnational movements included the Red Cross movement, the peace movement, the Jewish emancipation movement and the socialist labour movement. [48] International organizations in which members of different nations were voluntarily and permanently united, were a new phenomenon of this century. New communication opportunities, such as mass printing and telegraphy, are the basis for increasing international cooperation, as well as facilitating travel, for example by rail. The settlement of disputes arising from international transport has encouraged partners to cooperate. The increasing strengthening of the nation state did not stand in the way of international cooperation, as it was assessed as a means of foreign policy. [52] The social roles of women and men Changed working environments and urbanisation also led to a change in family life and a new definition of the roles of men and women for large sections of the population. With more and more occupations, work and stay separate, making the family home no longer a normal place to work and live. In this environment, an ideal image emerged, attributed to the diet of the family outside the home and to the woman, who was managed by the household and raising the children. [47] However, this social model was realized in the purest form only for a few wealthy Bourgeois families, while most working-class families had to earn their wives. [47] Unlike the lower classes, the upper classes were rarely able to realize the ideal of marriage out of romantic love. Among the emerging bourgeois ideals that are radiation to other social strate were the pursuit of education, independence, individuality and the cultivation of one's own emotions. In the second half of the century, the women's movement in Western and Central Europe intensified. At first, it focused on improving living conditions, such as access to education for girls and women. Few privileged women have been able to study in several European countries since the second half of the century. At the end of the century, more and more fought for a woman's good will. [49] Economy and technology Iron roller, oil painting of Adolph von Menzel, 1875 Liberation of regulations, technical progress and population growth caused a major change in the economy than in any century before. The Agrarian revolution of the last century continued. On the one hand, improved farming methods and the use of technology and fertilisers have contributed to increasing food production and population growth in rural areas. [45] On the other hand, the change in rural ownership in some European countries has increased agricultural productivity in some European countries as a result of the liberation of the farmer. Due to the efficiency and growth of the population, there were many free workers in rural areas. The increase in industrial competition and free trade has led to a sales crisis in rural trade, particularly in the textile sector. Thus, the number of the poor in rural areas, called Pauperism, grew. Land poverty has led to strong waves of migration to Europe's growing regions and across the puddle. A large number of free rural workers have mersed in cities. There are industrial companies that, at the time of industrial revolution has grown strongly, the potential of the workforce. In this century, the inhabitants of many cities have been reasers. The number of cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants has tripled in the last half of the century alone. [53] The large number of workers and the low government regulation have allowed few wealthy business owners to be employed on barely adequate wages and harsh working conditions. This has led to the awakening of large social classes in cities. Over the centuries, the general public has taken this social issue as a problem. His solution was made by unions negotiating better wages with employers. Political parties or actors have called for legislation. In the 19th century, protective laws were adopted to improve working conditions and to restrict child labour. Social security schemes were introduced in Germany, providing minimum insurance. [53] The Agrarian Revolution and new technology were important drivers of the Industrial Revolution, which fundamentally changed not only the economy, but also the society and mentality of the people. In the last century, mechanized, factory-designed, labour-sharing, capital intensive production began in Britain. In the 19th century, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Germany, northern Italy and western Austria followed. Industrialisation, which has also focused in countries in certain regions, started in the textile sector and then spread to other sectors such as mechanical engineering, steel production and the chemical industry. At the beginning of the century, agriculture was by far the most important economic sector of continental European countries. In this century, their relative importance for the industrial and industrial and service sectors has declined sharply in many European countries. The new industrial plants were characterised by fossil-powered machines. The strong division of work in factories required fixed working hours. This rhythm of work has forced a lot of people to structure their daily lives according to time. The Badische Aniline and Soda factory in Ludwigshafen on a postcard from 1881 Industrialisation required more and more capital. Capital for private investment in infrastructure, high investment in machinery and the emergence of large companies with hundreds of thousands of employees could often be raised by only a large number of investors. In response, corporations were created, whose owners limited their responsibilities and handed over their management to employees' managers. [48] and trade has benefited from increasing integration in Europe and overseas. The construction of railways, especially in the second half of the century, has stimulated an economy with high investment and much faster transport of goods. The steamship has accelerated and accelerated the lucrative import of raw materials from abroad and the export of finished goods to the world. While international unification of dimensions and weights has made it easier for companies to compete internationally, telegraphy has accelerated economic dissuading. In the second half of the century, living conditions in many European countries improved, so that most people gained at least minimal material security. Many cities have been modernised, the city walls have been demolished and infrastructure has been greatly improved by the construction of a sewer system, for example. Science and Education Postcard: Scholars and researchers of the 1800-1900s Based on the findings of the last century, science has made great strides. Individual fields of science have become increasingly divided and professionalised. [56] A rapid change in society prompted a systematic study of this. This is how social sciences such as economics and sociology have emerged. In the 19th century, the clear separation of social sciences and science prevailed. [56] The latter progressed particularly rapidly, affecting age. Compared to previous centuries, their findings were put in practice much more quickly. Examples of this are advances in knowledge of organic chemistry, electricity and magnetism. Medicine made a fundamental change in the second half of the century, citing diseases only due to body cell defects. Based on chemistry, physics and biology, she focused on quantitatively understandable. In the search for relationships with cause and effect, it was assumed that bacteria were the cause of the disease. [57] The discovery and control of a number of pathogens affected the lives of millions across national borders. Based on the findings, as well as with better hygiene and health education, epidemics have been significantly reduced. Universities and non-union research institutions were very important for research. [56] The European exchange of structurally diverse European research institutions has made a significant contribution to the successes of natural sciences. Universities got their offspring out of a school system that was increasingly purpose-built. compulsory education covering the entire population was introduced in a number of countries. Many countries also taught girls on a large scale, but rarely