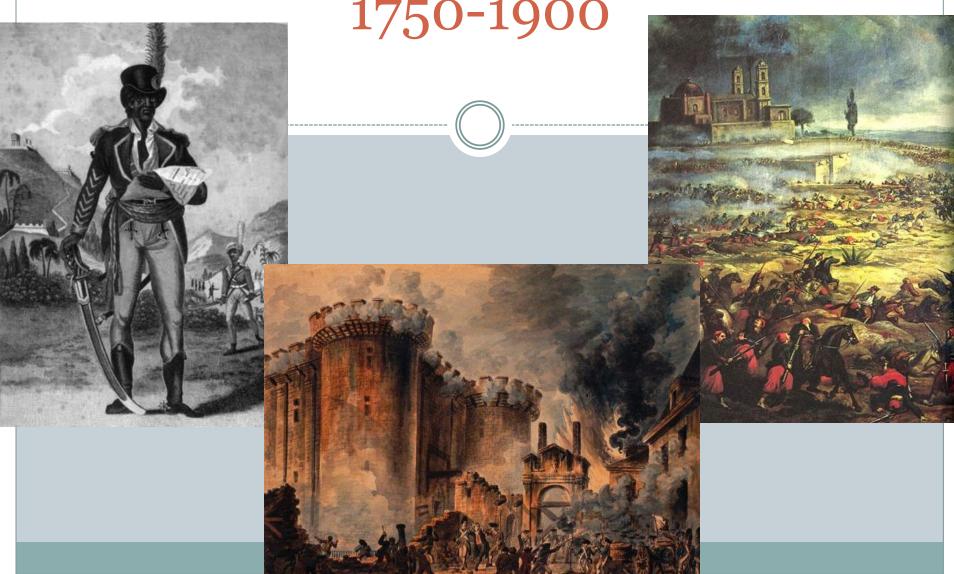
Age of Revolutions,

1750-1900



#### I. Introduction

- A. Global expansion of Western societies led to changes
  - Age of Revolution political/
     economic upheavals,
     intellectual/
     technological
     innovations







• B. The World Economy, led by the Europeans, provided the <u>economic foundation</u> for great change

 Revolution, industrialization, and imperialism envelop the West the next two and a half centuries



# II. Age of Revolution



America

#### DUCONTRAT SOCIALI O U PRINCIPES DU DROIT POLITIQUE. Par J. J. Rousseau , Citoyen de Geneve. Larridge between Diament legen. Served XV. Edition Sans Carrous , à lapuelle on a afolté une Letter de l'Anteur an feul Ami que lui refle dans to monde. A AMSTERDAM. Chez MARC - MIGHEL REV.

M. DCC. LXIL

#### B. 3 forces at work

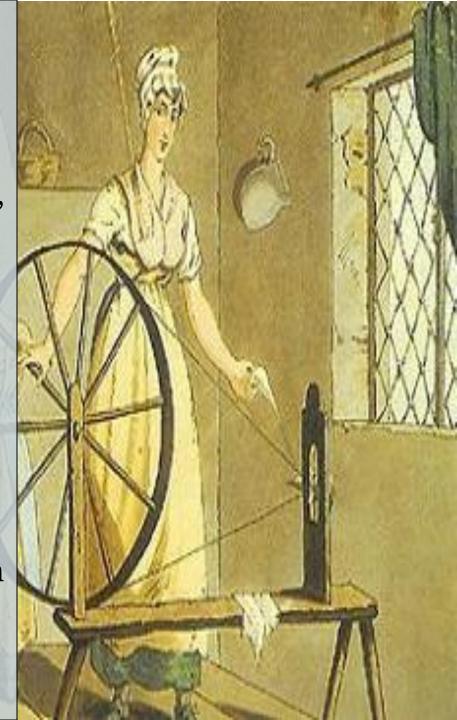
- Enlightenment thinkers: encouraged change and reform
  - ➤ Example: Jean-JacqueRousseau The SocialContract

Commercialization:

