

MODERN  
HISTORY

HAYES  
AND  
MOON

EDITED

# MODERN HISTORY

BY

CARLTON J. H. HAYES

PROFESSOR OF HISTORY IN COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

AND

PARKER THOMAS MOON

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS  
IN COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

COPYRIGHT, 1923, 1930,  
BY CARLTON J. H. HAYES  
AND PARKER THOMAS MOON.

---

All rights reserved—no part of this book may be reproduced in any form without permission in writing from the publisher, except by a reviewer who wishes to quote brief passages in connection with a review written for inclusion in magazine or newspaper.

---

Set up and electrotyped. Published February, 1923.  
Reprinted May, 1923; October, 1923; June, 1924;  
January, 1925; June, 1925; January, 1927;  
January, 1928; July, 1928.  
Revised edition published April, 1930.  
Reprinted July, 1930.  
Reprinted August, 1930.  
Reprinted January, 1931.  
Reprinted September, 1931.

## **MODERN HISTORY**

## PREFACE

This volume has been written directly and immediately as a text for courses in Modern European History in secondary schools. First and foremost, we have endeavored to tell the story in a style that will be interesting and clear to high-school students. As regards subject matter and point of view, we have attempted to make this book thoroughly representative of the latest results of historical research and scholarship; and at the same time we believe that we have successfully met the requirements of college entrance examinations, and of the useful syllabi recently issued by national and state educational bodies. The material is organized in such a way that it may be used, as it is intended, for the standard course in Modern European History, or adapted easily for courses in World History. It may also be used, in conjunction with its companion volume, *Ancient and Medieval History*, for more comprehensive courses in World History.

Secondly, we have been enabled and impelled, in the light of the Great War and of the New Europe of to-day, to tell a new story of the last four hundred years. For example, we have described the wars of Louis XIV in the seventeenth century and those of Napoleon in the nineteenth with an eye to the campaigns of Marshal Foch in the twentieth; we have discussed the partition of Poland in the eighteenth century with our minds on its restoration in the twentieth; and we have explained the work of Bismarck and Cavour in the nineteenth century with some thought of the recent undoing of the one and completion of the other. Similarly we

have endeavored to show the continuity of modern imperialism from the first overseas explorations of the Portuguese in the fifteenth century to the downfall of the German colonial empire in the twentieth century; and it has been possible to illustrate the rise of nationalism and democracy by reference not only to the French Revolution and the unifications of Italy and Germany, but also to the Russian and German Revolutions and to the half-score of newly independent national republics in Europe. The Great War has already furnished a new perspective for the old history. Of this fact our entire text takes account.

In telling the story, we have employed mainly a topical treatment, in which chronological essentials have been preserved; such a treatment not only has the advantage of clarity and simplicity, but also lends itself more easily to the project method of teaching. In the first chapter we briefly review certain earlier civilizations — “prehistoric,” ancient, and medieval. For students who have had no ancient and medieval history, this introduction will explain the heritage of the distant past to modern times and put modern history in its proper perspective; for those who have previously studied ancient and medieval history, it will serve as a valuable review and a connecting link. Then follow four chapters, each treating a single topic chronologically from about 1500 to about 1750 — one on economic and social changes, a second on scientific developments, a third on religious changes, and a fourth on the rise of national states and national patriotism. All four deal with the foundations of modern civilization.

Next come four chapters on the dominant political and social features of the “Old Régime” of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries — the autocracy of the English Stuarts and French Bourbons; Peter the Great’s autocratic achievements in Russia; Frederick the Great and the flowering of “enlightened” autocracy in Prussia; the vogue of autocratic mercantilism and the resulting world conflict over colonies and trade. Then we proceed with five chapters on the revo-

lutionary movements which destroyed the Old Regime and created the New: the English Revolutions of the seventeenth century; the American Revolution of the eighteenth century; the great French Revolution; the revolutionary influence of Napoleon Bonaparte on the Continent; and the mighty Industrial Revolution in England.

Our treatment of the hundred years from 1814 to 1914 is divisible into two unequal sections: the first consists of one chapter, showing primarily the efforts of Metternich to stem the tide of political and social progress, and secondarily the swift, silent oncoming of the Industrial Revolution in Continental Europe. The second section comprises six chapters on the growth of nationalism and democracy from the middle of the nineteenth century to the Great War, one chapter being devoted to France, a second to Italy, a third to Germany, a fourth to Russia, a fifth to the "subject nationalities" in Turkey and Austria-Hungary, and a sixth to England, Ireland, and the British Empire. There follow two chapters on the development of European imperialism since 1850 and its effects on Asia and Africa.

