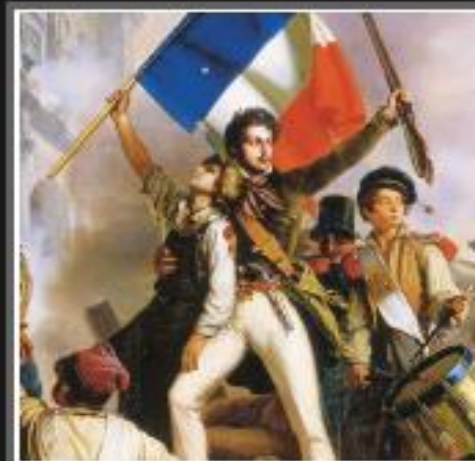


Nationalist Revolutions Sweep the West, 1789–1900

Inspired by Enlightenment ideas, nationalist revolutions sweep through Latin America and Europe. Bold new movements emerge in the arts.



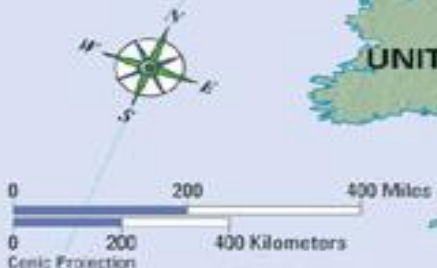
Street battles in Paris, July 1830, helped end Bourbon Restoration and established July Monarchy of King Louis Philippe.



Revolutions, 1848



Revolutions, 1848



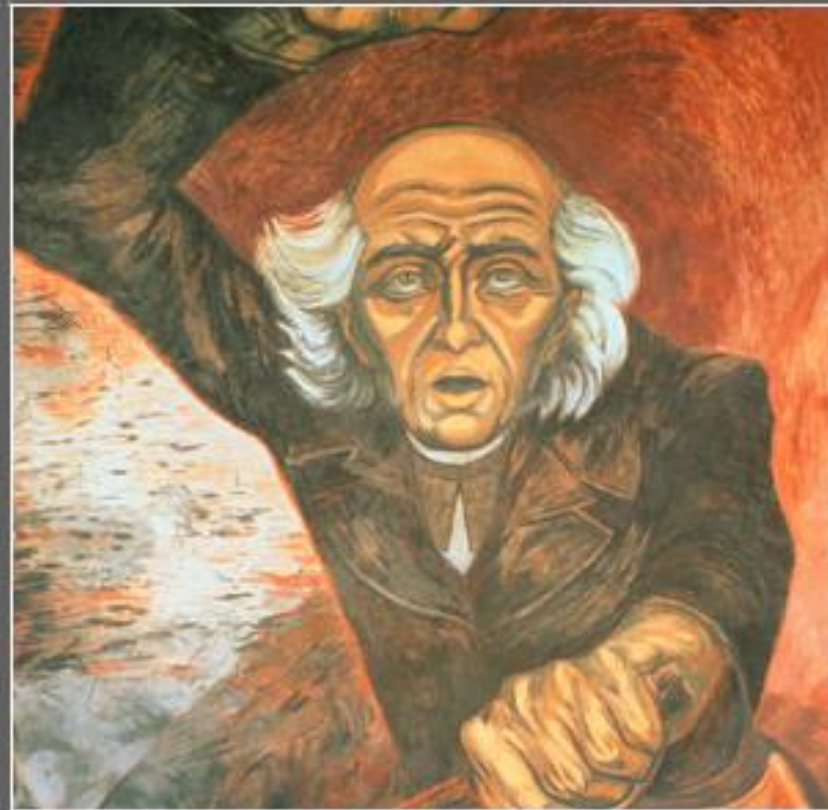
- Boundary of German Confederation
- Small German states
- ★ Revolution in 1848-49



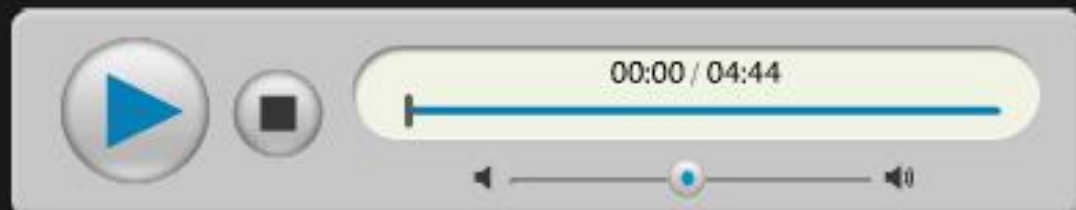
Voices From the Past

Padre Hidalgo: The Cry for Freedom

Following his cry for freedom, Padre Miguel Hidalgo led Mexico in an independence movement against Spain. His rebellion failed, but he inspired others who would later successfully gain Mexican independence.



