Industrial Revolution
And
Nationalism
(1790-1870)
Imperialism, Revolution, and Nation Building In Latin America

• Latin American countries served as a source of raw materials for Europe

• Land remained the basis of power and wealth, so landowning elites dominated.

• *Peninsulares* were Spanish and Portuguese officials who held all important positions.

• *Creoles* were descendants of Europeans born in Latin America who controlled land and business but were treated as second class citizens.
Imperialism, Revolution, and Nation Building In Latin America

- **Mestizos** were people of European and Native American descent who were the largest group but worked as servants and laborers.

- **Mulattoes** were people of European and African descent.

- At the bottom of the social ladder were African slaves and then American Indians.
Imperialism, Revolution, and Nation Building In Latin America

• Toussaint-Louverture (an ex-slave) leads a slave rebellion in St. Domingue against France. 1804- Haiti becomes first independent state in Latin America and becomes 1st republic led by people of African descent.
Imperialism, Revolution, and Nation Building In Latin America

- **Miguel Hidalgo** and **Jose Morelos** lead revolts against the Spanish in Mexico but are defeated.

- **Augustin de Iturbide** is chosen as military leader. 1821= Mexico declares independence. Iturbide declares himself emperor but is deposed, so Mexico becomes a republic.
Imperialism, Revolution, and Nation Building In Latin America

• Simon Bolivar of Venezuela leads revolts there and in Colombia (New Granada) and Ecuador.

• Jose de San Martin of Argentina lead a revolt there and then attacked the Spanish in Chile. With Bolivar he defeated the Spanish and they became known as the “Liberators of South America”

• By the end of 1824, Peru, Uruguay, Paraguay, Colombia, Venezuela, Argentina, Bolivia, and Chile had all been freed from Spanish rule.
Simon Bolivar

Jose de San Martin
Imperialism, Revolution, and Nation Building In Latin America

• *****Very important in US history**********

  The Monroe Doctrine - 1823- James Monroe guarantees independence of the new Latin American nations and warns against any European intervention in the Americas.

• Caudillos come to power during a time of war and land disputes.
Industrial Revolution Main Ideas

- Industrial Revolution changes civilization in ways still felt today. Just a few of its effects: growth of cities, population explosion, advances in transportation and all fields of technology, emergence of the middle class, social reforms, new political theories, trade union and child labor laws.

- There is a conservative reaction to the French Revolution and Napoleon but nationalism continues to grow throughout the world and democratic ideas take root.
Industrial Revolution Main Ideas

• Industrial Revolution began in Great Britain
  – Society moves from hand tools to mechanization (*enclosure movement & cottage industry*)
    • Steam engine (James Watt), Railroads, Factories
  – People move from rural to urban areas
    • Jobs, opportunity, (industrial capitalism)
    • Poor working conditions, overcrowding, pollution
  – Urban setting brings people together, easier to form like-minded groups
Why Great Britain?

- Abundant food supply = expanded population
- Britain = wealthy; Britain had a lot of capital
- Natural resources - rivers, coal, iron ore
- Markets - places to sell goods were abundant due to the vast British colonial empire
Steam Engine

- improved by James Watt in 1782
- fired by coal, so location near rivers was no longer important
- cotton = Britain’s most important product; 1760 = imported 2.5 million pounds of raw cotton. 1787 = 22 million pounds, 1840 = 366 million pounds!
- Impact on the US = the South
The Importance of ENERGY
Coal, Iron, Railroads, and New Factories

• Coal seemed unlimited

• A new process in iron-making called puddling led to Britain producing more iron (3 million tons in 1852) than the rest of the world combined

• The introduction of railroads created new jobs and led to lower priced goods, which led to more profits, which allowed business owners to reinvest in new equipment.

• Factories created a new labor system. Work shifts were introduced so that machines could run constantly.

• Why was this a change for the workers who came mostly from rural areas?
Industrialization Spreads

• Belgium, France, Germany are among first in Europe to industrialize.

• US - 1800= 6 out of 7 American workers are farmers; no cities with more than 100,000 people; 1800-1860- population grows from 5 to 30 million people. 9 cities had over 100,000 people. Only 50% of workers are farmers.

