

Chapter 12

Nationalism and Revolutions



“Nationalism: An Emerging Global Force” (503)

- ◆ Who? Mazzini, Sun Yat Sen
- ◆ Where? Europe, Latin America, Asia, Africa, the Middle East
- ◆ When? 1792 to 1945 AD
- ◆ What? Nationalism emerged in Europe following the French Revolution.
- ◆ Many African and Asian leaders, educated in the West brought it to their countries and used it as an ideology to inspire their people to fight for liberation and to give the resulting country a rationale for existence.

the Old Regime (507)

- ◆ Who? The Bourbon Dynasty
- ◆ Where? France
- ◆ When? 1660 to 1792 AD
- ◆ What? The system established by Louis XIV in France and perpetuated under his successors Louis XV and Louis XVI.
- ◆ Its failings led to the French Revolution.

the French Revolution (509)

- ◆ Who? The Girondists and the Jacobins
- ◆ Where? Paris, later all of France
- ◆ When? 1789 to 1800 AD
- ◆ What? Growing debt, lost foreign wars, corruption, inequities in the justice system finally drove the French people to rebel against their king.
- ◆ The American Revolution had shown the world a king could be overthrown.
- ◆ The other monarchs of Europe, fearing for their thrones, sent armies to restore the Bourbon Dynasty.
- ◆ The French Revolution turned violent when the Jacobins seized control.
- ◆ A Girondist reaction ended the Terror and brought Napoleon Bonaparte to power.

the Napoleonic Wars (515)

- ◆ Who? Napoleon Bonaparte, Tsar Alexander I, Kaiser Franz Josef, Kaiser Friedrich Wilhelm III, Great Britain
- ◆ Where? Europe
- ◆ When? 1805 to 1815 AD
- ◆ What? Napoleon Bonaparte came to power during the French Revolution. He was an artillery captain whose decisiveness led to him being made general and then First Consul of the Republic.
- ◆ In 1804 Napoleon crowned himself Emperor.
- ◆ He proved to be a military genius.
- ◆ Between 1805 and 1812 his armies conquered most of Europe.
- ◆ In 1805 he defeated Austria.
- ◆ In 1806 he defeated Prussia and in 1807 he defeated Russia.
- ◆ He then made the mistake of invading Spain in 1808 which involved him in a Vietnam style guerilla war.
- ◆ He then compounded the mistake by invading Russia in 1812.
- ◆ These two mistakes led to his defeat in 1814.
- ◆ Napoleon escaped his prison on Elba and tried to regain his throne in 1815 but was defeated at Waterloo.
- ◆ The Napoleonic Wars unleashed the forces of nationalism and liberalism in Europe.
- ◆ War was revolutionized by Napoleon's methods and strategies. Generals would model his tactics until the end of the first year of World War One.



the Congress of Vienna (521)

- ◆ Who? Klemens von Metternich
- ◆ Where? Vienna
- ◆ When? 1814-1815
- ◆ What? After Napoleon Great Britain, Russia, Austria, and Prussia decided that no one country should ever be able to dominate Europe again.
- ◆ They established a Congress system which sought to resolve international disputes by mediation and sought to preserve the status quo.
- ◆ The system was eventually deconstructed and circumvented by Bismarck in his quest to unify Germany under Prussian leadership.
- ◆ But it did prevent a European wide war for nearly a century.

Revolution in Latin America (523)

- ◆ Who? Simon Bolivar and Jose San Martin
- ◆ Where? Chile, Peru, Argentina, Venezuela, Colombia
- ◆ When? 1820's
- ◆ What? Spain's Latin American colonies rebelled during the period when Spain was fighting to preserve her independence from Napoleon.
- ◆ After the Napoleonic Wars ended Spain attempted to reestablish control over her colonies with the support of France and Russia and the opposition of Britain and the United States.
- ◆ Unlike the American and French Revolutions the Latin American Revolutions were not, with the exception of the abolition of slavery, about social revolution.
- ◆ Instead they were a power struggle between whites born in Europe (peninsulares) and whites born in the New World (criollos).
- ◆ The criollos, with the support of mestizos, Native Americans, blacks and mulattos, won.

