

UNIT 5 REVIEW: INDUSTRIALIZATION & GLOBAL INTEGRATION 1750-1900



THE BIG PICTURE

- THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION MAKES IT POSSIBLE FOR THE WESTERN CIVILIZATIONS TO DOMINATE THE WORLD. TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS LIKE STEAMSHIPS, RAILROADS, AND TELEGRAPHS MAKE IT POSSIBLE TO INCREASE WEALTH AND TO CONTROL OTHER AREAS OF THE WORLD.
- INDUSTRIALIZATION ALTERED WAYS OF LIFE. INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES EXPERIENCED FALLING BIRTH RATES, A TREND WHICH HAS CONTINUED TO PRESENT DAY. PEOPLE MOVED FROM RURAL TO URBAN AREAS, AND FROM LESS INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES TO MORE INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES. CITIES GREW AND INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES SAW A REDUCTION IN FAMILY SIZE. AS POPULATIONS GREW, FACTORIES WERE BUILT AND THE ENVIRONMENT WAS ALTERED BY POLLUTION IN THE AIR AND WATER.
- POLITICAL FORMS OF GOVERNMENT GREW, SUCH AS THE BRITISH PARLIAMENTARY MODEL AND DEMOCRATIC FORMS THAT WERE SPAWNED BY REVOLUTIONS IN N. AMERICA & FRANCE. ABSOLUTISM WAS STILL A VIABLE FORM OF GOVERNMENTS AS WELL.

- THERE IS AN INTEREST IN ADDRESSING INEQUALITY AMONG INDIVIDUALS AND STATES; REFORM MOVEMENTS ATTEMPT TO ADDRESS IT. ABOLITIONIST MOVEMENTS DISMANTLE SLAVERY AND OTHER MOVEMENTS TOWARD EQUALITY TAKE ROOT IN INDUSTRIALIZED STATES. INEQUALITY GROWS AS WESTERN COUNTRIES GAIN POWER AND ECONOMIC RESOURCES AT THE EXPENSE OF OTHER AREAS OF THE WORLD, SUCH AS AFRICA, THE

POLITICAL REVOLUTIONS AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS IN THE ATLANTIC WORLD

- ✓ EXAMINE MAJOR POLITICAL CHANGES
IN THE ATLANTIC WORLD, INCLUDING
REVOLUTIONS THAT TRANSFORMED
GOVERNMENTS.

ENLIGHTENMENT IDEALS



- CHALLENGED TRADITIONAL POLITICAL REGIMES
- PEOPLE BEGAN TO RETHINK BASIC IDEAS ABOUT POLITICAL POWER & INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS
- POLITICAL REVOLUTIONS ARE SPARKED IN NORTH AMERICA, FRANCE, AND OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD
- THE CONCEPT OF THE NATION-STATE DEVELOPED



POLITICAL REVOLUTIONS AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS IN THE ATLANTIC WORLD

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

A STRUGGLE FOR POWER BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE CAUSED THEM TO FIGHT THE SEVEN YEARS' WAR (ALSO KNOWN AS THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR) THE BRITISH WON, BUT IT WAS VERY EXPENSIVE. TO PAY THEY LEVIED TAXES ON THE COLONIES. NUMEROUS LAWS WERE PASSED THAT MADE THEM ARGUE THEY SHOULD HAVE "NO TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION".

JULY 4, 1776 – DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE WAS SIGNED TO SEVER TIES WITH BRITAIN.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR WAS FOUGHT IN N. AMERICA. FRANCE AIDED THE COLONIES.

GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON WAS IN THE LAST BATTLE AT YORKTOWN, VA IN 1781. PEACE TREATY WAS SIGNED IN PARIS IN 1783

U.S. CREATED A CONSTITUTION BASED ON ENLIGHTENMENT IDEALS SUCH AS, SEPARATION OF POWERS, CHECKS AND BALANCES, INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES, POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY. A FEDERALIST SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT WAS DEVELOPED.

SLAVERY WAS NOT ABOLISHED. VOTING WAS ONLY FOR PROPERTY OWNING FREE MALES.