Finally, the era of the Great War is discussed under six topics: the causes of the conflict; the conflict itself; the peace-settlement; the Russian Revolution; the outstanding features of contemporary civilization; and the latest trends in world politics.

Such an outline conforms well, we think, with the several helpful syllabi which have recently been published as guides for secondary-school courses. A few of these syllabi, however, are so cumbersome and so crowded with inconsequential details that in the interest of coherence and straightforwardness we have departed from them in certain respects. It is less important that the secondary-school student should nod at a large number of isolated persons and things than that he should thoroughly know really significant facts and people; and it is vastly more important that he should get a clear picture of the whole landscape than that he should gather vague impressions of fleeting fences and telegraph poles.

In fashioning the content of the book, we have been influenced by the vital significance of democracy in modern times, so much so that the rise of democracy may be said to be our central theme. Nevertheless, while giving much attention to politics, we have not neglected social and economic factors. Not a chapter in the book, however political its title may appear, is devoid of some social interpretation; and certain chapters (notably I, II, IX, XIV, XV, XXIII, and XXVIII) constitute in sum a more extended treatment of the economic and social progress of modern Europe than can be found in any other book of like grade.

We have taken special pains to equip the text with the best and most up-to-date "helps" for student and teacher — illustrations which really illustrate, and which are not too hackneyed; plentiful maps, a majority of which are colored plates; and, appended to each chapter, a set of reflective "Questions for Review," some pertinent "Special Topics," a few "Additional References," and certain titles of "Historical Fiction." (These have been selected with unusual care and thoroughness and will help, we hope, to bridge the imaginary gulf between History and Literature.) We have also prepared a short separate pamphlet containing a syllabus, bibliographical material, and other features, for the use of teachers; this innovation, it is hoped, will contribute to the more effective teaching of the text and will serve the needs of progressive teachers, especially in localities not plentifully supplied with books and other paraphernalia of historical study.

We gratefully acknowledge the advice and assistance which we have been fortunate in obtaining from capable and experienced high-school teachers of history. In particular are we obligated for constructive criticism to Miss Jessie C. Evans of the William Penn High School for Girls in Philadelphia, to Mr. R. V. Harmon of the Westport High School, Kansas City, Missouri, and to Mr. William J. Cooper, Superintendent of Schools at Fresno, California. The kindly and unselfish interest of such exponents of the highest ideals in historical



teaching is the best augury of the teachable usefulness of this book.

For permission to reproduce the picture of "Russian Colonists" from *The New World* by Dr. Isaiah Bowman, we are indebted to Dr. Bowman and to the World Book Company of Yonkers, N. Y. We wish to express also our appreciation of the courtesy of other authors and publishers, from whom permission has been received to reproduce copyrighted maps or illustrations, and to whom credit is given in the text.

C. J. H. H.  
P. T. M.

## **GENERAL INTRODUCTION**

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
GENERAL INTRODUCTION . . . . .	1
PART I. BACKGROUND AND BEGINNINGS . . . . .	7
Introduction to Part I . . . . .	9
CHAPTER	
I. A REVIEW OF EARLIER CIVILIZATIONS . . . . .	11
Before the Dawn of Civilization . . . . .	11
Ancient Civilizations . . . . .	13
Medieval Civilization . . . . .	29
II. COMMERCE AND FINANCE OUTGROW MEDIEVAL RE- STRICTIONS . . . . .	41
Business in Ancient Times . . . . .	41
How Business Was Restricted in the Middle Ages . . . . .	42
The Commercial Revolution (1450-1650) Expands Trade and Stimulates Capitalism . . . . .	46
The Financial Revolution (1450-1650) Further Stimulates Capitalism . . . . .	63
Growing Importance of Capitalism in Agriculture, Industry, Society and Politics . . . . .	66
III. SCIENCE ADVANCES . . . . .	77
Natural Science Becomes More Practical in Later Middle Ages and Modern Times . . . . .	77
Science Makes Marvelous Progress . . . . .	87
IV. RELIGIOUS UNITY IS DESTROYED . . . . .	99
The Catholic Church Provides Religious Unity in the Middle Ages . . . . .	99
The Protestant Revolution Destroys Religious Unity in the Sixteenth Century . . . . .	102
The Catholic Reformation Preserves Catholicism in Modern Times . . . . .	114
Protestantism Disintegrates, Skepticism Arises, and Toleration Triumphs . . . . .	118
V. NATIONS BECOME PATRIOTIC . . . . .	126
National Patriotism Is Modern . . . . .	126
National States and National Patriotism Develop National Patriotism at First Promotes Autocracy and War . . . . .	129
	136

