

History of Central European Culture since the 19th century I

- **spring 2023**
- **Monday 14.00, room C34**
- **Markéta Malá: 2 lectures**

- **Print Media and Their Role in the 19th century**
- **Media in Interwar Period**

Events in the 19th century in Europe

The Napoleonic Wars

- The Napoleonic Wars were a series of conflicts between 1803 and 1815.
- Between France and Britain.
- These wars were fought in North America, the Caribbean, Spain, the Netherlands, Prussia, and Austria etc.
- The Napoleonic Wars were a time of great change in Europe and the world.

The Napoleonic Wars

- There was a shift from the less formal political systems of the 18th and 17th centuries to the more centralized systems of the 19th century.
- During the Napoleonic Wars, the French and British built large armies, navies, and fortifications.
- Napoleon was defeated at Waterloo.
- France was forced to give up its large empire.
- Britain kept its large territories
- It contributed to the expansion of the British Empire.




The Battle of Austerlitz 1805

- Also known as the Battle of the Three Emperors: French, Austrian and Russian.
- It was one of the most important battles of the Napoleonic Wars.
- The battle took place near the town of Austerlitz in the Austrian Empire.
- Austerlitz is situated not far from Brno in the Czech Republic.
- Napoleon won.



The British Empire Becomes a Superpower.

- The British Empire was the first global empire.
- After the end of the Napoleonic Wars (1815), Britain was the most powerful nation in the world.
- It was the leader of the Industrial Revolution.
- The author of the liberal political, economic, and social systems
- The creator of modern capitalism.



The British Empire in **19th Century**

- Britain's superpower reach was worldwide.
- During the 19th century, it was still growing.
- Covering over a quarter of all the land on Earth's surface.
- Home to over 458 million people.

Industrial Revolution

- The Industrial Revolution was **a period of major mechanization and innovation**
- The transition from creating goods by hand **to using machines.**
- Began in Great Britain during the mid-18th century and early 19th century.
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xLhNP0qp38Q>

The reasons why in Britain?

- Lack of war/conflict within Britain
- Colonial system – excess capital
- Strong Navy, merchant fleet
- Access to ports & Internal water trade routes
- Favourable government policies
- Private landownership – enclosure acts
- Mobile society – labour force
- Coal & iron resources



The European Revolutions Continue

- The revolutions of 1848 in Europe were an essential part of the 19th century.
- There was **a series of revolutions.**
- Liberals wanted to create a more democratic society.
- Ordinary people wanted to have a more powerful voice in politics.
- These revolutions brought many European countries under the control of liberal governments.



The Revolution in Belgium in 1830

- There were two groups: Catholic and Protestant.
- The two groups could not agree on who would lead them.
- The country split into two countries, Belgium and Holland.



February Revolution - The **French Revolution of 1848**

- Led to the collapse of the July Monarchy and the foundation of the French Second Republic.
- The February Revolution had a major impact on Europe
- Sparking a revolutionary wave known as the Revolutions of 1848.



Revolutions of 1848

- Over 50 countries were affected.
- There was no significant coordination or cooperation among revolutionaries.
- **Why did they break out?**
- A) dissatisfaction with political leadership
- B) demands for more participation in government and democracy,
- C) demands for freedom of the press,
- D) economic rights

The Suez Canal is completed.

- The Suez Canal was built between 1859 and 1869.
- It connected the Mediterranean Sea with the Red Sea
- The canal was an innovation in engineering.
- It was the first major sea-level canal.
- It greatly reduced the time to travel between Europe and Asia.
- The canal opened up trade between the two continents.

Karl Marx publishes his many works

- Karl Marx was one of the most important thinkers of the 19th century.
- In 1867, he published “Das Kapital”.
- His book attempted to explain the contradictions of capitalism.
- Marx saw capitalism as one of the biggest problems in the society.
- He believed that a revolt of the working class was essential for the improvement of humanity.
- He has been called the “father of communism”.



Telephone networks are installed in the US and Europe.

- Telephone networks were first installed in the the United States in 1876.
- More than a decade after that in Europe.
- The telephone was a „**revolutionary invention**“.



Telephone networks are installed in the US and Europe.