• Women and girls make up a large portion of textile workers

• Robert Fulton- builds first paddle-wheel steamboat in 1807 (Clermont)
Population Growth

- Two new social classes emerge: industrial middle and industrial working classes
- 1750-1850: European population doubles
- Thomas Malthus- *An Essay on the Principle of Population*
CHILD LABOR
Child Labor

- Children usually paid 1/6 to 1/3 of what a man was paid
- Small size made it easy to move around machines
- Very young children were employed.
- 1838- children under 18 make up 29% of workforce
- Children often beaten as punishment
- Cotton mills- often 12 to 15 hour workday, 6 days a week
Social/Political Movements of Industrial Revolution

- Rapid change both excited and frightened people
  - **Socialism** – poor workers organized to attain more equality, government owns most of means of production (cooperation vs. competition): early socialists became known as “utopian socialists”
  - **Conservatism** – political belief, obedience to tradition, authority (keep order)
    - Congress of Vienna (1814)
  - **Liberalism** – political belief, people free from government, protect individual liberties
  - **Nationalism** – citizens who share culture owe loyalty to their nation
    - Italian Unification (1861) *Garibaldi*
    - German Unification (1871) *Otto Von Bismarck* – realpolitiks
    - Became a threat to existing political order
The Concert Ends

The Crimean War

• Russian and the Ottoman Empire struggle for control of the Balkans

• Great Britain and France declare war on Russia because of fear of Russian gains

• Austria refuses to support Russia so………the Concert ends

Charge of the Light Brigade
Garibaldi and Italy

- from southern Italy
- raises “Red Shirt” army
- invades Sicily and retakes it from Bourbon dynasty
- turns over control to Piedmont ruler King Victor Emmanuel II
- Venice and then Rome eventually gained in the Austro-Prussian and Franco-Prussian wars
German Unification

• Prussia = powerful, authoritarian, and militaristic
• Prime Minister = Otto von Bismarck
• He practiced *realpolitik*, or “politics of reality”, practicality rather than ethics and morality (remember Machiavelli?)
• forces former ally Austria into war and defeats them; forms alliance with northern and southern German states
• Goes to war with France which loses war and provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. William I named “Kaiser” or emperor of 2nd German Empire.
US Nationalism

- Federalists vs Republicans
- War of 1812
- Slavery leads to a great division among the states
- Lincoln’s election is the final straw. War becomes inevitable. South Carolina is first to secede and six more states soon join. The Confederate States of America are formed and the great American Civil War begins. (1861-1865); Emancipation Proclamation
- Union wins and national unity prevails; “one nation, indivisible”
Romanticism

• reaction to Enlightenment ideas

• emphasized feelings, emotion, and imagination over reason as the chief source of truth (often critical of science)

• placed great value on individualism (rebellion)

• interest in the past

• worshipped nature
Romantic Poets

Lord Byron
“She walks in beauty”

William Wordsworth
“Lines Composed A Few Miles Above Tintern Abbey”

Percy Shelley
“Prometheus Unbound”
“Ozymandias”
Romantic Poets

Samuel Taylor Coleridge
“The Rime of the Ancient Mariner”
“Kublai Khan”

John Keats
“Ode On A Grecian Urn”

William Blake
American Writers

Edgar Allen Poe

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

Walt Whitman
American Writers

Emily Dickinson
Beethoven
The Shooting of May 3, 1808
Francisco Goya, 1815
The Dreamer
Gaspar David Friedrich, 1835
Solitary Tree
Caspar David Friedrich, 1823
An Avalanche in the Alps
Philip James de Loutherbourg, 1803
Sunset After a Storm On the Coast of Sicily – Andreas Achenbach, 1853
The Great Red Dragon and the Woman Clothed with the Sun

William Blake, 1808-1810
Manfred and the Witch of the Alps
John Martin - 1837
Pandemonium - John Martin, 1841
God as the Architect - William Blake, 1794
Realism

• rejected Romanticism and believed the world should be viewed as it was
• wrote about common people rather than Romantic heroes
• writings often contained social commentary and criticism
• Examples: Gustave Flaubert and Charles Dickens
Charles Dickens
Mass Society and Democracy
(1870-1914)
Main Ideas

• Standard of living changes
• Socialism and the ideas of Karl Marx grow
• Middle class continues to grow and opportunities for women and the working class continue to improve
• International rivalries intensify
• The modern consciousness emerges:
  - artistic movements reject traditional styles
  - Freud raises questions about the nature of the human mind
  - scientific developments change how people view themselves and the world
Second Industrial Revolution