	PAGE
PART II. AGE OF AUTOCRACY: THE SIXTEENTH, SEVENTEENTH, AND EIGHTEENTH CENTURIES . . . . .	143
Introduction to Part II . . . . .	145
CHAPTER	
VI. THE KINGS STRENGTHEN THEIR POWER . . . . .	146
Kings Are "Limited" in the Middle Ages . . . . .	146
Kings Become Autocratic in Early Modern Times . . . . .	149
Autocracy Is Practiced in England . . . . .	153
Autocracy Develops in France . . . . .	156
Autocracy Culminates in Louis XIV . . . . .	160
VII. PETER THE GREAT ESTABLISHES AUTOCRACY IN RUSSIA . . . . .	177
Russia Emerges as an Independent State . . . . .	177
Russia Becomes European and Autocratic . . . . .	183
Russia Becomes a Great Power . . . . .	189
VIII. FREDERICK THE GREAT PLAYS THE ENLIGHTENED DESPOT . . . . .	197
Autocracy Develops in Prussia . . . . .	197
Prussia Becomes an Autocratic Great Power . . . . .	201
Autocracy Becomes "Enlightened" . . . . .	212
IX. AUTOCRACY AND MERCANTILISM CAUSE A WORLD CONFLICT . . . . .	221
How Colonies Became Stakes of War . . . . .	221
The National States of Western Europe Adopt Mercantilism . . . . .	224
The English Aristocracy Humbles the French Autocracy in the Struggle for Colonial Supremacy . . . . .	228
French Autocracy Meets Defeat . . . . .	236
PART III. THE GREAT REVOLUTIONS . . . . .	247
Introduction to Part III . . . . .	249
X. AUTOCRACY IS OVERTHROWN IN ENGLAND . . . . .	251
Why the English Puritans Rebelled against Autocracy . . . . .	251
The Puritan Revolution Succeeds — and Fails . . . . .	253
The Second Revolution Succeeds . . . . .	259
Significance of England's Revolutions . . . . .	263
XI. AMERICA FIGHTS FOR LIBERTY . . . . .	274
English Ideas and Institutions Develop in America . . . . .	274
Friction Develops between England and the Colonies . . . . .	277
The United States, with French Assistance, Win Independence . . . . .	281

# CONTENTS

xiii

CHAPTER	PAGE
Democracy Results Gradually from the American Revolution . . . . .	237
XII. FRANCE DEFIES THE AUTOCRATS AND ARISTOCRATS	295
The Way Is Paved for a Great Revolution in France	295
The Estates-General Are Transformed into a National Assembly . . . . .	302
Society Is Reformed and Monarchy Is Limited .	309
Foreign Powers Intervene . . . . .	314
The First French Republic Is Established . .	321
The Struggle between Democracy and Autocracy Becomes International . . . . .	329
XIII. NAPOLEON CONSOLIDATES THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE AND COMMUNICATES IT TO EUROPE	335
Napoleon Bonaparte Establishes a Military Dictatorship . . . . .	335
Napoleon Consolidates the Revolution in France	342
Napoleon Communicates the Revolution to Europe	346
England Successfully Defies Napoleon . . . .	355
The Allies Overthrow Napoleon and Restore the Bourbons . . . . .	361
XIV. THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION BEGINS IN ENGLAND	369
What the Industrial Revolution Was . . . .	369
How Machines Were Invented . . . . .	372
Steam Becomes the Servant of Man . . . . .	379
New Uses for Iron and Coal Are Learned . .	381
Steam Moves Ships and Wagons . . . . .	385
The Factory Replaces the Home . . . . .	388
The Working Classes Suffer . . . . .	389
Capitalism Gains Control of Industry . . .	392
Mercantilism Loses Its Grip . . . . .	395
The Landlord Becomes a Capitalist . . . .	401
England Becomes the "Workshop of the World"	410
The Industrial Revolution Continues . . . .	412
PART IV. AGE OF DEMOCRACY: THE NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH CENTURIES . . . . .	419
Introduction to Part IV . . . . .	421
XV. METTERNICH FAILS TO STEM THE TIDE (1815-1848)	423
The Congress of Vienna Makes an Unwise Treaty	423
A Holy Alliance and an Unholy Alliance Are Formed	434
The Voice of Revolution Refuses to Be Silenced	436
England Abandons Metternich . . . . .	439
East and West Part Company . . . . .	440