enjoyed higher education. Religion and world view The First Vatican Council of 1870 decided the papal primate of competence and the doctrine of the pope's inability to make final decisions in the doctrines of religion and morality. The strong social changes brought about by liberalisation, urbanisation and the industrial revolution were also determined by religious beliefs in the movement. Moreover, rapidly growing scientific knowledge, such as the theory of evolution, has come into conflict with previous religious views of the world and led to wide-public controversies. The views, which interpreted the world entirely materially, contradicted traditional religious views of the world. Many countries have given legal equality to religious and religious minorities. The new benefits benefited both christian denoules and Jews. At the end of the century, however, the latter faced increased anti-Semitism from major social groups. [58] National states sought control over more and more areas of life, such as the schooling previously required by churches. After the dissolution of many Central European church principalities in the 1800s, secularisation and finally the near-complete abolition of the secular rule of the Pope in 1870, the secular rule of the Roman Catholic Church almost completely ended. As a result, religious practice, theology and churches have changed. Many churches have turned more to social welfare, which has now largely shaped their public perception. Pilgrimages have become increasingly popular among Catholics. Most Roman Catholic believers were even more aligned with poets in what was called ultramontanism. [56] They condemned liberalism and modernity, allowed themselves to be given supreme authority over the entire Church and demanded inability to answer certain issues of faith. [58] However, this new theological orientation has also led to opposition in the Church, which has led to divisions such as those of ancient Catholics. Evangelical faiths have also become more diverse. Free churches were established independent of the state. But there have also been efforts to achieve unification with the Prussian attempt by the Protestant Union. Evangelical reformers have devised new theological approaches, such as the historical-critical interpretation of the Bible, which was the response of the evangelical on enlightenment. In the 19th century, there were

several conflicts between churches that rejected liberalism and modernity and were deprived of former privileges, and national states supported by liberal circles. In the 1870s, the cultural struggle between the predominantly Protestant German Empire and the Roman Catholic Church escalated. [58] Therefore, the Church had to accept state control of schools and the primacy of civil marriage. On the other hand, the cultural struggle in Germany has led to the formation of a strong Catholic political party. [56] In general, church and state were increasingly separating in Western and Central Europe. However, secularisation in terms of the loss of the importance of churches or religion in public life was not. [58] In order to increase the number of Christians outside Europe, a larger missionary activity began. A very important objective of this mission, which was also significantly carried out by evangelical Christians for the first time this century, was sub-Saharan Africa. [56] A number of new scientific findings and social developments have led to the fact that the present was increasingly persuasive as a result of past developments. With the continuation of this idea, the future was largely shaped. [56] Socio-economic analyses were used for the forecast. At the end of the century, general high optimism, especially in literature, was increasingly replaced by pessimistic visions of the future. While some historians have tried to identify generally applicable laws throughout history studies, the goal of nationally designed historians was to define identification characteristics to promote national formation or nationalism. [55] Art, culture and media The social and technical rest also influenced art and culture. Never a century before has it created such different artistic innovations as this one. Different styles in art stood side by side or consisted only of part of art. Many painters and sculptors continued the styles of classicism and romanticism that emerged from the late 18th century to the 1830s. Inspired by the Enlightenment, antiquity was the supreme reference point for classicism. [59] For him, the importance of the flexibility of representation and the great spirit of expression was important. He allowed only stylistic antiques to be used, and the frame and fringe were very important to him in particular. At the same time, the romance was shut down as an anti-movement classicism. Because romantic artists have a reason in Art is too stressed, reinforcing individual feeling. This was opposed by broadcasting and isising the beginning of a mass society. If Greek and Roman antiquity formed only the direction for their art of classicism, the Romantics appreciated nature, mythical cities, the Middle Eye, the Orient or the dramatic events of the day. The images should attract strong emotions among viewers. The viewer should lose the distance to the images. [59] They broke up with conventional shapes and contours and gave more weight to color. Unlike previous epochs that represented their idealised motives, mid-century realism introduced representation from realism to life. The new image motifs, such as everyday scenes, were displayed much more frequently and in image formats previously reserved for other motifs. [58] The painting Impression, Sunrise by Claude Monet was painted in the style of Impressionism. With the invention of photography, many artists felt relieved to see reality. [58] With the new colours of the pipes, urban painters were able to paint in nature without much effort. The railroad quickly brought them into the wild. All these events led to impressionist artists often painting their environment outside the studio, as they had on them in a fleeting moment. To achieve this effect, they gave up attention to the details of the images in favor of color. After that, art broke up in many directions. [58] Some painters who represented the direction of symbolism saw another reality behind the goal, which could only be experienced subjectively. In their pictures, the viewer tried by various means to overest a certain state of mind. Museums that developed their contemporary form in the 19th century were increasingly important to form a bouai's public by displaying art and nature. The world exhibitions, which often took place in the second half of the century and exhibited the latest state of science, technology and art, met with global resonance. The official architecture was initially typical of classicism, which mimicked and mixed ancient architectural styles. Subsequently, buildings were built under historicism, based on the architectural styles of various past architectural epochs and further developed. Neo-Gothic applied advanced Gothic style not only to churches, but also to sacred buildings. [55] In addition to buildings based on historical architectural styles, iron, steel and glass buildings were built in unprecedented size. In the first half of the century, the interior design of many German upper bourgeoisie. In addition to classicism, romanism also shaped European literature in the early 19th century. Emancipation of feeling is at pure common sense and has developed many types of games. Literature in german included supernatural beings and unnatural events in literature. An important motif was the flight from the world and the idealization of the popular and middle ages. In the middle of the century, the authors began to exclude the banal motifs of the 19th century world into literature. In doing so, the aesthetics are trivial. Some authors have radicalized the approach by addressing the ugly side of life and grotes. The great realistic social novels described the panorama of society at this time and at the same time examined their mechanisms of action. [60] The thematic opening led for the first time to the social problems of the lower class, which became the subject of literature. The sharp increase in reading skills among the population also increased the need for