POLITICAL REVOLUTIONS AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS IN THE ATLANTIC WORLD

• THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

- A CIVIL WAR THAT CHALLENGED THE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE BY DEMANDING AN END TO ABSOLUTISM AND ARISTOCRATIC PRIVILEGE. THE FRENCH SLOGAN WAS “LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY”.
- FRENCH WERE IN FINANCIAL CRISIS DUE TO DEBT FROM HELPING AMERICANS WITH THE REVOLUTION.
- IN SPITE OF NOT CALLING THE ESTATES GENERAL FOR MANY YEARS (DUE TO FEAR THAT THEY WOULD CALL INTO QUESTION THE ABSOLUTE RULE OF THE KING), THEY HAD TO CALL THEM TOGETHER TO MEET ABOUT TAXES.
- MIDDLE CLASS REPRESENTATIVES DEMANDED THAT THE KING SHARE THE POWER WITH THE PARLIAMENT.
- A SERIES OF EVENTS TAKES PLACE:
 - SUMMER 1789, A MOB ATTACKS A PRISON AT BASTILLE. (STORMING OF THE BASTILLE)
 - OCTOBER – WOMEN MARCH OF VERSAILLES TO DEMAND THE MONARCHY DOES SOMETHING ABOUT STARVING CHILDREN.



POLITICAL REVOLUTIONS AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS IN THE ATLANTIC WORLD

- **FRENCH REVOLUTION CONTINUED...**
- THE NEW PARLIAMENT, THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CALLS FOR THE EXECUTION OF THE KING AND QUEEN IN 1793
- THE FRENCH WROTE A DECLARATION (MUCH LIKE THAT OF THE AMERICAN DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE) CALLED THE DECLARATION OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN AND CITIZEN. THE DECLARATION OF RIGHTS OF MAN AND CITIZEN WAS WRITTEN TO PROCLAIM FREEDOM OF THOUGHT. THEY CALLED FOR "NATURAL RIGHTS" OF CITIZENS.
- DISAGREEMENTS ABOUT THE TYPE OF GOVERNMENT NEEDED ERUPTED. RADICAL JACOBINS STRESSED THE ENLIGHTENMENT VALUE OF EQUALITY. THE KING'S SUPPORTERS CALLED FOR CONTROLLING THE RESTRICTIONS ON PERSONAL LIBERTIES.

POLITICAL REVOLUTIONS AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS IN THE ATLANTIC WORLD

- **FRENCH REVOLUTION CONTINUED...**
- THE RADICALS WON AND WERE LED BY MAXIMILIEN ROBESPIERRE. THEY DECIDED THAT THEY DID NOT WANT A KING IN THEIR GOVERNMENT. THE KING WAS EXECUTED BY GUILLOTINE. MANY OTHERS WHO WERE SUSPECTED OF DISLOYALTY TO THE NEW REGIME WERE EXECUTED AS WELL IN WHAT BECAME KNOWN AS THE REIGN OF TERROR. IN THE END, ROBESPIERRE WAS ALSO EXECUTED BY GUILLOTINE.
- THE REVOLUTIONS (AMERICAN & FRENCH) PLAYED A ROLE IN THE CREATION OF A NEW CONCEPT OF NATION (A GROUP OF PEOPLE BOUND TOGETHER BY A COMMON POLITICAL IDENTITY) THIS WAS A CHANGE FROM LOYALTY TO A LEADER OR RULER TO HAVING A CONSTITUTION AND LAWS THAT PROVIDED FOR UNITY. THE IDEA OF A COMMON LANGUAGE AND SIMILAR CUSTOMS LED TO NATIONALISM. (LOVE FOR ONE'S COUNTRY; PATRIOTISM) THIS LED TO A WORLD OF COMPETITION BETWEEN NATION-STATES.