- **Why revolutionary invention?**
- It allowed to communicate quickly and easily over great distances.
- It allowed better coordination of work and increased productivity.
- It was an important tool for communication between governments and businesses.

Telephone networks are installed in the US and Europe.

- It all started with the invention of Alexander Graham Bell's telephone in 1876.
- He called this invention the "speaking-tube".
- Popularity really started to take off, when Bell demonstrated his device to Queen Victoria in 1878.



Telephone networks are installed in the US and Europe.

- Alexander Graham Bell's invention caused **controversy**.
- Some people feared this new invention because of the **privacy issue**.
- Bell's telephone was a device that could be listened to by anyone in the same room as the speaker.



The first modern Olympic Games were held in Greece.

- The modern Olympic Games are also known as the Athens Games.
- Why? Because the first Games were held in the city-state of Athens, Greece.
- When? In 1896.



The first modern Olympic Games were held in Greece.

- ▶ During these first modern-day Olympic games, such events as the **marathon, weightlifting, and boxing** were born.
- ▶ Other popular events were hosted: **fencing, gymnastics, shooting, swimming, cycling, wrestling... and many more.**



The first modern Olympic Games were held in Greece.

- The Olympics have become one of the most important sporting events in the world.
- Interesting fact: The following Olympic games were set to take place in Paris and didn't return to Greece until 2004.

What is the Long 19th Century?

- It is a term for the 125-year period
- Beginning with the French Revolution in 1789
- Ending with the outbreak of World War I in 1914.
- Why the long 19th century?
- A bunch of historians have agreed that this period includes a ton of changes and deserved its own catchy name.



The Long 19th Century

- The long 19th century was a **revolutionary period for European history.**
- **A time of great transformations:**
- Human and civil rights
- Democracy and nationalism
- Industrialisation and free market systems
- Rise of the middle class
- Mass culture



What Does Media Mean?

- Medium describes **any channel of communication**.
 - This can include anything from printed paper to digital data.
 - Modern media come in many different formats.
- 



What Are the Various Types of Media?

- **Print media (books, magazines, newspapers),**
- **The Television**
- **The Radio**
- **Movies**
- **Video games**
- **Music**
- **Various kinds of software**
- **Social Media**
- **The Internet etc.**



In General...

- In general, the media refers to the television, the radio, newspapers, the Internet and other forms of communication.
- **What are the 3 main types of media?**
- Print media
- Broadcast media
- New media (the Internet, social media etc.)



The oldest media

- The oldest media forms are:
- Newspapers
- Magazines
- Journals
- Newsletters
- and other printed material

Origins of the Modern Mass Media

- Newspapers – the 17th century, widespread after 1750
- Photography – from 1838, dry plates in 1870s, flash 1890s
- Phonograph – from 1876, widespread after c. 1895
- Motion Picture – from the 1890s, feature films after 1912



Print Media and Their Role in the 19th Century

- Newspapers in all major countries became much more important in the 19th century
- Why?
- Because of a series of technical, business, political, and cultural changes.
- We have already discussed some of them.





Innovations

- Until Gutenberg's invention of the printing press, books were handwritten and no two copies were exactly the same.
- The printing press made the mass production of print media possible.
- It was much cheaper to produce written material
- It was easier for texts to reach a wide audience.