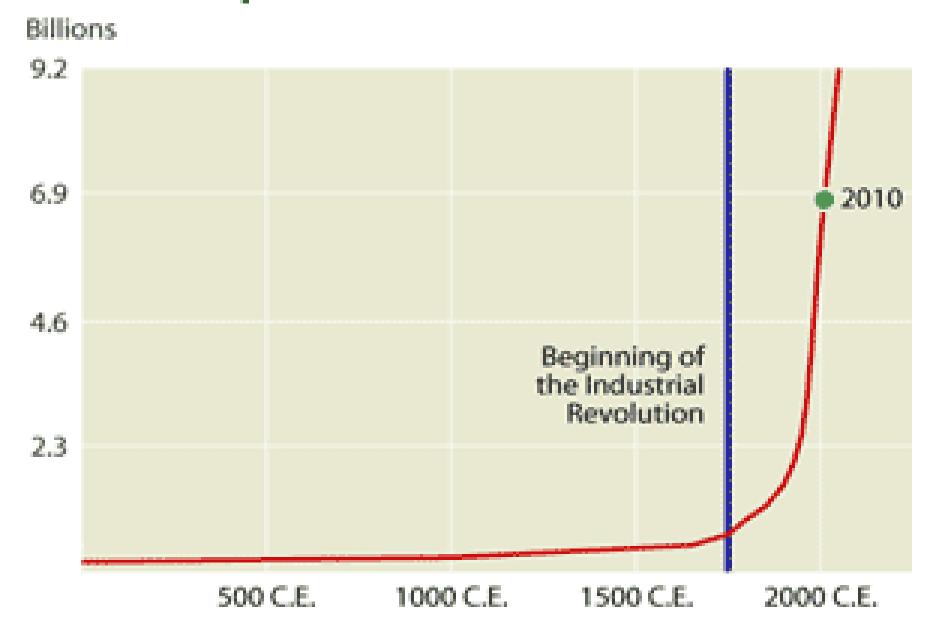
 challenged traditional
 notions of wealth and power



- Population revolution: better nutrition, less spread of disease
  - More people in need of work, further <u>urbanization</u> of society
    - Away from agriculture, towards manufacturing as center of economy
    - Proto-industrialization textile/metal production in the home



# World Population Growth





#### III. French Revolution (1789-1799)

- A. Set the stage for political restructuring of western Europe
  - Enlightenment thinkers: want to limit power of Catholic church (1<sup>st</sup> Estate), nobility (2<sup>nd</sup> Estate), monarchy (Louis XVI)
  - <u>Middle class:</u>want greater political role
  - Peasants (3<sup>rd</sup> Estate): want greater freedoms, more support



- B. Political & social upheavals
  - Summer, 1789 <u>Tennis Court Oath</u>, <u>Storming of the Bastille</u>, <u>Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen</u>

- <u>Reign of Terror</u> King and queen executed, thousands <u>guillotined</u> for opposing radical reforms of Maximilien Robespierre
- Rise of <u>nationalism</u> feeling of national unity, identity based on common culture, race, ethnic origin



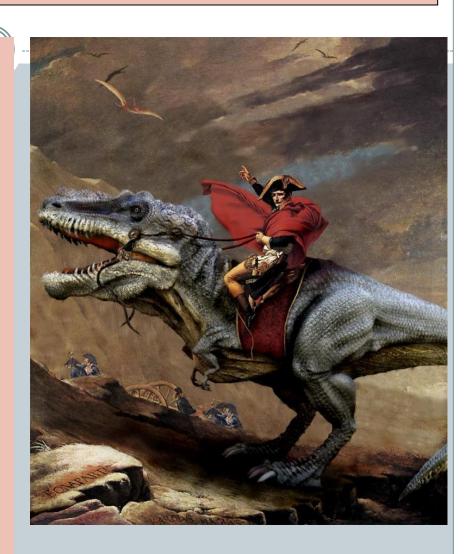
### IV. Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821)

• A. Out of the chaos of the French Revolution: Napoleon

-General in revolutionary army, instituted <u>coup d'etat</u> (strike against the state), seized control of French government