 Father Miguel Hidalgo (1753–1811) and Mexican National Independence. Fresco (1937–1938), Jose Clemente Orozco.



Section 1

Latin American Peoples Win Independence

Spurred by discontent and Enlightenment ideas, peoples in Latin America fight colonial rule.

Colonial Society Divided

A Race and Class System

- Latin America has social classes that determine jobs and authority:
- *Peninsulares*—born in Spain, they head colonial government, society
- *Creoles*—American-born Spaniards who can become army officers
- Mestizos have both European and Indian ancestry
- *Mulattos*—Have both European and African ancestry
- Slaves, Indians are at the bottom of society

Revolutions in the Americas

Revolution in Haiti

- Haiti is first Latin American territory to gain freedom
- Toussaint L'Ouverture leads slave revolt against French (1791) *[Visual]*
- Toussaint eventually dies in French prison in 1803

Haiti's Independence

- Jean-Jacques Dessalines declares Saint Domingue a country in 1804
- Saint Domingue becomes first black colony to win independence
- Renamed Haiti, means "mountainous land" in the Arawak language



Toussaint-Louverture participates in successful revolt against French colonial forces in St. Dominique (Haiti). Engraving.

Creoles Lead Independence

The Spread of Enlightenment Ideas

- Enlightenment ideas inspire Latin American revolutionaries *[Visual 1]*



Global Impact: Struggling Toward Democracy

Creole Leaders

- **Simón Bolívar**—wealthy Creole leads Venezuela in revolution *[Visual 2]*
- **José de San Martín**—leader of Argentinean revolutionary forces



Simon Bolivar, South American revolutionary leader. Portrait, José Gil de Castro Morales.

Struggling Toward Democracy

Revolutions are as much a matter of ideas as they are of weapons. Simón Bolívar, the hero of Latin American independence, was both a thinker and a fighter. By 1800, Enlightenment ideas spread widely across the Latin American colonies. Bolívar combined Enlightenment political ideas, ideas from Greece and Rome, and his own original thinking. The result was a system of democratic ideas that would help spark revolutions throughout Latin America.



[Click to activate.](#)



Patterns of Interaction

*Struggling Toward Democracy:
Revolutions in Latin America and
South Africa*

The Latin American independence movement is one example of how the Enlightenment spread democratic ideals throughout the world. Democratic ideals continue to inspire people to struggle for political independence and to overthrow oppressive governments.

Connect to Today

1. Making Inferences How are Enlightenment thought and the successes of the American and French Revolutions reflected in Bolívar's thinking?

SEE SKILLBUILDER
HANDBOOK.

2. Comparing What recent events in today's world could be compared to Simón Bolívar's movement for Latin American independence?



After winning South American independence, Simón Bolívar realized his dream of Gran Columbia, a sort of United States of South America.

Creoles Lead Independence

Bolívar's Route to Victory

- Venezuela declares independence in 1811; Bolívar wins war by 1821

San Martín Leads Southern Liberation Forces

- Argentina independent in 1816; San Martín helps free Chile
- Bolívar's and San Martín's armies drive Spanish out of Peru in 1824

Mexico Ends Spanish Rule


A Cry for Freedom

- Padre **Miguel Hidalgo**—priest who launches Mexican revolt (1810) *[Visual]*
- 80,000 Indian and mestizo followers march on Mexico City
- **José María Morelos**—leads revolt after Hidalgo's defeat, but loses

Mexico's Independence

- Mexican creoles react; Iturbide declares Mexico independent (1821)
- In 1823, Central America breaks away from Mexico



 Father Hidalgo crowns Mexico and breaks chains binding her to Spain.