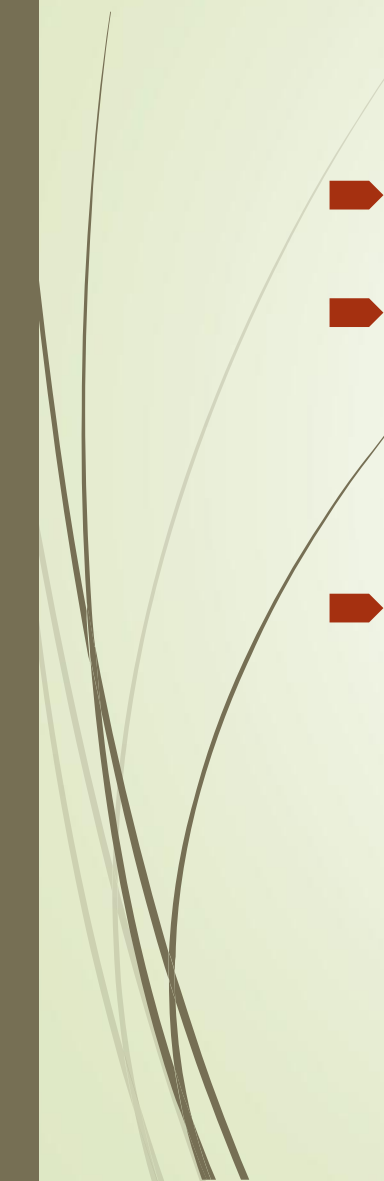


High-speed printing

- In 1810, the **first high-speed printing press** was invented by Friedrich Gottlob Koenig (Germany).
 - **The steam-powered rotary printing press** was invented in 1843 in the United States by Richard M. Hoe.
 - Allowed millions of copies of one page in a single day.
 - High-speed presses made large circulations possible.
- 




Telegraph networks

- Invented in the early 1800's
 - The telegraph was first used by the French government: used it to keep in touch with commanders in the field
 - By the late 1840s telegraph networks linked major and minor cities and permitted overnight news reporting.
- 



Wood Pulp

- Pulp is the major raw material used in papermaking
 - Invented in the 1840s
 - Significantly reduced the cost of newsprint
 - Having previously been made from rags
- 



Typewriter

- Christopher L. Sholes, a Milwaukee newspaperman was the main creator of this machine.
- The first typewriters were placed on the market in 1874.
- The first typewriter wrote capital letters only.

Increase of Readers

The population grew in the 19th century. In the 18th century there was approximately 1 billion people on the Earth. In 1900 approximately 1.6 billion people.


- Why?
- **Agricultural expansion: use of new food crops**
- **Improved living conditions**
- **Better health care**
- **Global economic growth**

Increase of potential readers

- The rapid expansion of elementary education meant an increase in the number of potential readers.
- **The increase in literacy came in the 19th century among the working class.**
- In 1800 in Britain 60% of men and 40% of women were literate
- Within a century the number had risen to 90% for both sexes.
- Only 10% of the population of the whole world in 1800 could read.



More Affordable

- The 18th century newspapers were often read in coffee houses – where businessmen met to smoke their pipes and discuss the latest.
 - In the 19th century newspapers became more affordable and easily available.
- 



Pictures in *Magazines*

- An innovation which helped the rise in sales for 19th-century magazines was the use of illustrations.
- The Illustrated London News (1842) experienced a dramatic rise in sales as a result of this innovation.



Women Readers

- Women readers were an important market for magazines.
 - Women's magazines of the 19th century addressed the domestic issues, such as household and children.
 - Women were instructed in the domestic skills, such as dress making.
 - **The first women magazine** was published in Paris: Journal Des Dames (1825).
- 



More affordable: News Agencies

- Only a few large newspapers could afford to pay their journalists abroad.
- They relied instead on news agencies, founded around 1859
- **The biggest in Europe:**
 - Reuters in Britain
 - Wolff in Germany.
 - Havas in France

Censorship



In the 19th century most newspapers were censored.


- But in many newspapers the opinions about the existing regime could be found. For example, in France: La Caricature.
- Censorship continued to remain a great threat.
- Great Britain was least restrictive about it.
- Overall, it lessened by the mid-19th century.
- That led to the establishment of a number of prominent European newspapers. For example, Le Figaro in France.


Tabloid Newspapers

- Tabloid journalism is a style of largely sensational journalism.
- Became popular in the 19th century.
- They had very wide audiences.
- Yellow Journalism newspapers present little or no legitimate, well-researched news
- Typical are eye-catching headlines.
- The Daily Mail: Founded in 1896



The modern newspaper

- The modern newspaper is a European invention.
 - The oldest direct handwritten news sheets circulated in Venice in 1566.
 - The first printed newspapers were published weekly in Germany from 1609.
- 




What Were the 19th Century English Newspapers?

- In 1800, **four main daily newspapers** were being published in London:
 - The Morning Post
 - The Morning Chronicle
 - The Morning Herald
 - The Times
- First penny newspaper in London (from 1855): The Daily Telegraph



The Times

- It was founded in 1785.
- This was the most significant newspaper of the first half of the 19th century.
- It had a big influence, especially in politics.
- The Times was one of the first newspapers to send war correspondents to cover conflicts abroad.