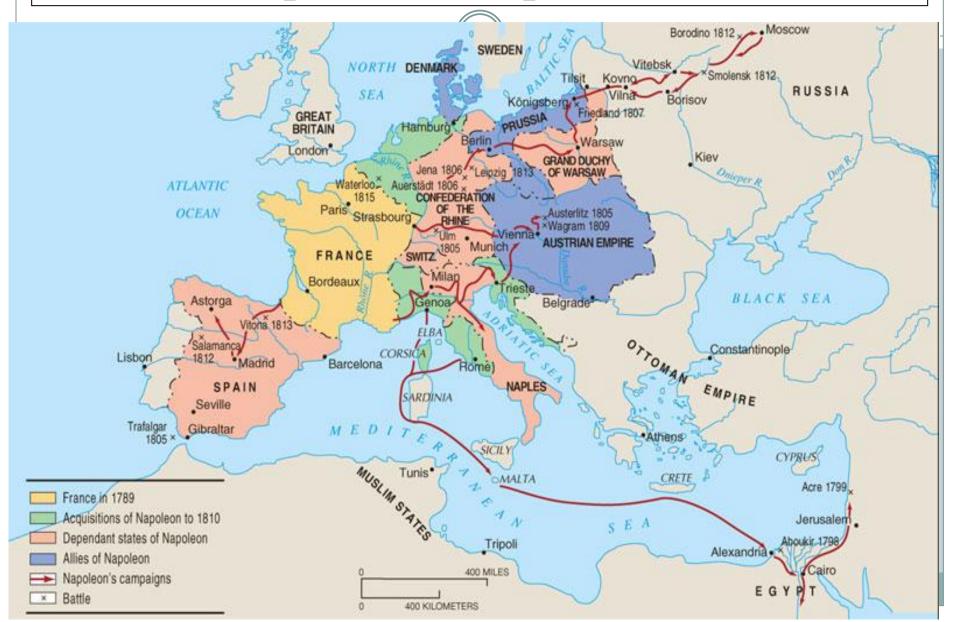
-Crowned himself Holy Roman Emperor

-(Did not actually ride a T-Rex)



- B. Impact on France
  - -Converted France to an authoritarian state
  - -Implemented a <u>powerful police system</u>, but also furthered many revolutionary reforms like:
    - Religious freedoms (Catholics and Protestants), political/social equality for men, centralized system of education to train bureaucrats
- Power hungry attempted to take over much of Europe
  - Eventually defeated by alliance of European powers in 1815 (Battle of Waterloo)

# Napoleon's Empire (1812)





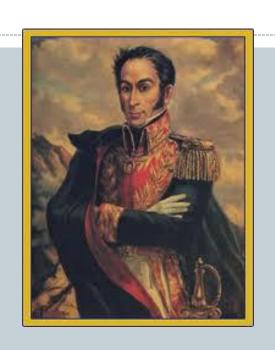
- Rise of political factions in wake of French Revolution
  - <u>Conservatives</u> opposed to revolutionary ideas and big reforms

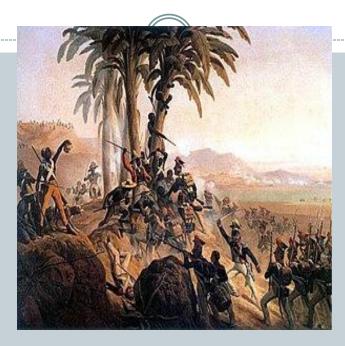
- Liberals mainly represented middle class, sought economic reforms, personal freedoms
- Radicals apply many of the ideas of Liberals to all social classes
- Nationalists allied themselves with Liberals and/or Radicals, called for national unity/glory over all
  - Big lead-in to smaller revolutions of mid-1800s, imperialism

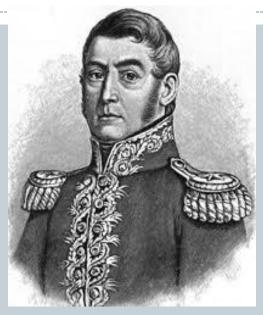
## CHALLENGE QUESTIONS 5 and 6



#### V. Latin American Independence Movements

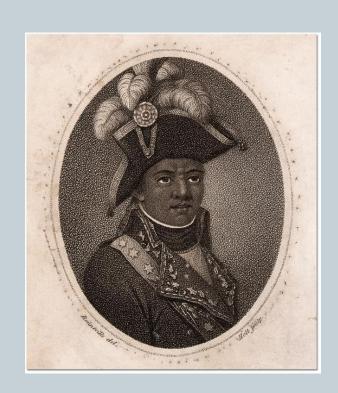






• A. Independence movements based on: <u>class conflicts</u>, the <u>desire for self-government</u>, and <u>economic freedom</u>