England Adopts a Reform . . . . .	444
The Industrial Revolution Affects the Continent . . . . .	449
The Industrial Revolution Undermines Metternich's Barrier to Progress . . . . .	455
<b>XVI. REVOLUTIONARY PRINCIPLES TRIUMPH IN FRANCE (1848-1914) . . . . .</b>	<b>463</b>
France Is a Country of Traditions . . . . .	463
Bourbon Monarchy Is Finally Overthrown . . . . .	466
Louis Napoleon Bonaparte Establishes a Dictatorship . . . . .	470
The Third Republic Is Born and Lives . . . . .	481
<b>XVII. ITALY BECOMES A DEMOCRATIC NATION (1848-1914) . . . . .</b>	<b>495</b>
Italians Strive for Union and Liberty . . . . .	495
Italians Secure National Unity . . . . .	501
Italy Haltingly Introduces Democracy . . . . .	507
<b>XVIII. GERMANY ACHIEVES NATIONAL UNITY WITHOUT DEMOCRACY (1848-1914) . . . . .</b>	<b>517</b>
National Unity and Democracy Are Retarded in Germany . . . . .	517
Germany Fails in 1848 to Secure National Unity with Democracy . . . . .	521
Germany Succeeds in 1866-1871 in Securing National Unity without Democracy . . . . .	529
The German Empire Becomes Strong But Not Democratic . . . . .	537
<b>XIX. RUSSIA REMAINS AUTOCRATIC (1848-1914) . . . . .</b>	<b>551</b>
The Tsars Extend Their Dominion . . . . .	551
The Autocratic Government Tries to Russify the Empire . . . . .	558
Tsarism Tightens the Reins . . . . .	562
The Serfs Receive Liberty — at a Price — and Grow More Rebellious . . . . .	567
Industrial Development Aggravates the Situation . . . . .	572
Storm-clouds Draw Near . . . . .	575
<b>XX. SUBJECT NATIONALITIES STRUGGLE FOR SELF-DETERMINATION . . . . .</b>	<b>586</b>
What Self-determination Means . . . . .	586
The Balkan Nationalities Win Freedom from Turkey . . . . .	591
Self-determination Is Checked in Austria-Hungary and Russia . . . . .	603
Other Aspects of Self-determination . . . . .	613

# CONTENTS

CHAPTER	PAGE
XXI. GREAT BRITAIN GRAPPLES WITH PROBLEMS OF DEMOCRACY AND EMPIRE (1867-1918) . . .	617
Great Britain Becomes a Political Democracy . . .	617
Great Britain Undertakes Social Reform . . .	625
The British Empire Is Enlarged and Strengthened . . .	632
Ireland Obtains Self-determination . . .	638
PART V. THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN . . .	649
Introduction to Part V . . .	651
XXII. ASIA IS AROUSED FROM SLUMBER . . .	653
Europe Knocks at China's Door . . .	653
Japan Learns Rapidly . . .	655
The Powers Plan to Dismember China . . .	659
China Awakens — with Difficulty . . .	661
India Takes a Few Lessons from John Bull . . .	668
Other Parts of Asia Are Opened Up . . .	673
XXIII. AFRICA IS PARTITIONED . . .	681
Why Africa Was Partitioned . . .	681
England's Cape-to-Cairo Scheme Encounters Obstacles . . .	683
England and France Agree to Work Together . . .	688
What Modern Imperialism Means . . .	691
PART VI. THE WORLD IN FERMENT . . .	697
Introduction to Part VI . . .	699
XXIV. INTERNATIONAL ANARCHY LEADS TO A GREAT WAR . . .	700
Why Modern Nations Fight . . .	700
How Secret Diplomacy Led Up to the Great War . . .	706
How the Great War Began . . .	713
XXV. THE GREAT WAR IS FOUGHT . . .	721
Germany Wins Initial Successes on Land . . .	721
Great Britain Employs Her Sea-power . . .	729
The Hostile Coalitions Check Each Other . . .	735
The Central Empires Win Their Last Successes . . .	747
The Allies Triumph . . .	751
The Great War Leaves Europe Exhausted . . .	758
XXVI. THE WORLD IS REORGANIZED AND CENTRAL EUROPE BECOMES DEMOCRATIC . . .	765
A New Map Is Drawn . . .	765
A League of Nations Is Fashioned . . .	773
Political Democracy Is Established in Central Europe . . .	782