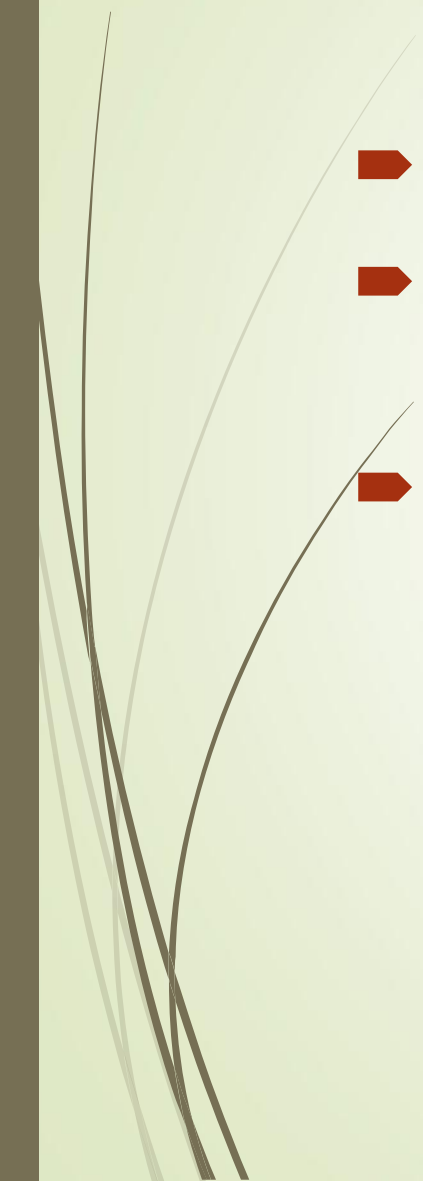


The Daily Telegraph

- Was first published in 1855.
- It was the first penny newspaper in London
- It was the medium of the middle class
- Had the largest circulation in the world in 1890.



The Illustrated London News

- Founded in 1842
 - The world's first illustrated weekly newspaper
 - Published weekly until 1971 when it became monthly.
- 



What Were the 19th Century French newspapers?

➤ **Three different eras:**

➤ Napoleonic Era


➤ The restoration of the House of Bourbon

➤ The new Third Republic, 1871–1914



Napoleonic Era

- Napoleon allowed only **four papers in Paris**
- One in each of the departments
- All of them closely censored
- Napoleon owned two military newspapers:
the *Courrier de l'Armée d'Italie*
- *La France vue de l'Armée d'Italie*.
- This allowed him to distribute propaganda related to his military successes
- This propaganda swayed public opinion in France in his favour.



The restoration of the House of Bourbon in 1815 allowed for free press.

- **The Serre laws (1819)**
- would govern press freedom in France for much of the 19th century.



The new Third Republic, 1871–1914

- A golden era for French journalism.
- Newspapers were cheap, uncensored, reflected every dimension of political life.
- **The most important papers:** Le Temps, Le Figaro, La Croix, L'Humanité.

Most popular: Le Petit Journal, Le Matin, Le Petit Parisien.



What were the 19th Century German newspapers?

- A large number of newspapers and magazines flourished.
- A typical small city had one or two newspapers.
- Big cities like Berlin and Leipzig had dozens.
- Censorship was strict: political news was controlled.
- After 1871 strict press laws were used by Bismarck to shut down the Socialist newspapers.
- Popular was the novel, with a new chapter every week.



German newspapers and media conglomerates

- *Leipziger Illustrierte Zeitung* (founded in 1842)
- *Berliner Börsen-Zeitung* (founded in 1855)
- *Berliner Tageblatt* (founded in 1872)

- Conglomerates: Mosse, Ullstein Verlag, August Scherl Verlag




Censorship in Austria in the 19th Century

- The Czech lands were part of Austria from the 16th century, then Austro-Hungary (from 1867).
- In the first half of the 19th century censorship intervened the most in the area of newspapers.
- Sharpened censorship did not allow free opinion and free expression.
- The political reporting in newspapers was quite short and discreet.