literature, which was satisfied, especially in the 1880s and 1880s, with a rapidly increasing number of works. [58] The authors were under constant pressure for innovation. The writers who had an artistic claim tried to separate themselves from the masses through poeticism. They invented new stylistic means, such as counting frames. The dominant genre was a bourgeois novel. The sharp increase in the number of reading people was women. Although literature was mostly written by men, some authors also found a large audience. Ode to Joy, Ludwig van Beethoven (1824) Music, which for many people of the time was the highest of all art, followed an almost universal style of romanticism. Unlike classical predecessors, romantics emphasized emotional aesthetic aspects. In addition, in this century, they have broken up with more and more musical conventions. Extended harmony, wood expansion, musical breaks within pieces as well as open beginnings and finishes were typical of music. The componors have currently set the poetry to music, creating an artistic poem. In addition, many searched for the specific sounds of their homeland and turned to the folk song. The Italian and German opera traditions formed the opera, which was very popular in the 19th century. Some of the novelties of the 19th century opera were the dissolution of strict separation of scenes, the ease of singing of the pieces, the larger drama dramas and leitmotifs. Romanism was primarily bourgeois music, which appealed to the growing bourgeois audience. Some musicians have developed a cult of stars around them and touring speed through Europe's concert halls. At the end of the century, musical impressionism began. Unlike previous centuries, art could no longer rely on ecclesiastical and noble sponsors. [55] In addition to limited government contracts, they were essentially market-dependent. Artists often had to choose between the path of the avant-garde and the mass market. Avant-gardists advertised around the bourgeois audience, which ran back and forth between the two. [58] Overall, European art was very attractive to the countries of America and the rest of the world. Africa Many historians of 19th century Africa divide into two periods. [62] The first period was marked by extensive African autonomy. [63] During this period, new empires were forming. Overseas trade and production on the world market have increased significantly. These changes are also due to non-African influences. This included a gradual crackdown on slave exports. The second impact was the growing demand for European raw materials, which, with the exception of South Africa, were only present at the edges of Africa. But religious ideas from the Middle East, Europe and America have also affected changes in Africa. [64] Historians begin the second period of the century at different times between the mid-century and the 1880s. This was characterised by an increase in direct European intervention. [63] Since the 1880s, some European countries have been competing to bring most of Africa under its control. This race ended shortly before The First World War, which is why some historians also talk about the long century. European rule has brought with it many political, economic and cultural changes in Africa. Instead of a sharp time-outing, some historians see developments that run throughout the century, such as the increasing formation of major political entities, the growing interaction of Africans with the rest of the world and the growing interaction of Europeans with Africans in Africa. [62] Finally, many historians stress the importance of taking into account regional diversity in the analysis and presentation of African history. [62] West, Central and East Africa before European expansion But also in the 18th century, many West African coastal empires exported slaves and raw materials. By the 1860s, Britain in particular had succeeded in largely stopping the trade in Atlantic slaves across the puddle with its maritime power. [66] At the same time, European demand for African raw materials such as palm oil has increased. In many trading venues resulted in a sharp loss of importance for exports of raw materials. In response to the 2010-2020 crisis, a number of production areas have been established in suitable areas produced for the global market. As the wage workforce was not widespread due to the dominant economy, slaves were often used in manufacturing. [66] These economic changes, the expansion of the power of European coastal bases and attacks by Islamic empires from the north have led to political and military conflicts, as well as the destruction and creation of new empires on the West African coast. [67] The powerful elite of some African empires, whose economic and political power was based on the slave trade, were challenged by emerging producers and trade groups. [64] Tensions have also led to military clashes between European coastal bases and African empires such as the Ashanti empire. The Islamic State movement in West Africa around 1830 The established of several empires north of the West African coastal region was the origin of Islamic reconstruction movements, whose leaders proclaimed what they considered a purified Islam. Thus, in the so-called holy war, usman's followers, The Sun, subjuked the Hausa of the city-state, in which the Islamic faith mingled with elements of the holy kingdom. Usman dan Fodio is the founder of the Sokoto caliphate, which has been decentralized by 30 emirs. [62] In addition to religious motives, population growth, social disparities and economic changes initiated by Europeans also affected the founders of the empire. The new empires introduced a unified legal system and encouraged greater production of documents in Arabic and local language. [66] The rulers of Oman, who became a major trading power in the Indian Ocean in the 18th century, shifted their focus to East Africa in the early 19th century. There they became the dominant trade power. They expanded their branch in Sansibar to become the most important international trade centre in East Africa. This island became so important to them that they moved their capital to Sansibar and at the beginning of the second half of the century built an empire with the Sultanate of Sansibar independent of Oman. Voluntary migration from Western and South Asia has turned Sansibar into an ethnic melting pot. [64] In addition, some European trading houses opened branches. The island became the main exporter of slaves to Asia. In addition, slaves were used to grow another important export, the cloves. At the time of At the end of the 19th century, Britain kept putting pressure on Sansibar, so that slave exports were further restricted and then abolished. In Sansibar, a number of trade routes also ended, through which the island's influence spread far to the East African continent. The transport of slaves and ivory coast to Sansibar played an important role in them. Individual clan bosses and merchants built new empires or spheres of influence there, controlled the caravan trade and hunted slaves, and then sold them to Sansibar. Zanzibar's intra-African trade routes reached Lake Victoria, where Mutesa I built the Kingdom of Buganda into a central state that benefited from trade as well as the robbery of its neighbours. Many East African rulers have also secured military superiority with new combat techniques and weapons. They were taken over by people from the south who were moving north as part of a chain of expulsions. This chain was launched by a new empire based in South East Africa. These were created during the Mfecana period, against the background of population growth and economic and environmental change. The most influential founder of the Reich was Shaka Zulu, whose military-oriented empire, with new weapons and combat tactics, subjued its neighboring empire or moved their populations into fleeing. [64] He also took advantage of trade relations with Europeans. South and North Africa In South and North Africa, Europeans intervened more directly than in other regions of the continent. [67] European colonies of settlers, which were otherwise rare in Africa, also had a special status here. [67] As early as the 18th century, mostly continental European settlers were fed up with the South African cape under the sovereignty of the Dutch East Indian