Brazil's Royal Liberator

A Bloodless Revolution

- Napoleon invades Portugal; royal family moves to Brazil (1807)
- Portuguese court returns to Portugal after Napoleon's defeat (1815)
- Portuguese prince Dom Pedro stays behind in Brazil
 - accepts Brazilians' request to rule their new country
 - officially declares Brazil's independence (September 1822)
- By 1830, nearly all Latin American regions win independence *[Visual]*

INTERACTIVE

Latin America, 1800

The map displays Latin America in 1800, color-coded by colonial power. Spanish colonies (green) include the Viceroyalty of New Spain, Viceroyalty of New Granada, Viceroyalty of Peru, and Viceroyalty of Rio de la Plata. Portuguese colonies (purple) include the Viceroyalty of Brazil. Other territories shown include British colonies (red), Dutch colonies (yellow), and French colonies (orange). Key locations like Mexico City, Lima, and Rio de Janeiro are marked. The map also shows the Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn, and the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

INTERACTIVE KEY

- British colonies
- Dutch colonies
- French colonies
- Portuguese colonies
- Spanish colonies

Show All

HIDE KEY

CLICK TO VIEW 1830 MAP

GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Maps

1. **Region** What two European countries held the largest colonial empires in 1800?

Click on items in the key.

Latin America, 1800 and 1830



Latin America, 1800



INTERACTIVE KEY

- British colonies
- Dutch colonies
- French colonies
- Portuguese colonies
- Spanish colonies

[CLICK TO VIEW 1830 MAP](#)

Section 2

Europe Faces Revolutions

Liberal and nationalist uprisings challenge the old conservative order of Europe.

Clash of Philosophies

Three Philosophies

- In early 1800s, three schools of political thought conflict in Europe
- **Conservative**—landowners, nobles want traditional monarchies
- **Liberal**—wealthy merchants, business owners want limited democracy
- **Radical**—believe in liberty, equality; want everyone to have a vote

Nationalism Develops

Nationalism and Nation-States

- **Nationalism**—loyalty to nation of people with common culture, history
- **Nation-state**—nation with its own independent government
- In 1815 Europe, only France, England, and Spain are nation-states
- Liberals and radicals support nationalism; conservatives do not

Nationalists Challenge Conservative Power

Greeks Gain Independence

- **Balkans**—region of Europe controlled by Ottomans in early 1800s
- Greece gets European help to gain independence from Turks

1830s Uprisings Crushed

- Belgian, Italian, Polish liberals and nationalists launch revolts
- By the mid-1830s, conservatives are back in control

1848 Revolutions Fail to Unite

- Ethnic uprisings in Europe, especially in the Austrian empire
- Liberals hold power for short time, lose to conservatives by 1849

Radicals Change France

Conservative Defeat

- In 1830, France's Charles X fails to restore absolute monarchy

The Third Republic

- In 1848, Paris mob overthrows monarchy, sets up republic *[Visual]*
- Radicals split by infighting; moderates control new government
- 1848 constitution calls for elected president and parliament



🔍 Revolution of 1848: revolutionaries storm the Palais Royal, Paris. Painting, Eugene Hagnauer.

Radicals Change France

France Accepts a Strong Ruler

- **Louis-Napoleon**—Napoleon's nephew—elected president
- Later takes the title of emperor, promotes industrialization

Reform in Russia

Serfdom in Russia

- Czars fail to free serfs because they fear losing landowners' support

Defeat Brings Change

- Russia's lack of industrialization leads to military defeat in Crimean War
- **Alexander II**—czar who determines to make social and economic changes

Reform and Reaction

- In 1861, czar frees serfs, but debt keeps them on the same land
- Reform halts when Alexander is assassinated by terrorists in 1881
- Driven by nationalism, Alexander III encourages industrialization

Section 3

Nationalism

Nationalism contributes to the formation of two new nations and a new political order in Europe.

Nationalism: A Force for Unity or Disunity

Two Views of Nationalism

- Nationalists use their common bonds to build nation-states
- Rulers eventually use nationalism to unify their subjects
- Three different types of nationalist movements:
 - unification merges culturally similar lands
 - separation splits off culturally distinct groups
 - state-building binds separate cultures into one

Nationalism Shakes Aging Empires

The Breakup of the Austrian Empire

- Austria includes people from many ethnic groups *[Visual]*
- 1866 defeat forces emperor to split empire into Austria and Hungary
 - still ruled by emperor

The Russian Empire Crumbles

- After 370 years, Russian czars begin losing control over empire
- **Russification**—forcing other peoples to adopt Russian culture
 - policy further disunites Russia, strengthens ethnic nationalism



