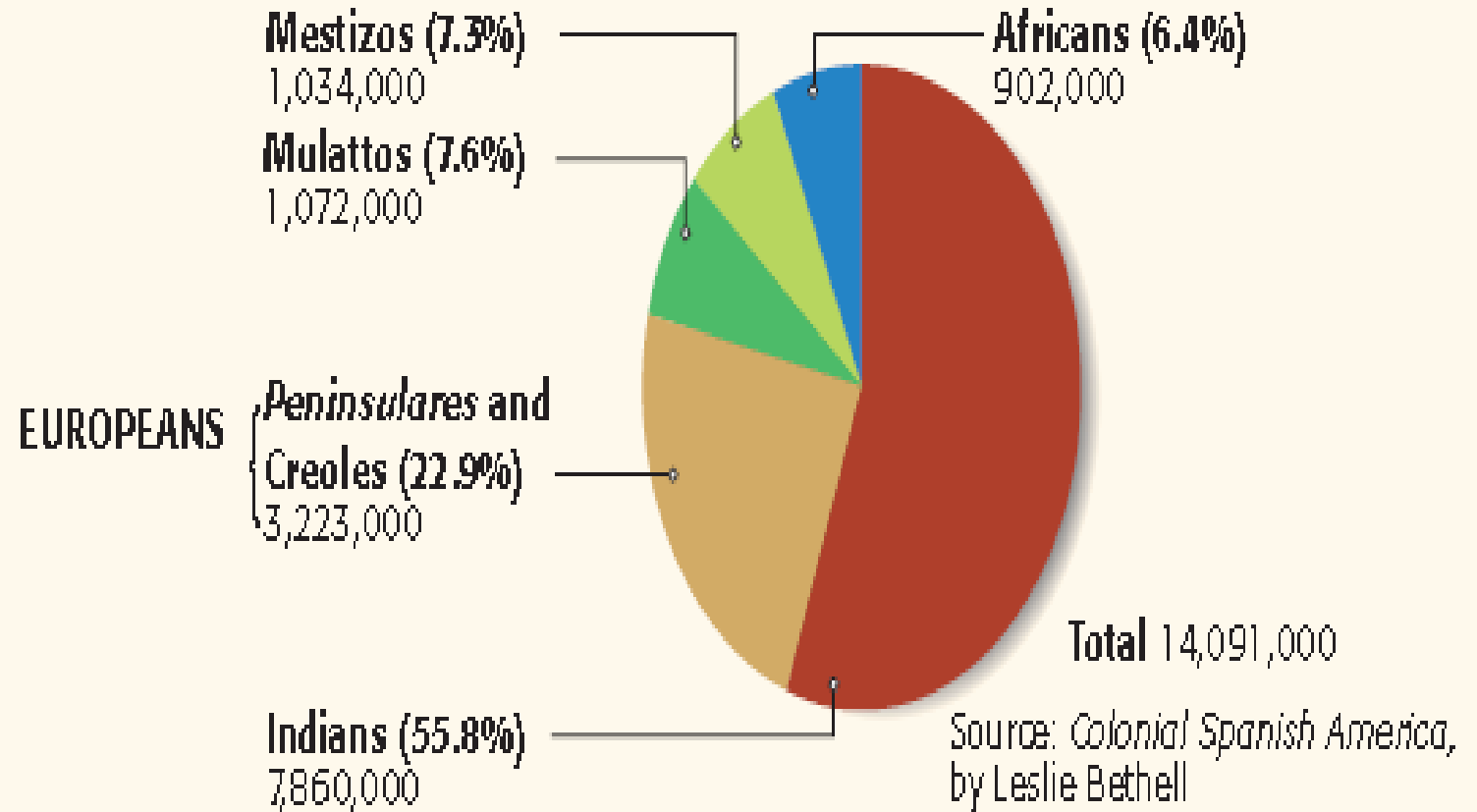


Chapter 24  
Nationalist Revolutions  
Sweep the West (1789-1900)

- Latin America
- Colonial society with castes
  - Peninsulares
  - Creoles
  - Mestizos
  - Mulattos
  - Enslaved Africans
  - Native American Indians