companies of the VOC. At the beginning of the century, the British finally took control of the colonies on the southern African cape. [64] The Cape had strategic significance for the British as a sea stop to Asia, seen at the beginning of the century as under threat in the background of the Napoleonic Wars. The 19th-century South African was marked by conflicts between The British, settlers of Dutch and German origins called Boers, and various African nations over land and resources. [64] The British established their right, the British administrative structures and the liberal policy towards the African indigenous population. That prompted thousands of Boers to move to the mainland. There are established two independent states, Oranje-Vreistaat and Transvaal. [64] In South-East Africa, they clashed with the Zulu Empire and other Rich together. These empires were formed in the early 19th century during the Mfecane period, in which they militarily subjued and expelled them. In the second half of the century, the British extended their reign in south Africa piece by piece. They have ended decades of conflict between the Europeans and the people of Xhos in their favour. They also subote the empires of the Mfecana period. The discovery of diamond deposits, gold and coal sparked conflicts between the British and Boer Republics, culminating in the second Boer war between the two sides in 1898. In 1830, the French monarch used the dispute with Dey of Algiers over unpaid loan debts as an opportunity to lag behind the Algerian coast, mainly for domestic political reasons. Later, the French governments maintained Algerian politics and in the following decades they were in constant conflict with local groups. Under Abd el Kader in the west and in the Algerian hinterland until 1843, one of these groups formed a state empire. Since 1840, many Europeans have emigrated to Algeria, which in 1901 made up about 13% of the population. In 1872, the French colonial administration used far-reaching expropriation of the Arab and Berber populations. Muhammad Ali pasha At the beginning of the century, Muhammad Ali pasha resigned victorious from the power struggles that erupted after the withdrawal of the French occupation of Egypt. He disparaded various groups, killed a number of leading mamluk elites, and installed a centralized rule tailored to him. [68] NATO formed a powerful army to tooe the north of present Sudan and to fight the Greek independence movement. His expansion into Syria and the declaration of independence from the Ottoman Empire were gratulished by major European powers, forcing him to disband his fleet and withdraw from Syria and Palestine. Muhammad Ali built a new standing army that was aligned with Western standards and introduced god's. [68] In order to finance it, he built a state-controlled economy protected by safeguard tariffs and external trade controls. [68] It has strengthened the economy by expanding infrastructure and planting agricultural products for export. However, his efforts to industrialise Egypt have failed due to state dirigism, lack of raw materials and people, as well as due to protection tariffs that were eventually enforced by Europeans. The son and grandson of Muhammad Ali continued his reign and tried to modernize Egypt according to European patterns. Egypt has become increasingly financially dependent on Europe, in particular by financing major infrastructure projects. Over time, the state lost its stake in its most important project, Suez Coal. As this coal significantly shortened the route to Asia and thus to the British Crown Colony, the British accepted the rebellion against increasing European influence and in 1882 established a fiery protectorat in Egypt. Then they took full control of Suez's cana. [68] The division of Africa between Europeans Even before the actual race for Africa, Europeans had a very different influence on Africa. Above all, the crackdown on slave exports has attracted Britain more into intra-African affairs than before. [64] In addition, the expansion of the trade in raw materials has strengthened Europeans' coastal trade bases. This process has been tightened due to European rivalries. Commercial branches often served as the starting point for the race for Africa, which began in 1880. In addition to trade and slavery, Europeans did not have any growing interest in the continent until the middle of the century. During this time, europeans' research trips to the interior of Africa also met with an excellent public response. Other factors that facilitated colonisation included the development of medicines for tropical diseases, the spread of steam shipping and the opening of Suez Coal, which facilitated access to the east coast of Africa. [67] The European colonies in Africa around 1912 Since 1881, European forces of France, Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Spain and Portugal have gradually and rapidly colonized Africa. In the case of France, the link between the French colony of Algeria and the colonial territories in Senegal, which they were empowered in 1880, was important to them. Cecil Rhodes sought British colonial territory from Cape Town to Cairo. [67] On the one hand, europeans, with the help of military horses, struck existing empires and territories. Among the most famous colonial wars are the British war against Ashanti, the French war against the Tukulor Empire and the Samory Touré, as well as the wars of British South Africa against the kingdoms of Matabele and Zulu. From Mahdi's rebellion The Egyptian-British occupation of Sudan was the last empire of the Islamic reconstruction movement of that century, which was finally under siege by the British-Egyptian army in 1898/1899. On the other hand, Europeans have concluded trade and safeguard agreements with the indigenous African elites. They hoped for commercial advantages or help against their opponents, inside or outside their empire or associations of persons. Differing views on these treaties, often very violent establishments of European rule and the European predatory economy, have led to violent conflicts. Africans continued to resist until the 1920s. In addition to the violence, he was aware of a number of means, such as diplomatic initiatives in the countries of mothers. None of the resilient movements in the 19th century were successful in the end. Europeans were clearly poorer than Africans from a personnel point of view, but much better in terms of weapons. It is not uncommon for a European army to commit violence and terror to an extent contrary to European norms of warfare. [62] An important role in colonisation played an initiative of private individuals and the military, which brought the territories under their control without consulting their countries of origin. They then called on their home countries to put these territories under the national protection of their countries. A special example was the King of Belgium, who founded Congo as his own private colony. For the race for Africa, the competition of European countries was an important engine in their force for world power and prestige. Thus, Europeans are now more seen as an integral part of their imperial global power policy. At the Berlin Conference 1884/85, in addition to the agreement on trade issues, europeans achieved a basic understanding of the conditions under which they wanted to mutually identify their colonies. This accelerated colonization once again. Border disputes were then settled by countries in bilateral treaties. At the latest since the start of the Berlin Conference, Africans have been excluded from the division of Africa and have no longer been accepted as partners. [64] In reality, europeans dominated only in a part of the areas recognised by other Europeans. In the 19th century, colonial borders were still so wealthy that they had no more clear effect than in the 20th century. All European countries built hierarchical colonial administrations, the highest levels of which were European and whose local levels were taken by Africans. At local level, Europeans were willing to cooperate with them. Otherwise, they were replaced by a co-operative rival. Unlike previous traditional legitimations, however, local rulers had power exclusively from colonial rulers. The existing systems of legitimacy have thus lost their relevance. By