- o B. Haiti (1804)
  - First American territory(outside of U.S.) to free itself
  - African slaves rose up in revolt against French control; led by <u>Toussaint L'Oeverture</u>

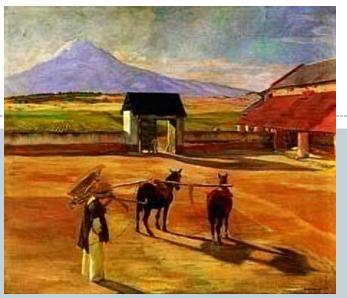


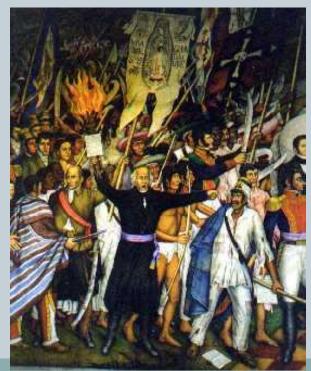
- o C. Spanish South American independence
  - x Led by two Creole military leaders, <u>Simon Bolivar</u> and <u>Jose</u> <u>de San Martin</u>
    - Sought political and economic independence from Spanish crown and peninsulares

#### O. Mexico

Independence movement originally began by lower classes (mestizos, Indians) and opposed by upper classes (creoles, peninsulares)

➤ By 1820, Creoles feared political and economic changes in Spain, declared independence (1821) in order to prevent loss of land, wealth





#### o E. Brazil

- Won independence from Portugal without bloodshed
- ×8,000 Creole elites petitioned king for freedom
- \*Portuguese couldn't afford to control colonies, allowed independence





LATIN AMERICA PRIOR TO INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS

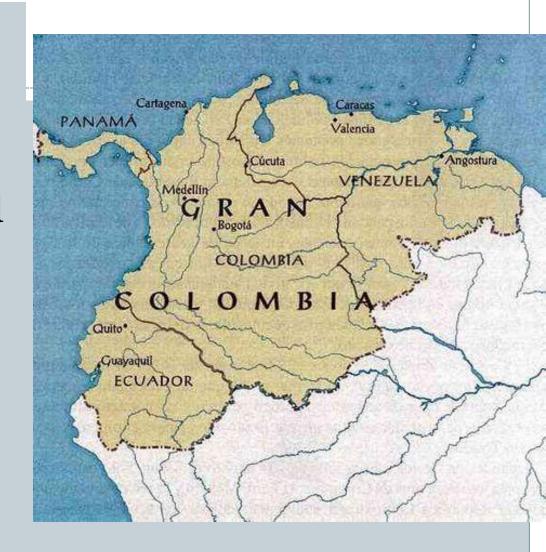
LATIN AMERICA <u>AFTER</u>
INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS



#### VI. Problems for New Latin American Nations

- A. Many issues to deal with <u>social inequalities</u>, <u>political ideologies</u>, <u>role of the church</u>, <u>regionalism</u>
- B. Early independence leaders sought egalitarianism
  - After independence, equality not always the case
    - Many new nations depended on "old ways" to keep economy going
    - **▼**Voting rights only for men
    - Sociedad de castas did not disappear

- C. Political
   Fragmentation –
   attempt to create a
   united Latin America
   (Gran Colombia) failed
  - <u>Centralists</u> vs.
     <u>Federalists</u>
    - Centralists called for strong central government
    - Federalists called for regional governments



- Liberals vs. Conservatives
  - Liberals called for individual rights, more secular society
  - Conservatives argued for return of more traditional colonial aspects (traditional social classes, strong central gov't)
- Rise of <u>caudillos</u>
  - Independent leaders who dominated local areas by force
    - x Sometimes seized entire national governments
  - Sometimes important: proved to be stabilizing factors for population when political fragmentation become too much

#### VII. Social Changes in Latin America

- Social changes slow to come, still influenced by <u>Catholic Church and old European traditions</u>
  - Remained a male-dominated society
  - Women gained very little after independence still expected to be wives and mothers only
    - Could not vote, hold public office, become lawyers
    - × Had access to public education

- Caste-like systems mostly ended, but the stigma of skin color and status remained
  - ➤ Limited opportunities for many, especially native Americans and ex-slaves
  - Legacy of sociedad de castas remained