Ethnic Groups of Austria-Hungary, 1867



Ethnic Groups of Austria-Hungary, 1867



Ethnic Groups

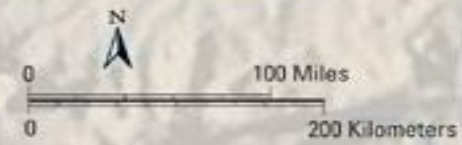
Slavs

- Croats and Serbs
- Czechs and Slovaks

- Poles
- Slovenes
- Ukrainians

Other

- Germans
- Italians
- Magyars
- Romanians



Nationalism Shakes Aging Empires

The Ottoman Empire Weakens

- Internal tensions among ethnic groups weakens empire
- Rulers grant citizenship to all groups, outraging Turks

Case Study: Italy

Cavour Unites Italy *[Visual]*

- Italy forms territory from crumbling empires
- 1815–1848 Italians want independence from foreign rulers

Cavour Leads Italian Unification

- **Camillo di Cavour**—prime minister of kingdom of Sardinia in 1852
- Gets French help to win control of Austrian-controlled Italian land



The Unification of Italy, 1858–1870



The Unification of Italy, 1858–1870



Case Study: Italy

Garibaldi Brings Unity

- **Giuseppe Garibaldi**—leads nationalists who conquer southern Italy
- Cavour convinces Garibaldi to unite southern Italy and Sardinia
- Garibaldi steps aside, allowing king of Sardinia to rule
- Control of Venetia, Papal States finally unites Italy

Case Study: Germany

Bismarck Unites Germany

- Beginning in 1815, 39 German states form the German Confederation

Prussia Leads German Unification

- Prussia has advantages that help it unify Germany:
 - mainly German population
 - powerful army
 - creation of liberal constitution

Case Study: Germany

Bismarck Takes Control

- **Junkers**—conservative wealthy landowners—support Prussian Wilhelm I
- Junker realpolitik master **Otto von Bismarck** becomes prime minister *[Visual]*
- **Realpolitik**—power politics without room for idealism
- Bismarck defies Prussian parliament

Prussia Expands

- Prussia and Austria fight Denmark, gain two provinces
- Quick victory makes other German nations respect Prussia



Portrait of Otto Von Bismarck, first chancellor of German Empire. Photograph (no date).

Case Study: Germany

Seven Weeks' War

- Bismarck creates border dispute with Austria to provoke war
- Prussia seizes Austrian territory, northern Germany
- Eastern and western parts of Prussian kingdom joined for first time

The Franco-Prussian War *[Visual]*

- Bismarck provokes war with France to unite all Germans
- Wilhelm is crowned **kaiser**—emperor of a united Germany—at Versailles
- Bismarck creates a Germany united under Prussian dominance



The Unification of Germany, 1865-1871



The Unification of Germany, 1865–1871



A Shift in Power

Balance Is Lost

- In 1815 the Congress of Vienna established five powers in Europe:
- Austria, Prussia, Britain, France, and Russia
- By 1871, Britain and Prussia (now Germany) have gained much power
- Austria and Russia are weaker militarily and economically

Section 4

Revolutions in the Arts

Artistic and intellectual movements both reflect and fuel changes in Europe during the 1800s.