introducing European legal standards and establishing a school system, Europeans wanted to communicate their cultural values. The distribution of their language in their colonies was so important to the French that they made it the only official language in the region. [67] A minority of Africans who attended European schools hoped for social progress. [67] The schools were mostly run by Christian missionaries. They were asked privately before the 1880s that they had been in a private way. New African Christians have often developed their Own African interpretation of the Christian faith. [67] Under colonial rule, the mission disrupted the work of European missionaries who collaborated with the colonial force. In some cases, colonisation was also encouraged by asking for the protection of their homes. The economy has outlined colonial rulers according to their needs. Given their interests and local events, they have led a predatory economy, relentless predatory assets, commodity mining, plantation economy or monopolised trade with village communities. Many Africans have been forced to extract raw materials and work in plantations. The very low level of investment in infrastructure was aimed at European dominance and economic interests. At the beginning of this century Asia still had a roughly balance between asian empires and Europe, making it the dominant region in Eurasia by the end of the century. [69] The empires of Asia could do little to combat the expansion of Europe's position in power. [69] In addition to the inability of Asian governments to adequately address social change in their countries, the development of European power sparked a wave of great revolts in the 1950s and 1960s. They had Europe partly as a model, partly as a hostile image. [46] Asian companies have also launched a series of modernisation initiatives to catch up with the West. Japan was modernized so quickly that it became a major power until 1905. In the first half of the century, the old Asian colonial powers, Britain, Russia and the Netherlands expanded their influence. In the second half, in which almost completely colonized, France was added as a great colonial power. Unlike Africa until 1900, large areas of Asia were not subject to direct colonial rule. [69] Western and Central Asia Throughout the century, the Ottoman Empire lost territory in the Balkans and North Africa. After the Berlin Congress in 1878, he acknowledged further territorial and sovereign losses. At the beginning of the century, the Ottoman Empire ruled at least formally to the southern Balkans, large parts of Western Asia and most of North Africa. In the 19th century, the empire lost much of its territory and domestic political independence. In the fight against the power of europe's superpowered giants, it has benefited from their conflicts of interest. They wanted to preserve the empire instead of leaving it to a rival. In the Balkans, nationalist movements led Greece, Serbia, Romania and Bulgaria to independence from the Ottoman Empire. They were mainly supported by Russia, but also by other major European powers. [70] During the independence wars, mass murders and expulsions of different ethnic groups took place. As none of the new nations were satisfied with the territory, the military clashes between the new nation states in the 1870s. At the Berlin Congress in 1878, the Ottoman Empire acknowledged the loss of its part of its territories in the Balkans. [71] All ottoman territories of North Africa became European colonies or protectors. Russia has conquered territories in the Caucasus. The loss of land in the Balkans and the loss of territory in the Caucasus led to the expulsion of a large Muslim population to the rest of the Ottoman Empire. In this century, the great powers have increased the use of special rights for their citizens, capitulations that could also be extended to groups of sultan's subjects. Russia and France, in particular, saw themselves as the protectors of the orthodox and Catholic Christians who protected them. Investment in the army, administration and infrastructure of the empire increasingly financed European bonds in the second half of the century. The high degree of ottoman nessed led to the bankruptcy of the Empire in 1878 and to foreign financial control in 1881. The growing problems of the Empire have led Europeans to call the Ottoman Empire to sick men on the Bosphorus. [71] Over the centuries, the Sultans implemented reforms to stabilize and centralize their power. In doing so, they borrowed from Europe. The measures initially included the reform of european model and eliminate previously powerful janissars forces. In addition, some provinces were controlled by the Sultan. Tax collection has been centralized, which was one of the reasons for the administration's sharp increase. As a symbol of the order, Fez replaced the turban as a headgear. [71] Finally, the military and economic inferiority of major European forces led to reform efforts in all areas. [71] The reforms in Tanzimat and their successors established modern administration, especially in the country's major cities, and schools were established to Western European standards. With a literacy rate of less than 15%, education remained remarkably unethically distributed. [71] The law was written down and thus more objective. In some areas of the law, bonds were borrowed from European models. [70] The Constitution, which governed the first approaches to parliamentary co-decision, was suspended during the authoritarian rule of Abdulhamid II. Under European pressure, muslim and non-Muslims were formally treated as such. The local resistance was formed against the influence of major European forces and changes in the empire. There have been attempts to assassinate Western representatives and mass murders of Christians in the Levant. [70] Persia, ruled by the Kadzhar sahi, was under pressure from Great Britain and Russia, to which it lost some territories at the beginning of the century. [72] The efforts of the two major forces to obtain economic concessions for their benefit often reached their end-of-century goal. Shah's efforts to catch up with Europeans were only moderately successful due to domestic political resistance, as local rulers had great power to pursue their own interests. [72] In the 19th century, a hierarchy of Shia priests emerged, demanding only religious authority and still being in force in the predominantly Shia state. [72] The Russian Empire in Central Asia around 1900 Central Asia was heavily influenced by neighbouring major powers China, Russia and British India. On the one hand, they have mixed their backs as measures to secure borders and, on the other hand, with commercial interests. Their clashes with power across the region were simply called the Big Game. In the 19th century, Russia initially succeeded in fully incorporating all kazakh groups that were previously under Russian protectorat into their realm of power. This was followed by the integration of Kyrgyzstan. [73] Three Khanate Khiva, Bukhara and Kokand expanded under independent periods at the beginning of the century, but had to give in to Russia at the end of the century. [73] The last objective of Russian enlargement was the Turkmens. The British have taken control of areas north of their Indian colony. But they have not been able to shut down what afghanistan is now, which is supposed to serve as a buffer against the Russians. The rulers of Kabul remained autonomous. After Jakub Beg founded the country in 1865 in the former Chinese territory after the Dungan uprisings, Russia and Britain tried to capitalize on it. But ten years later, the Chinese managed to retake lost territory. With Russian rule, which was indirect in Bukhari and Khiva, the economy and society of Central Asia changed. The Russians have expanded infrastructure, administration and education. [73] The abolition of the stipuluous ness in Russia has cossed many Russian settlers into the region. This settlement has pushed back the nomads and has increased the seventh population. However, the contact points between old people and newcomers remained low. The Russians have complemented the traditional commercial economy through extensive cotton cultivation and severely restricted the previously important slave trade. [73] At the beginning of the 18th