## The Divisions in Spanish Colonial Society, 1789



- Latin American Revolutions
- Enlightenment Ideas
  - Locke
  - Paine
  - Voltaire
  - Montesquieu
  - Rousseau
  - Jefferson
  - Franklin
  - US Independence
  - French Revolution





- Revolutions 1800-1824

- Haiti

- Toussaint L'Ouverture
- Dessalines
- African vs. French
- First Black Republic
- Attempted to export racial revolution fails

*Revolution in Haiti The French colony called Saint Domingue was the first Latin American territory to free itself from European rule. The colony, now known as Haiti, occupied the western third of the island of Hispaniola in the Caribbean Sea. Nearly 500,000 enslaved Africans worked on French plantations, and they outnumbered their masters dramatically. White masters used brutal methods to terrorize them and keep them powerless.*

- Revolutions 1800-1824

- South America

- French influence during Napoleon
    - Bolivar-  
Columbia/Venezuela/Ecuador
    - Martin-Argentina/Chile
    - O'Higgins-Peru

- Mexico

- Hidalgo-commoners-failed
    - Morelos-commoners-failed
    - Iturbide-creoles wins

- United Provinces of Central America

- Independence but fragments

- Brazil-Portuguese

- Dom Pedro-peaceful





# *Voices from the Past*

Prince Klemens von Metternich, the foreign minister of the Austrian Empire, wrote:

“The first principle to be followed by the monarchs, united as they are by the coincidence of their desires and opinions, should be that of maintaining the stability of political institutions against the disorganized excitement which has taken possession of men’s minds. . . . The first and greatest concern for the immense majority of every nation is the stability of the laws, and their uninterrupted action—never their change. Therefore, let the governments govern, let them maintain the groundwork of their institutions, both ancient and modern; for it is at all times dangerous to touch them.”

—*Memoirs*, Alexander Napler, trans., 1881

Metternich worked tirelessly for 30 years to repress the “revolutionary seed,” as he called it, that had been spread by Napoleon Bonaparte.

- European Revolutions
- Philosophies
  - Conservative
    - Rich
    - monarchies
  - Liberal
    - Middle class
    - Representative democracy
  - Radical
    - All class-democracy to all people
    - Liberty, equality, brotherhood
    - French revolution



- European Nationalism
  - Loyalty to a people
  - Unite common groups into nations
- Examples
  - Greece
  - Balkans
  - Belgium
  - Germans
  - Hungarians
- Resistance
  - Conservatives
    - Metternich
    - Ottomans
    - Russians

Positive Results	Negative Results
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People within a nation overcoming their differences for the common good</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forced assimilation of minority cultures into a nation's majority culture</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The overthrow of colonial rule</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ethnic cleansing, such as in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the 1990s</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Democratic governments in nations throughout the world</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The rise of extreme nationalistic movements, such as Nazism</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Competition among nations spurring scientific and technological advances</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Competition between nations leading to warfare</li> </ul>



# • French Nationalism 1848

- Liberal reforms
- Factions splinter France
- Napoleon III
  - Liberal
  - Prosperity
  - Industrialization

# • Russia

- Crimean War
  - Russia vs. Ottomans, British, French
- Liberal Romanovs
  - Nicholas I
  - Alexander II
    - Assassinated
  - Alexander III

***France Accepts a Strong Ruler In December 1848, Louis-Napoleon, the nephew of Napoleon Bonaparte, won the presidential election. Four years later, Louis-Napoleon Bonaparte took the title of Emperor Napoleon III. A majority of French voters accepted this action without complaint. The French were weary of instability. They welcomed a strong ruler who would bring peace to France.***

***As France's emperor, Louis-Napoleon built railroads, encouraged industrialization, and promoted an ambitious program of public works. Gradually, because of Louis-Napoleon's policies, unemployment decreased in France, and the country experienced real prosperity.***

***Reform and Reaction The first and boldest of Alexander's reforms was a decree freeing the serfs in 1861. The abolition of serfdom, however, went only halfway. Peasant communities— rather than individual peasants— received about half the farmland in the country. Nobles kept the other half. The government paid the nobles for their land. Each peasant community, on the other hand, had 49 years to pay the government for the land it had received. So, while the serfs were legally free, the debt still tied them to the land.***