- Western world embraced progress due to material wealth it produced
  - Steel, electricity, telephone, radio, automobile, assembly lines = increased productivity & lower prices
- Most prosperous nations embraced Democratic and Capitalist ideals
  - Mass Consumerism
- Gap between rich & poor widened
  - Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto)
    - Bourgeoisie vs. Proletariat
  - Trade unions
    - Worker strikes
Second Industrial Revolution

- **Urban Society Characteristics:**
  - Population explosion
  - New middle class & working class
  - Continuation of feminist movement started during Renaissance/Enlightenment
  - Universal education = financed by government, goal to educate workers
  - More leisure time (dating, entertainment, etc.)
International Rivalries

- **Democracy** = Western Europe & America
- **Old Order** = Central & Eastern Europe
  - Result:
    - Nationalism
    - Alliances
    - Suspicion
    - Hostility
Democracy and Statehood

**WESTERN EUROPE**

- Late 19th century- progress made toward constitutions, parliaments, and individual liberties in most major European states
- Universal male suffrage is extended.
- Great Britain= 2 party system (Liberal and Conservative Parties)
- France= failed to develop strong parliamentary system. Number of parties forced coalitions to form.
- Italy= little national unity due to great gap between industrialized North and poor South. Corruption reigns in govt.
Democracy and Statehood

- CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE
- Germany= 2 house legislature; lower house=Reichstag; Bismarck worked to keep Germany from becoming a democracy; becomes strongest military and industrial power in Europe; Bismarck is fired
- Austria-Hungary= Emperor Francis Joseph largely ignored parliament;; conflicts arose among varied nationalities
- Russia= Nicholas II begins rule in 1894; believes in absolute power of czars; industrialization increases rapidly; Revolution of 1905 occurs (Bloody Sunday); Nicholas forced to grant civil liberties and create the Duma; Czar largely ignores the Duma
Democracy and Statehood

• THE UNITED STATES
• Civil War kills 1/5\textsuperscript{th} of the adult male population in the South; South is destroyed; 4 million slaves freed; 13\textsuperscript{th} amendment abolishes slavery;
• US becomes an industrial nation; By 1900….. US = world’s richest nation
• 1898- Hawaii annexed by the US
• 1898- US easily defeats Spain in Spanish-American War……US acquires Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines
• US now has an empire
Uncertainty Enters Science

• Most Westerners still believed in a Newtonian view of the universe
• **Marie Curie**- discovered that Radium gave off energy, or radiation.
• Einstein- neither space nor time has an existence independent of human experience (Relativity)
• The question now lingers……..”what can we be certain of?”
Sigmund Freud

- *Interpretation of Dreams (1900)*
- Believed human behavior is determined by forces beyond our control (subconscious)
- Psychoanalysis- therapist and patient probe the patient’s memory to discover repressed feelings
Industrial Revolution’s Impact on Sciences & Modern Consciousness

- **Albert Einstein** – theory of relativity, space & time not absolute but are relative to the observer (*atomic age*).
- **Sigmund Freud** – human behavior influenced by past experiences, repression & unconscious reached through *psychoanalysis*.
- **Louis Pasteur** – germ theory of disease, microbiology.
- **Charles Darwin** – *Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection* (1859)
  - Misapplied to human beings.
Social Darwinism & Anti-Semitism

- Racists & radical Nationalists used Darwin’s theory to justify inequalities in social class (Social Darwinism)
  - Wealthy, successful people = destiny
  - Poor working people = lazy
- Jews became scapegoats for social, political, & economic problems (Anti-Semitism), especially in Germany
- Dreyfus affair
- Pogroms and Russian persecution
End of 18th Century ushered in new intellectual movements:

- **Romanticism**
  - Emphasized feelings, emotions, & imagination as source of knowledge
  - Valued individualism, inner soul-searching

- **Realism**
  - Movement that rejected Romanticism
  - Emphasized *real* characters, *real* issues, *real* dilemmas
  - Otto von Bismarck “realpolitiks”

- **Modernism**
  - Encouraged re-examination of every aspect of existence, goal of finding that which was 'holding back' progress, and replace it with new & better ideas