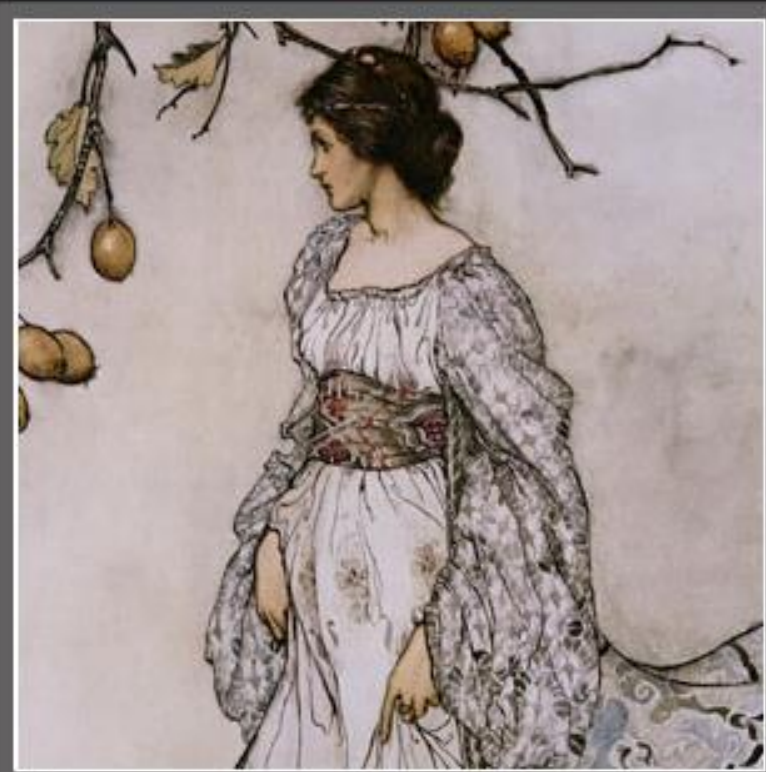
The Romantic Movement

The Ideas of Romanticism

- **Romanticism**—interest in nature; preferring emotion, individuality *[Visual]*
- Romanticism linked to folk traditions and nationalism

Romanticism in Literature

- Poetry, music, and painting are the arts best suited to romanticism
- Many British romantic poets believe nature is the source of beauty
- Germany's Johann Wolfgang von Goethe is a great early romanticist
- A leading French romanticist writer is Victor Hugo



🔍 Romantic theme of nature shown in illustration of woman and a kiwi tree.

The Romantic Movement

The Gothic Novel

- Gothic horror novels taking place in medieval castles become popular
- One of the earliest and most successful is *Frankenstein*

Composers Emphasize Emotion

- Composers abandon Enlightenment style of music
- Ludwig van Beethoven leads the way from Enlightenment to romanticism
- Some composers draw on literature or cultural themes

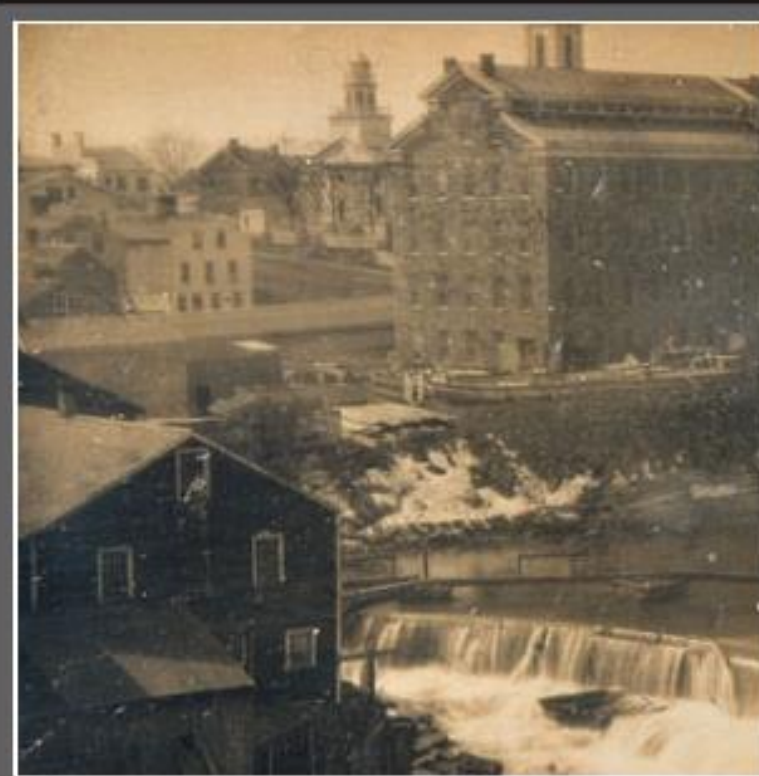
The Shift to Realism in the Arts

Realism

- **Realism**—art style attempting to depict life accurately
- Paintings and novels in this style show the working class

Photographers Capture Reality

- Daguerreotypes, earliest photographs, are surprisingly real *[Visual]*
- William Talbot invents negative, allows copies of a photograph



Seneca Falls (upstream), New York.
Daguerreotype (1850), anonymous.

The Shift to Realism in the Arts

Writers Study Society

- Charles Dickens and Honoré de Balzac write about society, class
- Some realist literature sparks reforms in working conditions

Impressionists React Against Realism

A New Movement

- **Impressionism**—art style that tries to capture precise points in time

Life in the Moment

- Impressionists like Claude Monet portray life of rising middle class *[Visual]*
- Edgar Degas and Pierre-Auguste Renoir also leading impressionists
- Impressionist composers use music to create mental pictures



 *Gare Saint-Lazare*. Oil (1877),
Claude Monet.

End of Chapter.