- Nationalism
  - Unification
  - Separation
  - State Building
- Empires shake
  - Austria
    - Austria-Hungary
    - Dual Kingdom
  - Russia
    - Romanovs tighten control
  - Ottoman
    - Balkans break off

*The Russian Empire Crumbles Nationalism also helped break up the 370-year old empire of the czars in Russia. In addition to the Russians themselves, the czar ruled over 22 million Ukrainians, 8 million Poles, and smaller numbers of Lithuanians, Latvians, Estonians, Finns, Jews, Romanians, Georgians, Armenians, Turks, and others. Each group had its own culture.*



# Voices from the Past

On June 13, 1860, the *Times* of London made the following report:

“In the afternoon, Garibaldi made a tour of inspection round [Palermo]. The popular idol [Garibaldi], in his red flannel shirt, with a loose colored handkerchief around his neck, was walking on foot among those cheering, laughing, crying, mad thousands; and all his few followers could do was to prevent him from being bodily carried off the ground. The people threw themselves forward to kiss his hands, or at least, to touch the hem of his garment. Children were brought up, and mothers asked on their knees for his blessing.”

—The *Times* of London, June 13, 1860

Garibaldi, hailed by the Italians as a great hero, was one of the most colorful figures involved in the unification of Italy.



- Italy
  - Piedmont-Sardinia
    - Cavour
    - King Victor Emmanuel
    - Napoleon III
  - Two Sicilies
    - Garibaldi
    - Red-Shirts
  - Papal States
    - Vatican City



- Germany

- Bismarck

- Realpolitik
    - Prussia
    - Junkers

- Wars 1864-1870

- Prussia vs. Denmark
    - Prussia vs. Austria
    - Prussia vs. France
    - Germany Unified

- Great Powers

- 1. Britain
    - 2. Germany
    - 3. France
    - 4. Austria
    - 5. Russia

***Otto von Bismarck 1815–1898***

***To some Germans, Bismarck was the greatest and noblest of Germany's statesmen. They say he almost singlehandedly unified the nation and raised it to greatness. To others, he was nothing but a devious politician who abused his powers and led Germany into dictatorship. His speeches, letters, and memoirs show him to be both crafty and deeply religious. At one moment, he could declare, "It is the destiny of the weak to be devoured by the strong." At another moment he might claim, "We Germans shall never wage aggressive war, ambitious war, a war of conquest."***



## *Voices from the Past*

In *The Old Curiosity Shop*, Charles Dickens described the English mill town of Birmingham:

“A long suburb of red brick houses—some with patches of garden ground, where coal-dust and factory smoke darkened the shrinking leaves, and coarse rank flowers; and where the struggling vegetation sickened and sank under the hot breath of kiln and furnace . . . —a long, flat, straggling suburb passed, they came by slow degrees upon a cheerless region, where not a blade of grass was seen to grow; where not a bud put forth its promise in the spring; where nothing green could live but on the surface of the stagnant pools, which here and there lay idly sweltering by the black roadside.”

—Charles Dickens, *The Old Curiosity Shop*, 1840–1841

Dickens, a highly successful English novelist, realistically portrayed the material surroundings of his time, but an element of romanticism still pervaded his novels.



# • Revolutions in the Arts

## • Romanticism

- Wordsworth
- Byron
- Shelley
- Keats
- Von Goethe
- Brothers Grimm
- Hugo

## • Gothic

- Horror
- Shelley's Frankenstein

## • Music

- Beethoven
- Schumann
- Chopin
- Wagner

- ***emphasized inner feelings, emotions, and imagination***
- ***focused on the mysterious, the supernatural, and the exotic,***
- ***grotesque, or horrifying***
- ***loved the beauties of untamed nature***
- ***idealized the past as a simpler and nobler time***
- ***glorified heroes and heroic actions***
- ***cherished folk traditions, music, and stories***
- ***valued the common people and the individual***
- ***promoted radical change and democracy***



- Realism

- Life as it is
- Photographers
  - Daguerreotypes
- Writers
  - Balzac
  - Zola
  - Dickens



- Impressionists

- A moment in time
  - Color
  - Positive images
- Monet
- Degas
- Renoir
- Debussy

