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¹⁴ Andrejs Plakans and Charles Wetherell, "The Kinship Domain in an East European Peasant Community: Pinkenhof, 1833-1850," The American Historical Review, 93 (April 1987): 360.

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³ In the fourth edition on page 966; 998 in the fifth; 1066 in the sixth; 901 in the seventh.

⁴ Allan Cunningham, "The Sick Man and the British Physician," Mid. E. Stud., 17 (Apr. 1981): 188-94 as cited in Recently Published Articles, Spring 1982, p. 71, looks interesting. There is a three point per hour bonus offered to the first person obtaining this article and placing a copy in my hands.

⁵ Firoozeh Kashani-Sabet, "Hallmarks of Humanism: Hygiene and Love of Homeland in Qajar Iran," *The American Historical Review*, Vol. 105, No. 4 (October 2000), page 1171.

⁶ Zeynep Celik, "Bouvard's Boulevards: Beaux-Arts Planning in Istanbul," Journal for the Study of Architectural History, Vol. 43 (December 1984): 341-342.

⁷ While his name was in the original version of this lecture, his name was later omitted as insufficiently important. Students, however, are forever plaguing me with requests for his name. In the Spring of 1987 Carolyn Gearhart checked the 1983 Encyclopedia Britannica, Vol. IX, p. 603 and found the following:

Stratford de Redcliffe 1786-1880 Ambassador to Constantinople (1841-1846, 1848-1851) supported the sultan's resistance to Russia's attempts to increase its influence over Ottoman affairs, but he tried without success to prevent the outbreak of the Crimean War, in which Britain sided with Turkey.

I think documentation for my lecture is to be found in the modern European History text by Palmer and Colton (sp.?)

⁸ See William McNeill, The Rise of the West.

⁹ John P. Rossi, "English Catholics, the Liberal Party, and the General Election of 1880," The Catholic Historical Review, Vol. 63, No. 3 (July 1977), page 415.

¹⁰ Andrew Lambert, review of Robert B. Edgerton, *Death or Glory: The Legacy of the Crimean War* in The American Historical Review, Vol. 105, No. 2 (April 2000), page 604.

¹¹ The American Historical Review, 91 (April 1986), 312

¹² Charles S. Maier, "AHR Forum: The Two Postwar Eras and the Conditions for Stability in Twentieth-Century Western Europe," The American Historical Review, 86 (April 1981): 330.

¹³ Andrejs Plakans and Charles Wetherell, "The Kinship Domain in an East European Peasant Community: Pinkenhof, 1833-1850," The American Historical Review, 93 (April 1987): 359-360.

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word on kinship merits a place somewhere. Scholars do not yet know what kinship means to people in their everyday lives.

Scholars are champing at the bit to test the following hypotheses:

. . . (1) a bilateral mode of kinship reckoning replaced a patrilineal one in the passage from medieval to early modern times; (2) nuclear families supplanted lineage as the most meaningful kin groups as a consequence of economic and technological changes in the early modern period; (3) a general devaluation of kinship ties occurred with the advent of the modern world.¹⁴

Anthropologists like to test such hypotheses by direct questioning. Historians, unable to do that, are in the process of developing indirect methods for getting at the desired information.

Comments on the Seventh Edition of Chambers, pages 834-855

In the opinion of the professor, Chambers is the most scholarly textbook on the market. Chambers well represents mainstream thinking in the history profession. The professor, however, disagrees in many significant ways with mainstream thinking. Some of these disagreements are set forth above and others in the following comments.

Page Column

Paragraph
Line

0844 1 2 4 "...power of political ideas..."

Here is a case of truth determining politics.

0850 2 1 7 "...Germany..."

Yet, there is no *Germany* until Bismarck unites the Germans in 1871.

Endnotes

¹ In the fourth edition, page 906. As the student knows from examining "Map 24.3, The Decline of the Ottoman Empire 1683-1914," on page 998 in the fifth edition of Chambers; page 779 in the sixth edition; page 848 in the seventh edition.

² Also see page 372 in the fourth edition, "Expansion of the Ottoman Empire," in Chapter 10, Part II; page 398 in the fifth edition of Chambers "Map 10.3 The Ottoman Empire 1300-1566;" page 299 in the sixth edition of Chambers "Map 10.3 The Ottoman Empire 1300-1566;"

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chose this moment to send as her ambassador to the Turks an enemy of Russian ambitions in the Near East, a man independent enough to ignore instructions from London.⁷ Russia used several unsuccessful pretexts to begin war. Great Britain and France, in consultation with Austria and Prussia, offered a solution that Russia accepted. On the advice of the British ambassador, however, the Turks modified the formula in a way that Russia was forced to reject. On October 22, 1853, the British fleet entered the Straits. The following day, the Turks declared war on Russia.