POLITICAL REVOLUTIONS AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS IN THE ATLANTIC WORLD

• THE IMPORTANCE OF NAPOLEON

- NAPOLEON BONAPARTE WAS CHARISMATIC. HE INSPIRED FRENCH NATIONALISM.
- HE WAS RAISED IN CORSICA AND WAS ABLE TO GAIN A HIGH POSITION DUE TO THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. PRIOR TO THE REVOLUTION, HE WOULD HAVE NEVER HELD SUCH A HIGH POSITION SINCE HE WAS NOT FROM FRANCE.
- HE TOOK ADVANTAGE OF A THREAT OF ATTACK BY AN ALLIANCE BETWEEN AUSTRIA, BRITAIN, AND RUSSIA WHEN HE STAGED A COUP D'ÉTAT TO NAME HIMSELF CONSUL AND EVENTUALLY EMPEROR IN 1804.
- HE WAS VERY POPULAR BECAUSE OF HE STABILIZED THE COUNTRY THROUGH HIS NAPOLEONIC CODE. THE CODE ALLOWED FOR EQUAL RIGHTS FOR MEN & RELIGIOUS FREEDOMS.



POLITICAL REVOLUTIONS AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS IN THE ATLANTIC WORLD

• THE IMPORTANCE OF NAPOLEON CONTINUED...

- NAPOLEON AGGRESSIVELY ATTACKED COUNTRIES AROUND FRANCE & BY 1810 WAS AT WAR WITH ALL OF THE MAJOR POWERS ON THE CONTINENT. HE GREW VERY POWERFUL AND WAS ABLE TO ELIMINATE THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE. HE WAS STOPPED IN 1812, WHEN HE TRIED TO ATTACK RUSSIA. MANY OF HIS MEN COULD NOT SURVIVE THE COLD AND DIED.
- THE BRITISH LED AN ALLIANCE AGAINST HIM AND CAPTURED PARIS IN 1814. HE WAS FINALLY DEFEATED IN 1815 AT THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO. UPON HIS DEFEAT, HE WAS EXILED TO ELBA AND THEN LATER TO ST. HELENA. HE DIED A FEW YEARS AFTER HE WAS SENT TO ST. HELENA.



POLITICAL REVOLUTIONS AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS IN THE ATLANTIC WORLD

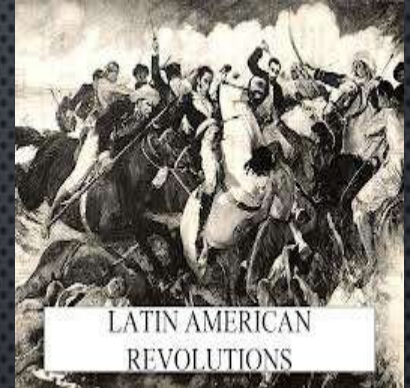
- **NAPOLEON- THE AFTERMATH**
- CONGRESS OF VIENNA IS HELD TO DETERMINE WHAT TO DO WITH FRANCE.
 - BALANCE OF POWER- TO STABILIZE EUROPE
 - FRANCE LOST TERRITORIES/ “THE ENCIRCLEMENT OF FRANCE” – COUNTRIES AROUND IT MADE STRONGER.
 - FRENCH MONARCHY IS RESTORED WITH LOUIS XVIII
- COMPARING THE TWO REVOLUTIONS- (FRENCH AND AMERICAN)
 - AMERICAN REVOLUTION HAPPENED AND IT HAD SETTLED INTO A NEW GOVERNMENT
 - FRENCH REVOLUTION CAUSED CHAOS- WENT FROM MILITARY GENERAL TO EMPEROR AND BACK TO MONARCHY

POLITICAL REVOLUTIONS AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS IN THE ATLANTIC WORLD



- **NAPOLEON – THE AFTERMATH CONTINUED...**
- NATIONALISM DID NOT DIE – FRANCE HAD STRONG MOVEMENT TO RESTORE REPUBLIC
 - 1848- LAST KING FLED
 - NAPOLEON III (NEPHEW OF NAPOLEON) TOOK OVER AND RESTORED THE EMPIRE FOR 20 YEARS.
 - AFTER A MILITARY DEFEAT BY PRUSSIA, REPUBLIC WAS RESTORED BUT WAS NOT STRONG

POLITICAL REVOLUTIONS AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS IN THE ATLANTIC WORLD



- **NAPOLEON – THE AFTERMATH CONTINUED...**
- THE IMPACT OF THE REVOLUTIONS WERE FELT BEYOND THEIR BORDERS. MANY OTHER INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS SPRING UP IN PLACES SUCH AS LATIN AMERICA, GREECE, AND THE BALKANS.