and 19th centuries, South Asia India was the most powerful group in South Asia, along with the Maratira Confederation. In addition to the large territories of its own, many indian principalities depended on the company. At the beginning of the century, the British, on the edge of Southeast Asia, including Ceylon, bypassed the Marathas and later other areas. In many contractually dependent princes, the British have noticed a lack of a legitimate successor to the ruler or his incompetence. These princesses then brought them under their direct control, in accordance with lapse doctrine. [74] This practice of exploitation, economic exploitation by colonial masters and the effects of their social measures led to an insurgency. [74] Parts of the Indian population and elite, as well as some Indian colonial soldiers, participated in this in many areas throughout South Asia. The British and their Indian rabbits have put a lot of effort and force into this Sepose rebellion. The rebellion was used by the British as an opportunity to remove the Great Mogoth, which has ruled only formally over South Asia since the last century, and to establish English kings as Indian emperors. The indirect rule over British East Indian enterprise was established by direct colonial Replaced. In the second half of the century, Indian national movements increased, but they were regional and were not directed at the entire sub-angent. Under Britain, Indian agriculture has turned into a large-scale crop production for the global market, so the proportion of food produced for the local population has fallen sharply. In the second half of the century, tea was largely grown, which until now came mainly from China. High taxation has forced many farmers to sell their land and create large numbers of peoplesses. Some have been moving to the cities in the coming. In the century, few cities such as Bombay and Calcuta grew rapidly, while many classic Indian cities lost their inhabitants and meaning. Almost exclusively in growing cities, a limited number of industrial enterprises have been created. [74] The narrower working conditions in industry and agriculture have claimed a lot of deaths and a lot of misery among workers. Population growth in India has not only picked up growing cities, but has left many Indians as temporary workers emigration to Ceylon, the Caribbean and southern Africa. Many returned to India after the contracts expired. There, the British expanded infrastructure, for example by building railways. Because it was based solely on the export needs of the British people, the expansion did not lead to economic growth along the network of routes. [74] The upper hand of British India was almost exclusively in the hands of the British. They put their colony on the underconqeval of their laws. Many Indians worked in the courts as judges and lawyers who had made an experience for the British. China in 1854. Areas of taiping insurgents are marked in red. The Chinese Empire was a multi-ruled empire ruled by the Qing Manchurian Dynasty. The empire, whose territory, economy and population surged sharply in the last century, faced the challenges that this growth posed at the beginning of the 19th century. [75] On the one hand, the population grew much more than the land that could be built. This has led to a reduction in arable land to a farming family and to the revolts of unemployed peasant sons with no chance. On the other hand, the treasury was empty because of the great war. The tax increase they are supposed to fill has put a strain on the population. Much of the proceeds have been hijacked by corrupt networks in state bureaucracies. The state apparatus, which has been hampered by clientele networks, has not been able to adequately respond to the challenges and has lost the trust of its citizens. [76] These problems to the fact that China was unable to protect its interests in the conflict with the British in the first opium war. Since the last century, a British East Indian company has bought a growing amount of tea and silk from China. She had to pay silver for this, as she could not sell goods to the empire through strictly regulated official trade routes. However, with the help of licensed European traders, he smuggled ever-increasing quantities of opium into China. It has previously gained a monopoly on the opiate trade in British-dominated India. The British paddle steamer Nemesis was severely feemal than Chinese war time rubbish in the first opial war. When it lost its monopoly around the 1820s, independent British and American traders took over much of the business and increased the volumes exported to China several times over. Opium imports have changed China's trade balance from a large surplus to a large deficit. The associated silver outflow has had a negative impact on the Chinese economy, especially for small farmers. [76] As a result, the Chinese emperor launched anti-drug measures, which also led to the destruction of large opium stocks by British traders. As a result, Britain launched the first Opium War in 1840, which China lost to the superiority of British weapons technology. With the victory, Britain managed to introduce the opening up of Chinese markets, which the Chinese empire had previously rejected. She has also received Hong Kong and legal privileges for her sonase in China. The peace treaty with Britain was the first of many so-called unequal treaties to harm China, which the empire had entered into with European countries, the US and Japan. Opium imports were ampeuuous until it was replaced by domestic production in the 1980s and 1990s. During that time, between 3 and 5 percent of China's population was dependent on opium. Hong Xiakuan was the instigator of taiping. Since the 1840s, internal and external pressure on China has been increasing. Natural disasters have also increased existing challenges. In 2014, The New York Times reported that From 1851 to 1864, followers of the mystical Hong Xiakuan built a large independent empire in southeast China. He promised his followers an exit from poverty, oppression and hopelessness. The soothing could only be crushed by troops established by the provinces. Seat inability strong authority. [76] With an estimated 20 million deaths during the uprising and its oppression, it was by far the most lost armed conflict in the 19th century. At the same time as the rebellion, the empire survived defeat in the second description of the war with several European countries, which destroyed the emperor's summer palaces as a sign of special humiliation. During the war, China also lost major areas to Russia. Both the Imperial House and the provincial governors responded to these defeats with a self-revival program. They tried to acquire European technology and produce it themselves using industrialisation methods. They have also taken over individual aspects of the European institutions, such as school education and universities. Self-base initiatives have given provincial governors a strong economic basis for their own and greater independence. However, the initiatives did not have national coordination and there was no adequate legal framework. The industry's over-close relationship with the state has prevented many corporate-sensitive decisions. [76] The problems of self-base became apparent during the military defeat against Japan in 1895. Japan also started the process of catching up at European technology level in the 1860s, but it was much more successful. On the one hand, this defeat has given Japan and Europeans the opportunity to take economic measures outside the economic zones in China. China has borrowed foreign loans to pay for repayments. Due to the necessary insurance and special rights that lenders had to grant, it depended on the West. [75] On the other hand, this defeat caused a major crisis with importance in the Chinese leadership. [76] The pressure for reform, felt mainly by urban elites, drove them abroad, especially Japan. The urban elite studied a number of Western textbooks translated into Chinese, discussed the ideas they contained and tried to understand Western culture. [76] The power of foreigners and other failed attempts to reform were the triggers of the boxing rebellion at the end of the 20th century. The economic and political development of the 19th century led to a change in Chinese