CHAPTER	PAGE
XXVII. BOLSHIEVISM REPLACES AUTOCRACY IN RUSSIA . . . . .	794
Autocracy Is Overthrown . . . . .	794
Middle-class Government Fails . . . . .	800
The Dictatorship of the Proletariat Is Established . . . . .	804
XXVIII. THE WORLD OF TO-DAY . . . . .	818
Our Horizon Is Broader . . . . .	818
The Growth of Population Creates Problems . . . . .	819
Urban Life Presents New Problems . . . . .	820
Social Equality Proves Difficult to Achieve . . . . .	822
Women Claim New Rights . . . . .	823
A Sequel of the Industrial Revolution: Capital- ism Continues to Develop . . . . .	825
Another Sequel of the Industrial Revolution: Invention and Science Work New Wonders . . . . .	827
Governments Become More Democratic . . . . .	838
Democracy Faces the Labor Problem . . . . .	842
International Problems Demand Solution . . . . .	847
The Churches Readjust Themselves . . . . .	848
Education Becomes More Vitally Important . . . . .	851
XXIX. RECENT TRENDS IN WORLD POLITICS . . . . .	857
Labor Wins Power in England . . . . .	857
France Struggles for Solvency and Security . . . . .	867
The German Republic Survives . . . . .	871
Democracy is Challenged by Dictators . . . . .	875
<i>Il Duce</i> Rules Italy . . . . .	878
Russia Remains Communist . . . . .	883
Subject Races Strive for Freedom . . . . .	890
International Conferences Promote Peace . . . . .	897
APPENDIX — Table of Rulers Since 1500 . . . . .	911
INDEX and PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY . . . . .	923



## LIST OF MAPS

	PAGE
Africa as Drawn in 1457, <i>in black</i> . . . . .	48
Voyages of Discovery, <i>in black</i> . . . . .	52
Colonial Empires about 1650, <i>in color</i> . . . . .	60-61
Spread of Printing, 1450-1500, <i>in black</i> . . . . .	86
Europe at the Close of the Sixteenth Century, <i>in color</i> . . . . .	98
The Unification of France, <i>in black</i> . . . . .	132
The Unification of Spain, <i>in black</i> . . . . .	132
Growth of France, 1648-1768, <i>in black</i> . . . . .	168
Northern and Eastern Europe in the Time of Peter the Great, <i>in color</i> . . . . .	176
Growth of Prussia to the End of the Eighteenth Century, <i>in color</i> . . . . .	196
North America in 1750, <i>in color</i> . . . . .	237
India in the Eighteenth Century, <i>in black</i> . . . . .	240
North America According to the Treaties of 1783, <i>in black</i> . . . . .	289
Europe at the Beginning of the French Revolution, <i>in color</i> . . . . .	296
The Partitions of Poland, <i>in color</i> . . . . .	330
Europe at the Height of Napoleon's Power, 1812, <i>in color</i> . . . . .	353
Europe According to the Treaties of Vienna, 1815, <i>in color</i> . . . . .	432-433
The German Zollverein or Customs Union, <i>in black</i> . . . . .	454
The Unification of Italy, 1815-1870, <i>in color</i> . . . . .	494
The German Confederation, 1815-1866, <i>in color</i> . . . . .	518
The German Empire, 1871-1918, <i>in color</i> . . . . .	534
Growth of Russia in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries, <i>in color</i> . . . . .	553
Extension of the Russian Empire in Asia, <i>in color</i> . . . . .	556
European Nationalities According to Prevailing Languages in 1914, <i>in color</i> . . . . .	584-585
Dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire, 1699-1914, <i>in color</i> . . . . .	594
Nationalities in the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary, 1867-1918, <i>in color</i> . . . . .	604
The British Empire, <i>in color</i> . . . . .	634-635
Asia in 1914, <i>in color</i> . . . . .	648
Africa in 1914, <i>in color</i> . . . . .	650