POLITICAL REVOLUTIONS AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS IN THE ATLANTIC WORLD

- **19TH CENTURY IDEOLOGICAL INFLUENCES**
- CONSERVATIVES: WANTED TO RESTORE ALL MONARCHIES (RUSSIA, PRUSSIA, AUSTRIA – SUPPORTERS)
- LIBERALS: SUPPORTED PERSONAL FREEDOMS, LIMITING POWER OF THE MONARCH, CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – MOST WERE BOURGEOISIE (MIDDLE CLASS BUSINESSMEN) WHO WANTED THEIR VIEWS TO BE REPRESENTED.
- RADICALS: WANTED EQUALITY MORE THAN LIBERTY - WIDER VOTING RIGHTS AND MORE DIRECT PARTICIPATION FOR THE ORDINARY PERSON – ATTACKED PRIVATE PROPERTY AS A SOURCE OF INEQUALITY AND GAVE BASIS TO PHILOSOPHY OF KARL MARX (FATHER OF COMMUNISM IN THE MID-19TH C.)

POLITICAL REVOLUTIONS AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS IN THE ATLANTIC WORLD

19TH CENTURY IDEOLOGICAL INFLUENCES

- **NATIONALISM: EXTREME LOYALTY TO A COUNTRY. WAS OFTEN SUPPORTED BY LIBERALS AND RADICALS.**
 - **1820 – GREECE HAD A REVOLUTION. INDEPENDENCE WAS GAINED FROM OTTOMAN EMPIRE. THIS INSPIRED DISMANTLING OF OTTOMAN EMPIRE IN THE BALKANS.**
 - **FRENCH OUSTED LOUIS XVIII 1830**
 - **BELGIAN REVOLUTION 1830**
 - **UNIFICATION OF GERMANY AND ITALY**
 - **COUNT CAMILLO DI CAVOUR-CHALLENGED AUSTRIAN CONTROL OF ITALIAN STATES & WAS JOINED BY GIUSEPPE GARIBALDI**
 - **OTTO VON BISMARCK – GERMAN NATIONALISM “BLOOD AND IRON”**

POLITICAL REVOLUTIONS AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS IN THE ATLANTIC WORLD



- **THE HAITIAN REVOLUTION, 1789-1804**
- FRENCH COLONY- SAINT-DOMINGUE WAS ONE OF THE WEALTHIEST IN THE AMERICAS. LARGE PLANTATIONS – SUGAR, COTTON, INDIGO, COFFEE
 - GENS DE COULEUR – MIXED-RACE PLANTERS AND MERCHANTS WANTED POLITICAL EQUALITY – DID NOT WANT TO FREE SLAVES-THE LEADER WAS MURDERED-WARFARE ENSUED
 - SLAVES SAW CHANCE TO REBEL UNDER FRANÇOIS DOMINIQUE TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE/1801 WROTE A CONSTITUTION/ENDED WHEN FRANCE SENT TROOPS TO RESTORE ORDER/ IN 1804 HAITI GAINED INDEPENDENCE AND WAS FIRST BLACK REPUBLIC IN WESTERN HEMISPHERE

POLITICAL REVOLUTIONS AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS IN THE ATLANTIC WORLD

- **WARS OF INDEPENDENCE IN LATIN AMERICA**

- CREOLES OUTNUMBERED PENINSULARES/CREOLES WANTED TO GET RID OF CONTROL BY THE SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE
- 1810-1825 CREOLES LED REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS WHICH RESULTED IN GAINING POLITICAL CONTROL.
- JUNTAS (MADE UP OF MILITARY LEADERS) WERE SET UP TO RULE IN PLACE OF KING FERDINAND OF SPAIN. JUNTAS LATER WERE COMPOSED OF CREOLES.