society. On the one hand, the old hierarchies of social classes have broken up. The group of traders has greatly increased in importance and prestige, while the formerly leading class of scholars has lost its meaning. Economic and technical knowledge has replaced Confucian education as an educational objective. By the end of the century, the Chinese had begun to see each other as a nation. Korea and Japan Japan introduced the opening of Korea under the Japan-Korea Treaty of Friendship. Korea was ruled by kings who could only to a limited extent resist the power of the Yangan clans that formed the upper class. Culturally, it was focused on China. In 1876, Japan forced the opening of Korea and trade privileges in an unequal agreement. [77] This was followed by similar treaties with the United States and various European countries in the 1880s. [77] The planned major reforms failed because the reformers wanted to force them against conservative resistance. Farmers were particularly concerned about the disadvantages of the country's economic opening. Their Donghach rebellion in 1885 was defeated with the help of Chinese and Japanese troops, who then stayed in the country. Their rivalry led to the first Sino-Japanese war in 1894-1895, which Japan conquered, dispersing Korea from the Chinese sphere of influence. In the last century, a number of reforms have been implemented, introducing various European standards, such as the European calendar, the abolition of upper-class privileges and the abolition of slavery in Korea. At the same time, the struggle of China, Russia and Japan has had a profound impact on Korean domestic policy. More than any East Asian country, Christian missionaries in Korea have had success. Despite their persecutedness, many followers were able to convert to the Roman Catholic faith and later to the evangelical faith. They set up charities such as hospitals that contributed to their success. Japan's transformation in the Meiji period was reflected in the Western outfit of many ministers. At the beginning of the century, Japan was a feudal country with shoguna at the forefront. In the first decades of the century, the problems of the chauffote escalated in several problem areas. The Shoguns no longer found an adequate solution to natural disasters, counterfeit ingestion and inflation, as well as the increasing tax burden and the ensuing farmer uprising. [78] In 1853, Japan was no longer able to withstand the growing pressure of Europeans and the United States to open an ever-heavily closed country to trade. After the United States, several European nations were also able to enforce the country's opening up for trade. In 1868, a group of young noble men from southeastern Japan drove what they thought was an incompetent shogun and upgraded the position of the now helpless Tenne as the head of Japan. On behalf of Tenna, a small group of representatives of the feudal aristocracy launched a fundamental transformation program for the Japanese economy and society called meiji restoration. The aim was to provide Japan with to be a nation of equality for world powers, both militarily and economically, that maintains its independence. To this end, the old feudal system was replaced by a highly centralised state-state. Japan has won the Constitution and a modern, tightly organized bureaucracy. However, the parliament that was introduced had little power. Free career choices, higher social benefits, the introduction of a national monetary system, the establishment of the Tokyo Stock Exchange and high investment in infrastructure have led to strong economic growth and the industrialisation of Japan. The state acted as an entrepreneur and worked closely with the economy, especially large family businesses. The Japanese took the knowledge away by recruiting foreign experts, sending The Japanese to learn abroad and introducing a comprehensive school system. [78] The costs of this rise were mainly incurred by farmers with high duties. The Japanese army, which was built on a general charge, was so powerful at the end of the century that it went into expansion on its own. [78] In 19th-century Southeast Asia, in the 19th century, Southeast Asia changed from a region of majority autonomous empires to a world region whose countries, with the exception of Thailand, became a European colony or protectorate. [79] Cooperation in maritime trade has increased significantly. Britain has come into conflict with Burma, which was a neighbouring British India that the British won in three successive wars because of their cutting-edge military technique and tactics and the weakness of the royal family. The Malay Peninsula also came under its control. Singapore, which was at the tip of the peninsula, expanded it for good location and became the most important port in Southeast Asia. Following the collapse of the Dutch East Indian society of the VOC and the brief British interlude, the Kingdom of the United Netherlands took over the colonies of the island of Southeast Asia and expanded its colonial estates there. Another old colonial power, Spain, was able to hold the Philippines until the end of the 20th century, but it had to reconnect it to Spain after losing its South American colonies. In the last years of the century, the Philippines has become independent in the short term. In the second half of the century, the French bypassed Cambodia and Vietnam. With its European dominance, South-East Asia has been much more involved in world trade than in previous centuries. Colonial masters encouraged the development of agriculture by cultivating new land or by making existing agriculture more efficient with the plantation economy. [79] Especially at the end of the century exporting rubber. The steamship required the adaptation of the sea ports, but some ports benefited, such as Singapore, while others remained behind. In Southeast Asia, many migrants from India and more from China operated, many of whom returned to their homeland after a few years. Many Chinese worked in poor conditions as cheap labour. In addition, many Chinese entrepreneurs have taken up niches left open by colonial forces and local people, creating a function of swing between colonial masters and the local population. In Thailand, the king founded a centralized country whose organization he borrowed from Western countries. He also modernized his army to European standards. The perception of the British and French that Thailand could serve as a buffer state among their colonial empires has contributed to Thai independence. America and Oceania The American dual continent has gradually departed from Europe. In Latin America, independent states emerged in the early 19th century. The United States, which has been independent since the last century, has significantly expanded its territory, become one of the world's leading industrial nations and began its colonial policy at the end of the century. Despite its independence, the economic and cultural ties of the American continents with Europe have remained very close. Canada, Australia and New Zealand were still part of the British Empire between 1801 and 1900. Here, immigrant Europeans soon made up the majority of the population given to them by the British in the second half of the century for the far-reaching rights of domestic self-government. [69] North America During the century, the United States expanded from the East Coast to the West Coast of North America. In the 19th century, the United States rose from a new country that slowly began to stabilize into great force. The first half of the century was marked by the expansion of territory from the east coast of North America to its west coast. They initially doubled their territory east of the Mississippi by buying France and Spain their rights to North American territory. [5] Most of the remaining territories were won during the American-Mexican War. With the purchase of Alaska in 1867 and the purchase of Hawaii, the territory of the United States of America was about the same size as today. Much of the old and newly acquired territory was occupied by native American tribes, who considered the land to be their surrender territory. With the increasing development of the country since the 1830s The Americans continued to systematically expel native American tribes from their inhabitable land. The wave of eviction began on the East Coast and gradually continued westwards. As the flow of migrants grew, cities in the northeast of the country quickly grew into metropolises. [5] There was a growing gap between the North's countries, characterised by free agriculture and the beginning of industrialisation, and the countries of the South. [5] These were quite sparsely populated as the North. Cotton plantations, where slaves of African origin worked, shaped the economy of the South. In most northern countries, slavery was forbidden or had no economic role. With the growth of countries in the West, most of which did not have much economic advantage for the use of