Latin America in the First Half of



1848 the Year of Revolution (526)

- ◆ Who? Liberals, Nationalists, Socialists, Anarchists
- ◆ Where? Germany, Italy, Hungary
- ◆ When? 1848
- ◆ What? A stew of ethnic and class tensions stimulated by liberalism, socialism, anarchism, and nationalism led to a series of revolutions in the year 1848.
- ◆ Italians and Hungarians sought self rule.
- ◆ The working class sought better conditions.
- ◆ Peasants sought economic redress.
- ◆ The middle and upper classes united to protect their wealth and interests.
- ◆ The revolutions were not the result of any cohesive movement but rather of a perfect storm of changes (industrialization, the growth of cities and the middle class), new ideas, and crop failures.
- ◆ Russia, Prussia, and Austria put down the rebellions in Eastern and Central Europe.
- ◆ France became a Republic again and then, quickly, an Empire under Bonaparte's nephew.
- ◆ The revolutions led to reforms which reduced the chance of a similar upheaval in the future.

the second Napoleonic Empire (529)

- ◆ Who? Napoleon III
- ◆ Where? France, Algeria, Mexico
- ◆ When? 1848 to 1870 AD
- ◆ What? After the failure of the restored Bourbon monarchy and the Second Republic the French turned to another strongman.
- ◆ The nephew of Bonaparte imagined himself to be as great as his uncle.
- ◆ He was wrong.
- ◆ The French sought to regain their position in Europe by participating in the defeat of Russia (1853-56) in the Crimea and helping Italy to unify by defeating Austria in 1859.
- ◆ But an ill considered adventure in Mexico (1862-67) and a disastrous war against Prussia (1870) led to the rise of the Third Republic.

the Unification of Italy (529)

- ◆ Who? Victor Emmanuelle III, Garibaldi, Cavour
- ◆ Where? Italy
- ◆ When? 1840 to 1866 AD
- ◆ What? Much as Bismarck and Von Moltke would unify Germany, these three men oversaw the unification of Italy under the leadership of Sardinia.
- ◆ Italy too had been a patchwork of states since the Middle Ages, a pawn between France and Austria.
- ◆ Cavour's diplomacy secured the support of France in 1859 and Prussia in 1866 and the acquiescence of Great Britain.
- ◆ Austria was defeated in two wars and the Papal States and Naples brought into the nation by 1870 AD.
- ◆ The emergence of Italy as a nation altered the European balance of power and led to increased competition for colonies in Africa.



the Unification of Germany (532)

- ◆ Who? Otto von Bismarck, Helmuth von Moltke
- ◆ Where? Germany
- ◆ When? 1840 to 1870 AD
- ◆ What? Since the Middle Ages Germany had been a patchwork of diverse states.
- ◆ Prussia under the leadership of Chancellor Bismarck became the leader of the German states and in 1870 established the German Empire.
- ◆ Moltke built a powerful army and used new technologies like the railroad and the needle-gun to win wars against Denmark, Austria, and France.
- ◆ Bismarck's Realpolitik made sure that Prussia never appeared to be the aggressor and largely neutralized the mechanisms established by Metternich in 1815 to prevent the upsetting of the balance of power and the Concert of Europe.
- ◆ The new German nation replaced France as the major military, cultural, and economic power of Europe.



the Unification of the United States (534)

- ◆ Who? Abraham Lincoln, Robert E. Lee
- ◆ Where? Eastern United States
- ◆ When? 1860-1865 AD
- ◆ What? The American Civil War is usually seen as a war over slavery. But it was also a war of national unification.
- ◆ The North and the South had long been very different types of societies.
- ◆ Their growing cultural and economic incompatibility meant that eventually they would have to go their separate ways (the South's view) or that the South would have to submit to the rest of the nation as Federal rights trumped State's rights (the Northern viewpoint).
- ◆ The South was ill prepared to win any war without outside support from Britain and France (which it almost got).
- ◆ The North's victory in the war (due to its greater industrialization and manpower) inaugurated an era of expansion and industrialization which saw the United States emerge as a colossus straddling the North American continent and the second largest economy next to that of the British Empire.