In September 1854, about seventy thousand French, British, and Turkish troops landed in the Crimea, intent on the siege of Sevastopol. The allies had had no experience of serious war for over a generation; no single commander-in-chief; the allies had a fortress to besiege generally regarded as impregnable. Military blunders, including the famous "Charge of the Light Brigade," a poem by Lord Tennyson, fully justified the remark, "It's magnificent, but it is not war." The men of the wooden ships suffered horribly from the Russian explosive shells (a French invention, which, rather than the later battle between the Monitor and the Merrimack, led to the development of the armor-clad battleship).⁸

The attitude of both English and Irish Catholics was indifference towards supporting autonomy for the Christian peoples of the Ottoman Empire. The Turks seemed better than the Russians.⁹

Peace came at the 1856 Congress at Paris. The Straits Convention of 1841 was reaffirmed but during the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, Russia speedily resumed her pressure on Turkey. The significance of the Crimean War: (1) the complete destruction of Russian leadership over Europe; (2) the Western powers were free to embark on that series of wars among themselves which resulted in the political unification of Italy and Germany; (3) the demonstrated superiority of an industrial economy; (4) the incompetence of a serf-ridden country could be denied no longer.

Russian leadership transferred temporarily to the French. the British retained their world leadership for another generation. The war removed Russia from Central Europe for ninety years.¹⁰

E. War Casualties.

Florence Nightingale¹¹ convinced the world that medical reasons need not be the number one killer of the military. Through all of this, however, from World War I to World War II there was a rise of civilian deaths. Five per cent of the First World War dead were civilians; fifty per cent of the Second World War.¹²

F. Conclusion

From this examination of the Near East, it is evident that the establishment is sometimes vulnerable and that the proof of such a discovery comes at a great cost. This makes it possible to evaluate the legitimation of human rights in the mid-Nineteenth Century according to a criteria of the chronology, personalities, places, and degrees of certitude warranted. Students are reminded to read, study, think, and prepare a comment.

Supplement

G. Kinship¹³

Though anthropologists focus on kinship relationships, historians tend to ignore them. Yet, with families as important as they are for people like Thomas Nelson Community College students, a

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A. Introduction

Students are now concentrating on Democratization, prioritizing political realities over economic realities. This topic brings politics and economics back together for a moment. The following topics will be more about the democratization of intellectual life. The course goal for this particular topic is **to evaluate the legitimation of human rights in the mid-Nineteenth Century** according to human environmental relationships and degrees of certitude warranted.

B. "The Sick Man . . . " (Turkey)

A century elapsed from the time of the French Revolution to the time of the First World War. The place in which the First World War erupted was the Balkan area. In the early Nineteenth Century, the principal power in the Balkan area was the Ottoman Empire. Between 1830 and 1840, Russia gained and lost a position as protector of the Ottoman Empire. Turkey, as part of the Ottoman Empire, was threatened by Egypt. As the student knows from examining "Map 24.1 The Decline of the Ottoman Empire 1683-1914," on page 848 in the seventh edition of Chambers.¹ Egypt before 1878 was part of the Ottoman Empire.² How, then, could one part of the empire, Turkey, be threatened by another part of that same empire, Egypt?

The answer is to be found on "Map 25.1 Africa, ca. 1885," on page 901,³ which establishes the fact that the Ottoman control was in name only. This fact is established by omitting reference to the Ottoman Empire on page 901. On the "Ottoman Empire" map be sure especially to note: Cairo, Beirut, Baghdad, Sevastopol, Budapest, Bosphorus, and Crimea. The community of Western nations became concerned about the unrest in the Balkans. There followed an International Straits Convention in 1841 which closed the Bosphorus Strait to the warships of all foreign powers, including Russia, when the Turks were at peace. The Straits Convention made the Turks look weak. In 1844 Nicholas I, the Russian Tsar, visited London and began to develop the analogy of "The Sick Man of Europe" and to arrange a funeral in advance.⁴

Western scholars like to portray Western civilization as humanistic. Non-Western scholars are less inclined to regard the West as so humanistic. For example, in the beginning of the Twentieth Century, Iranians worried about how humanistic the West would be respecting the Iranian claim to national sovereignty. The Iranians specifically worried about Russia encroaching upon their territory all the while the rest of the West stood by, permitting the take-over to happen. Like Turkey before it, Iran, also, was depicted as "sick" and on the verge of territorial and political demise. Time would justify the worries.⁵

C. Touring Constantinople

As tourists, architecture will be one of the most noticed aspects of student travels. This section is part of an effort by Dr. Jirran to integrate architectural material into this course. In 1902, the imperial city of the Ottoman Empire, Istanbul, was renovated. Part of the renovation included the building of new boulevards, based on the type of architecture called City Beautiful. The attitude of the sultan was that European cities, such as Paris, set the criteria for beauty and progress. The renovation was to eliminate anything unpleasing to the Western eye. The architect placed in charge was Joseph Antoine Bouvard, the Parisian architect.⁶ Washington, D.C. was also affected by this same City Beautiful attitude.

D. The Physician

Russia tried to start something with the Turks, but Great Britain took the position that a sick man (the Turks) needed a physician, not a firm of undertakers. Unfortunately, for Russia, Great Britain