Censorship in Austria in the 19th Century

- A significant change happened in 1848
 - A new law was issued
 - Censorship was abolished
 - Introduced freedom of the press
 - However, in a short time, repressive laws were introduced.
- 



Most famous Czech Newspapers in the 19th Century

- Krameriovy císařsko-královské vlastenecké noviny
- Národní listy
- Lidové noviny
- Politik



Krameriovy císařsko-královské vlastenecké noviny

- Czech Publisher Václav Matěj Kramerius published his newspaper in Prague from 1789
- It was the first regular Czech newspaper
- Played an important role in the process of the Czech national revival
- The newspaper shut down with Kramerius's death in 1808.

Národní listy

- A Czech newspaper published in Prague from 1861 to 1941.
- The first issue of the newspaper was published in January 1861 in an edition of 7,000 copies.
- From 1861 to 1894 it was published by Julius Grégr.
- Since 1874 it was the main newspaper of the Young Czech Party.
- Prominent Editors: Jan Neruda, Vitezslav Hálek, Karel Sladkovský, Karel Čapek, Josef Čapek, Viktor Dyk.



Politik


- A daily **newspaper written in German.**
- Published in Prague between 1862 and 1907
- It was founded by a group of Czech politicians and publishers (František Ladislav Rieger, Jan Stanislav Skrejšovský, Eduard Grégr, František Šimáček etc.)
- The aim was to promote Czech national interests.


Lidové noviny

- A daily newspaper still published in Prague.
- It is the oldest Czech daily still in print, and a newspaper of record.
- Lidové noviny was founded by Adolf Stránský in Brno in 1893.
- **Its high prestige** was due to the number of famous Czech personalities that were contributing - writers, politicians and philosophers.
- It was also the first Czech daily publishing political cartoons.



Other Important Czech Newspapers Founded in the 19th Century

- Právo lidu
 - Dělnické listy
 - Rovnost
 - Národ
 - Hlas
 - Čas
- 



What Was the Role of Newspapers in the 19th Century?

- Political agitators
- Nationalist agitators
- Public view generators
- Promoters
- National servicing: spreading information nationwide
- Entertaining role


Famous Journalists in the 19th Century (Europe)

Rudyard Kipling

- English journalist, short-story writer, poet, and novelist
- Best remembered for his fiction work *The Jungle Book*.
- He was born in India.
- Correspondent for *The Friend* newspaper
- Many of his works are inspired by his life in the country.



George Eliot

- Mary Ann Evans, known by her pseudonym George Eliot
 - She was an English poet, novelist, translator, and journalist.
 - She was an editor of the left-wing journal *The Westminster Review*.
 - One of the most prominent writers of the Victorian era.
- 



Emile Zola

- Emile Zola was a French novelist, journalist, and playwright.
- He was also a political journalist and was influential in the political liberalization of France.
- His articles on literature and art appeared in journal L'Événement.
- He was nominated for the Nobel Prize in Literature twice.



Alfred Douglas

- Alfred Douglas was an English journalist and poet.
- He edited the journal *Spirit Lamp*.
- Best remembered as one of the lovers of the famous Irish poet Oscar Wilde.
- Douglas played an important role in Wilde's imprisonment for homosexuality.
- Homosexuality was illegal at that time.



Carlo Collodi

- Carlo Collodi was an Italian journalist, author, and humourist.
- He founded the satirical newspaper *Il Lampione*.
- He is best remembered for his popular children's novel *The Adventures of Pinocchio*.
- The novel and its title character *Pinocchio* achieved international recognition when Walt Disney adapted it into an animated musical film.



Joseph Pulitzer

- Was a Hungarian-American politician and newspaper publisher
- Today, his name is best known for the Pulitzer Prizes, which were established in 1917
- The prizes are given annually to reward excellence in American journalism, photography, literature, history, poetry, music, and drama.