The United States and Canada in the nineteenth century



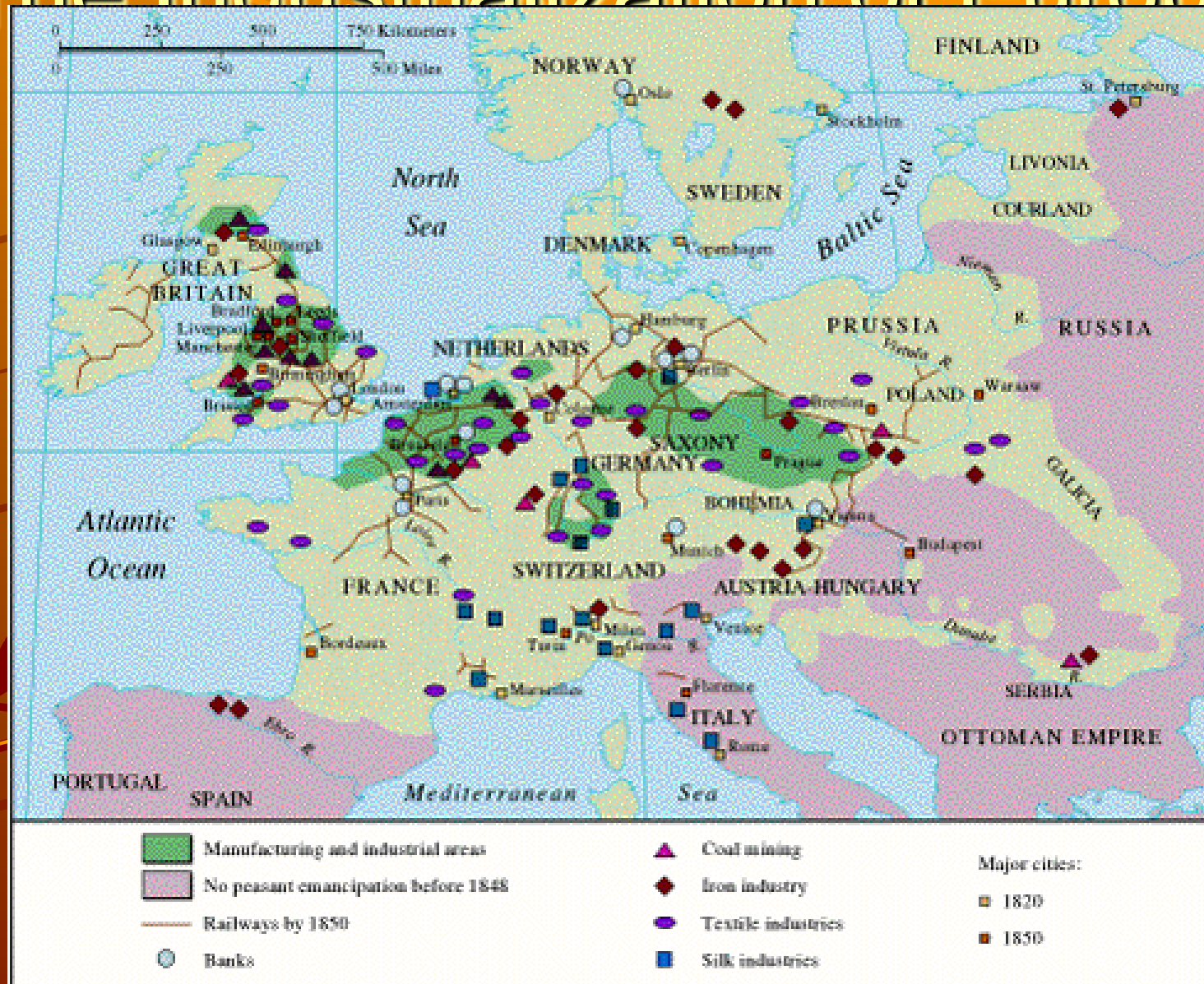
Austria-Hungary vs. Russia (536)

- ✦ Who? Izvolsky (Russia) and Aehrenthal (Austria Hungary)
- ✦ Where? Serbia, Bosnia-Herzegovina
- ✦ When? 1908-09 AD
- ✦ What? Austria's decision to annex Bosnia-Herzegovina touched off a diplomatic crisis with Russia.
- ✦ The Russians agreed to it on condition that Austria-Hungary support Russian efforts to open the Straits of Constantinople to warships.
- ✦ British opposition to the latter meant that Russia got nothing for betraying her long time ally, Serbia.
- ✦ Having been recently humiliated by Japan, Russia resolved on war if Austria-Hungary made any further moves in the Balkans.
- ✦ This was a major precursor to World War One.