slaves, the north-south balance from the early days of the US fell out of balance. [80] Fundamentally different constitutional ideas about property rights between north and south were burdened by the growing demands to end slavery across the United States, as southern slaves were considered property. [80] The differences escalated into the American Civil War, which the North won in 1865 and ended with the abolition of slavery in the South. But that didn't stop the strong discrimination against African-Americans. The civil war was followed by strong economic growth and accelerated industrialisation. Even during the Civil War, the rapid American settlement of the Midwest began. This was promoted both directly through the incentives of the Domestic ity Act and indirectly through state-subsidised railway construction. [80] Nomadic indigenous tribes that inhabited the country for centuries resisted expansion. Tribes lost these often violent conflicts and were forced into reserves. [5] The railway line was dried across the United States from the west and east coasts. They met in 1869. Us economic growth after the civil war was based on a sharp increase in the population due to the high birth rate and millions of European immigrants. The large-scale expansion of agricultural land, especially in the Midwest, and the rapid mechanisation of agriculture compared to the rest of the world have enabled a rapidly growing population. Population growth was followed by a high reservoir of labour. This, in addition to high European investment and a large single market, has contributed to rapid industrialisation, so that the United States would welcome European countries towards the end of the century. Outdated. This economic growth has been forged by a sharply unequal distribution of wealth. Few multimillionaires, most of whom have made a monopoly profit, have faced millions of workers without Social Security. At the end of the century, US foreign policy became increasingly adeustraus. Monroe's doctrine said that the U.S. avoids global conflict, but that the American continents regarded it as its realm of influence. [80] Since that day, Latin American countries have increasingly felt the effects of this doctrine. With the victory of the Spanish-American War in 1898, the former colony of the United States became a colonial power in the Caribbean. Latin America Latin America on the road to independence – Red: Royalist troops, (dark) blue: Areas controlled by the separatists/Greater Colombia At the beginning of the century, many areas of Latin America gained independence from Spanish and Portuguese colonial power. Over the centuries, the political map of the continent has changed significantly in order to reach the current level. The independence movement was launched by Napoleon's occupation of the Iberian Peninsula in 1808. The Portuguese royal family fled Napoleon to Brazil, and on his return Brazil was granted the same status in the Portuguese kingdom for the first time. After differences with the homeland, in 1822, the Brazilian elites declared their country an independent empire in the form of a constitutional monarchy, replaced by the republic in 1889. [81] The depocity of the monarchy in Spain by Napoleon led to the upper classes of most Spanish colonies to proclaim their autonomy between 1810 and 1816. In other countries, Spain has succeeded in a military crackdown on resistance. But Spain, weakened by internal political upheaval and financial difficulties, eventually had to learn about the independence aspirations of other Latin American continental colonies in the 1820s. After independence, conflicts within and between new countries continued. On the one hand, some regions with armed insurgency led by the Caudillos have called for greater autonomy. In some cases, this has resulted in more rights than the Federal States, in other cases these territories have full state independence, such as Peru. On the other hand, the new countries have been waring the borders over economically lucrative regions, such as the salt war between Chile, Bolivia and Peru. In order to control the south of the territories they requested, Chile and Argentina between the 1960s and 1980s were the first countries to have the first country in the world. Most of them died during these wars. [82] Much of the new countries were established, influenced by the principles of political representation, separation of powers and human and civil rights. Many constitutions had a short lifespan and were often replaced by new constitutions. In constitutional practice, creole elites have ensured that social stratification remains strong. Such elections were often neither free nor fair, and the separation of powers was very unbalanced. For a long time, slaves were excluded from basic human rights. In areas where slavery played an important role, it persisted long after independence, in Brazil until 1888.[82] In the second half of the century, the countries of southern South America particularly encouraged the immigration of Europeans. Although migration is far from reaching the level of the United States and Southeast Asia, the influx of central and eastern European countries has created new problems in the already complex United States. [82] For example, fast-growing migrant ports had to provide housing for immigrants and contain epidemics. [81] The further development of Latin America, which at the end of the century comprised 16 independent states, was burdened with debts that were accepted for wars in the early years. As a way out of stagnation, The Latin American focused mainly on agriculture and exports of agricultural goods, tropical products and raw materials, mainly to Europe. Governments have focused their economic development on an export economy that has benefited Europe's economic growth. On the other hand, this monoculture-based economy has become vulnerable. [81] The economy's dependence on Europe remained, but it moved from Spain to Britain, and Germany and France later played an important role. By the end of the century, US influence was growing, especially in Northern Latin America. Australia and Oceania Sheep Wool Export was one of Australia's most important industries At the beginning of the century, Australia was still predominantly populated by different aboriginal groups. Only a few coastal areas were a British colony for prisoners. From 1820. presence in Australia. The existing colony gradually became a settled colony and other British settler colonies appeared on the southern and west coasts of Australia. Several European expeditions have explored the coasts as well as the interior of the continent. Agricultural and above all is used for pasholyaly areas that stretch from coasts to the mainland. In this process, Australian indigenous people died in battles with settlers, succumbing to diseases introduced by Europeans, forced into the continent or marginalised. [45] Exports of sheep's wool to the increasingly entuloping textile industry in Britain was the cornerstone of Australia's economic dissent, attracting more migrants from Europe. The additional spill of immigration from England, Ireland, the rest of Europe and, to a lesser extent, from America and China triggered the discovery of the gold deposits. [45] The struggle of new gold seekers for equal treatment by British colonial authorities was followed by a growing struggle by many Australians to participate. By the end of the century, demand for a union across Australia had become increasingly popular. While the struggle for cooperation was successful as early as the 19th century, the Federation was realized in 1901. 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