Henryk Sienkiewicz

- Henryk Sienkiewicz was a Polish journalist and novelist
- Best remembered for his historical novels.
- He was the author of the internationally known best-seller *Quo Vadis*.
- He began his career as a journalist: an editor of newspaper *Słowo*.
- Soon became one of the most popular Polish authors of his era.
- He was awarded **Nobel Prize in Literature in 1905.**



Dietrich Eckart

- Anti-Semitic poet, playwright, journalist, publicist, and political activist.
- One of Adolf Hitler's earliest mentors.
- **Hitler acknowledged him as the spiritual co-founder of *Nazism*.**
- Eckart was the original publisher of the *Nazi Party* newspaper *Völkischer Beobachter*.



Béla Kun

- Hungarian Bela Kun later rose to be one of the most prominent **Communist** leaders of his country.
- Later established the **Hungarian Communist Party**.
- But first he was a journalist



Famous Czech Journalists of the 19th Century

- Jan Neruda
- Karel Havlíček Borovský
- Vítězslav Hálek
- Karel Matěj Čapek-Chod



Jan Neruda

- Was a Czech journalist, writer, poet and art critic.
- One of the most prominent representatives of Czech Realism.
- He started his career in *Národní listy*.
- Later he worked for *Obrazy života* and *Čas*.
- He also contributed to *Květy* and *Lumír*.

Karel Havlíček Borovský

- A Czech writer, poet, critic, politician, journalist, and publisher.
- An editor of *Pražské noviny* (later *Národní noviny*)
- He was liberal nationalist,
- He criticized the régime in Austria.
- In 1851 he was arrested by the police and forced into exile in Brixen, Austria

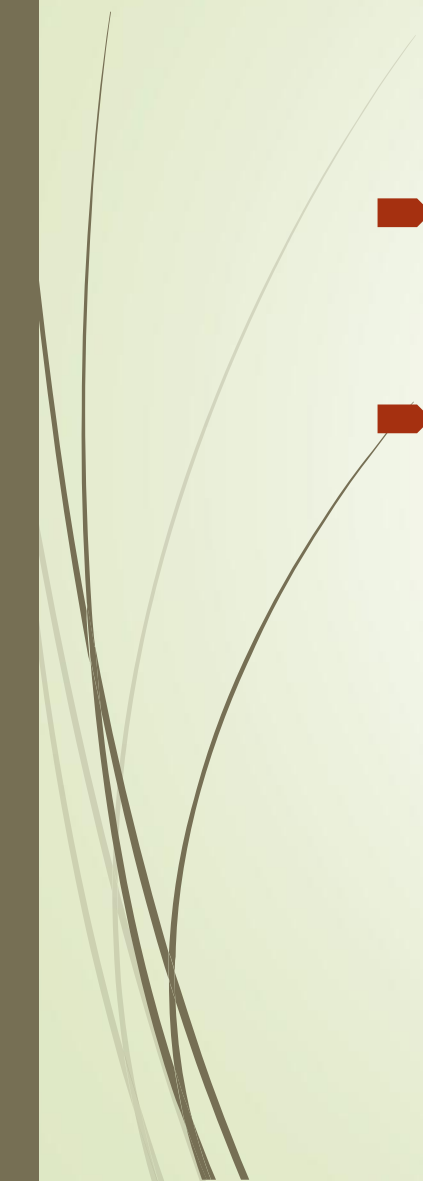


Vítězslav Hálek

- A Czech poet, writer, journalist, dramatist and theatre critic.
- At the beginning of 1961, he worked as an editor in *Národní listy*.
- Later founded newspapers and journals (*Lumír*, *Květy* or *Zlatá Praha*).



Karel Matěj Čapek-Chod

- Was a Czech writer and a journalist.
 - He worked, for example, for the newspapers Našinec and Národní listy.
- 



Bibliography

- **Eric Hobsbawm** (9 June 1917 – 1 October 2012)
- Was a British historian
- **He wrote about the rise** of industrial capitalism, socialism and nationalism.




Hobsbawm's work

- His best-known works include his tetralogy about what he called the "long 19th century"
- *The Age of Revolution: Europe 1789–1848*
- *The Age of Capital: 1848–1875*
- *The Age of Empire: 1875–1914*
- *The Age of Extremes* on the short 20th century



Dual Revolutions

- The historian used *twin revolution thesis*.
- This thesis recognized the dual **importance of the French Revolution and the Industrial Revolution** as “midwives” of modern European history.



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