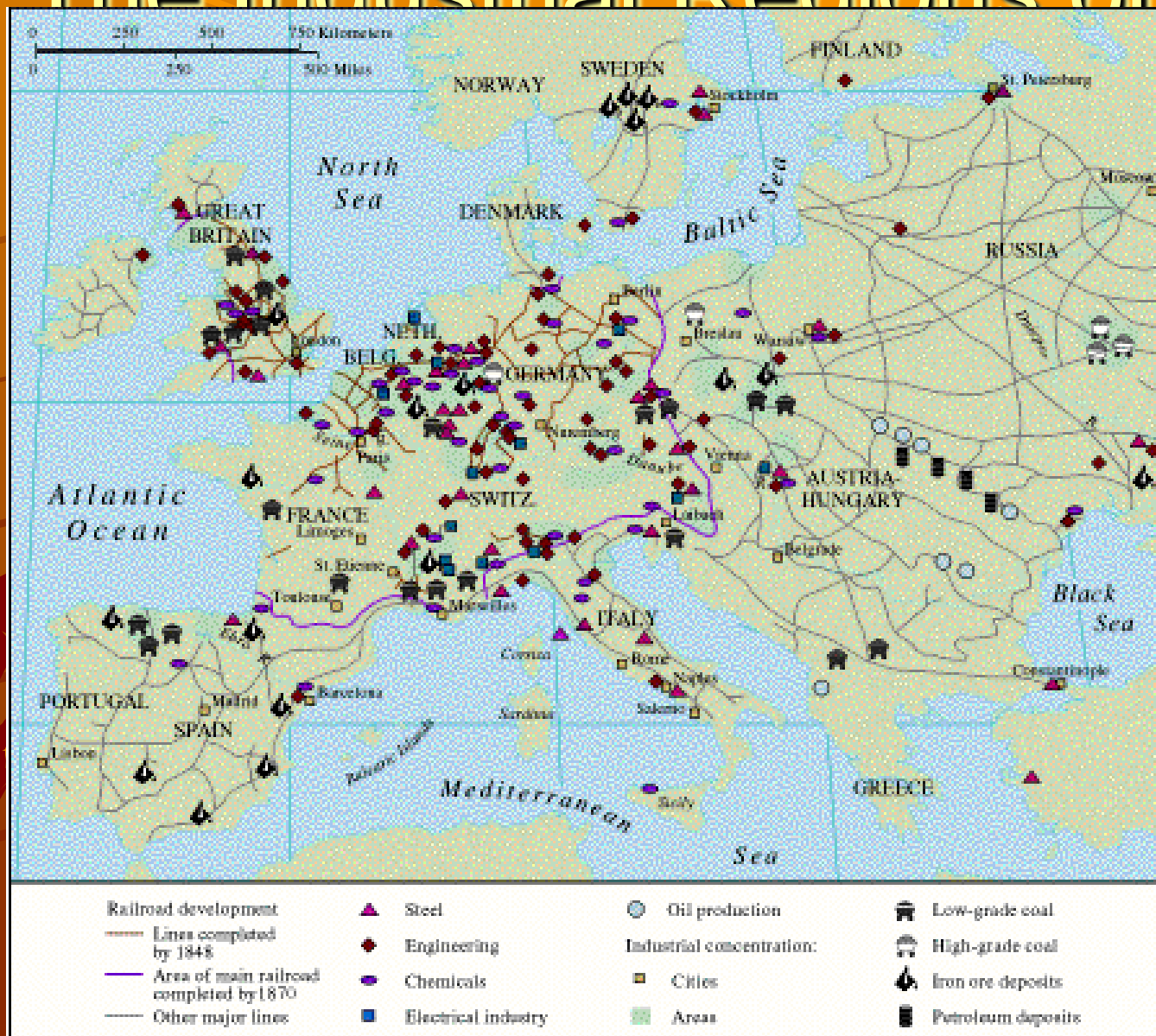
the Industrial Revolution (540)

- ◆ Who? Capitalists and Proletariat
- ◆ Where? Europe
- ◆ When? 1790 to 1914 AD
- ◆ What? The use of machines to aid production led to the replacement of skilled workers with unskilled laborers, increased productivity, stimulated technological developments, and began a mass migration from the countryside into the cities.
- ◆ A fundamental shift in human history resulted from this as people became increasingly urban, mobile, and dependent on technology.
- ◆ It began in Great Britain but soon spread to the rest of Europe and America.
- ◆ The Industrial Revolution created an unprecedented amount of wealth and cemented the rising dominance of the West over the rest of the world.

The Industrialization of Europe



The Industrial Regions of



the rise of Big Business (542)

- ◆ Who? Industrialists
- ◆ Where Great Britain
- ◆ When? 1820 to 1870 AD
- ◆ What? Free competition became dominant in the European economy.
- ◆ The old medieval system of guilds and the newer system of mercantilism gave way to free market competition.
- ◆ Very fierce competition led to a few companies succeeding and growing to be very wealthy and very powerful.
- ◆ New methods such as monopolies, cartels, holding companies, and trusts were used to gain a dominant piece of the market.
- ◆ Vertical and horizontal integration were two methods used by monopolists to consolidate a market.
- ◆ Vertical integration involved owning every aspect of an industry from raw materials to marketing the finished product.
- ◆ Railroads were a good example of vertical integration.
- ◆ Horizontal integration involved controlling most if not all of the companies in a given business.
- ◆ Standard Oil is a good example of horizontal integration.
- ◆ Cartels were loose alliances of companies which set prices and supply and divided up markets while appearing to compete.