POLITICAL REVOLUTIONS AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS IN THE ATLANTIC WORLD

- **WARS OF INDEPENDENCE IN LATIN AMERICA**

- SPANISH SOUTH AMERICA
- 1810 – SIMON BOLÍVAR- WON VICTORIES IN VENEZUELA, COLUMBIA AND ECUADOR. EVENTUALLY HE DEFEATED THE SPANISH. UNTIL 1830 AREA CONTROLLED BY BOLIVAR WAS GRAN COLOMBIA (HE HOPED FOR UNITING ALL SPANISH AMERICANS UNDER ONE GOVERNMENT). NOT SUCCESSFUL, GRAN COLUMBIA BROKE UP





POLITICAL REVOLUTIONS AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS IN THE ATLANTIC WORLD

WARS OF INDEPENDENCE IN LATIN AMERICA

- JOSÉ DE SAN MARTIN – JUNTA LEADER IN ARGENTINA
- COULD NOT STOP REGIONAL FACTIONS FROM FORMING – W ABLE TO UNITE THE PEOPLE
- BY 1825, ALL OF SPANISH S. AMERICA HAD POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE – ALL NEW STATES FOUNDED REPUBLICS WITH REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENTS

POLITICAL REVOLUTIONS AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS IN THE ATLANTIC WORLD

- **WARS OF INDEPENDENCE IN LATIN AMERICA**

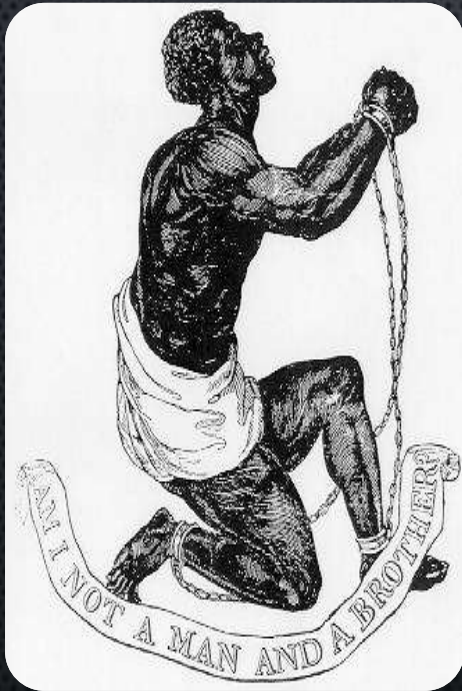
- MEXICO – REVOLUTION IN 1810- LED BY IDEAS OF MIGUEL Y COSTILLA
- 1811 HIDALGO EXECUTED
- REVOLUTION CONTINUED UNDER JOSE MARIA MORELOS (HE WAS EXECUTED IN 1815)
- CREOLE MILITARY OFFICER – AUGUSTIN DE ITURBIDE – COMBINED FORCES AND MEXICO GAINED INDEPENDENCE IN 1821. ITURBIDE WAS PROCLAIMED EMPEROR OF MEXICO WHICH GREATLY OFFENDED LIBERALS. HE WAS OVERTHROWN AND EXECUTED.



POLITICAL REVOLUTIONS AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS IN THE ATLANTIC WORLD

- **REVOLUTIONARY IDEALS: SLAVERY AND WOMEN'S RIGHTS**

- THE ABOLITIONIST MOVEMENT – LATE 1780's
- MIX OF ENLIGHTENMENT IDEALS AND CHRISTIANITY
- BRITAIN 1807- PASSED LEGISLATION FOR STOPPING SLAVE TRADE. OTHERS FOLLOWED – U.S., FRANCE, THE NETHERLANDS, SPAIN.
- FINALLY THE ATLANTIC STATES ABOLISHED SLAVERY BY THE END OF THE 19TH CENTURY.



POLITICAL REVOLUTIONS AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS IN THE

ATLANTIC WORLD: REVOLUTIONARY IDEALS: SLAVERY AND WOMEN'S RIGHTS

- WOMEN'S RIGHTS
 - ENLIGHTENMENT PHILOSOPHERS MAINLY FOCUSED ON RIGHTS FOR MEN.
 - MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT-FOCUSED ON EDUCATING WOMEN TO BE BETTER MOTHERS.
 - IN FRANCE, UNDER RADICAL RULE – WOMEN GAINED RIGHTS, BUT WHEN NAPOLEON TOOK OVER, RIGHTS WERE NOT GIVEN.
 - MANY WOMEN SUPPORTED ABOLITIONIST MOVEMENT, WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE AND EQUALITY. NO RIGHTS WERE GAINED UNTIL THE 20TH CENTURY.