Karl Marx and Socialism (547)

- ◆ Who? Karl Marx
- ◆ Where? Germany
- ◆ When? 1840's
- ◆ What? The son of prosperous parents (his father was a lawyer) Marx argued that capitalism was doomed to be replaced by a new system just as it had replaced feudalism.
- ◆ This would be because of the social tensions capitalism generates because it is based on exploitation.
- ◆ This would come about, Marx argued, through class struggle which would lead to a socialist dictatorship of the working classes which would prepare the way for the ultimate utopia: communism - from each according to his abilities and to each according to his need.
- ◆ Marx would not become an influential figure until after his death.
- ◆ Inspired by Marx's writings (Das Kapital and The Communist Manifesto) the Bolsheviks would transform Russia into the first Communist state in 1917 and kick off almost a century of revolution, struggle, and violence.

Industrialization and Social Reform (549)

- ◆ Who? Hull House, Jane Adams, the Progressives, Karl Marx, Socialists
- ◆ Where? America and Europe
- ◆ When? 1840 to 1900 AD
- ◆ What? The Industrial Revolution created a great deal of social and economic misery.
- ◆ Exploitation of women and child workers, vast disparities in the distribution of wealth, brutal working conditions, long hours.
- ◆ This in turn led to efforts at social reform.
- ◆ This included exposing abuses in journalistic articles (muckraking), making efforts to help the working class through education, improvement of hygiene and diet, legislation to regulate the workplace, shorten hours, and end abuses, organization of unions, and even calls for revolution and the formation of socialist parties in many industrial nations.

the Romantic Movement (551)

- ◆ Who? Byron, Beethoven, Wagner, Goya
- ◆ Where? Europe
- ◆ When? 1790 to 1850 AD
- ◆ What? A complex artistic, intellectual, and literary movement which emerged in reaction to the rationalism of the Enlightenment.
- ◆ Romanticism focused on the primacy of emotion rather than reason in order to "know" things.
- ◆ Examples include the French Revolution and the rise of nationalism as well as new trends in music (folk music), painting (emphasis on naturalism), and literature (gothic romantic, Grimm's fairytales, Moby Dick) .
- ◆ Romanticism rejected Locke's tabula rasa in favor of innate knowledge.

Materialism and Realism (554)

- ◆ Who? Hobbes, Marx, Engels
- ◆ Where? Europe
- ◆ When? 19th & 20th centuries
- ◆ What? Only matter can be proven to exist.
- ◆ Materialism as a philosophy goes back to the Axial Ages (600-400 BC) but Marx and Engels revitalized it with their idea of historical dialectic.
- ◆ Materialism basically rejects anything that cannot be physically or empirically measured.
- ◆ So Marx and Engels for example depicted religion as an elaborate attempt to defraud most people by a small elite.
- ◆ Realism is primarily an artistic and literary movement which seeks to depict subjects as they truly are without any embellishment.
- ◆ It's historical significance is that it is connected with a new emphasis on empiricism and materialism as a "modern" worldview.

Social Darwinism (555)

- ◆ Who? Herbert Spence
- ◆ Where? Europe, America
- ◆ When? 1850-1900 AD
- ◆ What? A widely misunderstood philosophy often misattributed to the naturalist Charles Darwin.
- ◆ Certain social scientists took Darwin's paradigm of natural selection and survival of the fittest through adaptation and evolution and applied it to social questions.
- ◆ The resulting philosophy seemed to explain the world as it was, validating the superiority of the rich over the poor, men over women, Euro-Americans over Asians, Africans, and Native Americans.
- ◆ Now widely discredited Social Darwinism was seen as a scientific approach to history, sociology, economics, and other social disciplines.
- ◆ When combined with Romanticism it led to scientific racism and misguided theories about differences in intelligence and abilities between the races of mankind.

Summary

- ◆ The French Revolution and Napoleonic Wars unleashed the forces of nationalism and liberalism across Europe.
- ◆ Napoleon Bonaparte used both ideologies to try and create an empire dominating Europe but the conservative powers (Russia, Austria, Prussia, and Great Britain) were able to defeat him.
- ◆ The Congress of Vienna was designed to preserve the status quo.
- ◆ But nationalism led to the wars of German and Italian unification and the replacement of the concert of Europe with two rival alliances.
- ◆ The Industrial Revolution transformed Europe and the world.

Discussion Question

- ◆ How did nationalism impact history?

