

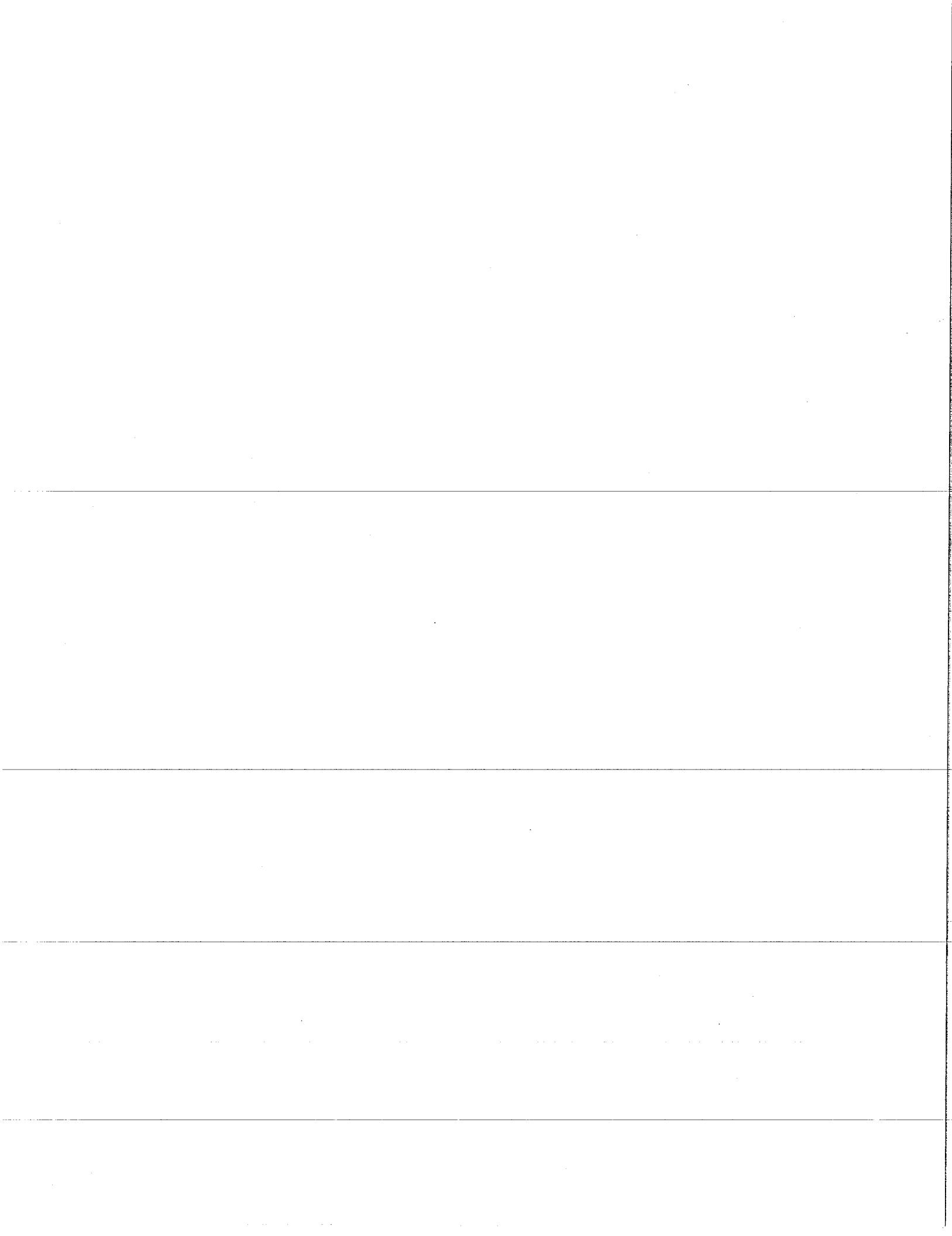
# **GLOBAL 10**



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## **Chapter 24: Nationalist Revolutions Sweep the West 1789-1900**

- Section 1: Latin American Independence**
- Section 2: Europe Faces Revolutions**
- Section 3: Nationalism**
- Section 4: Revolutions in the Arts**



## Section 1: Latin American Independence

Peninsulares \_\_\_\_\_

Creoles \_\_\_\_\_

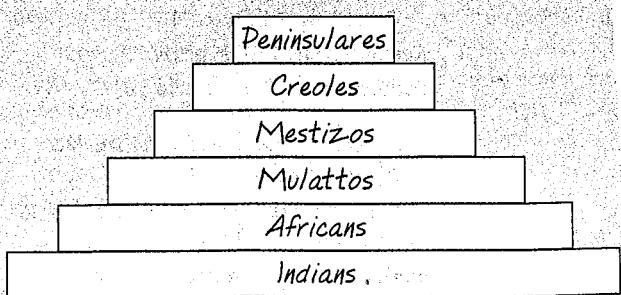
Mulattos \_\_\_\_\_

Simon Bolivar \_\_\_\_\_

Jose de San Martin \_\_\_\_\_

Miguel Hidalgo \_\_\_\_\_

Jose Maria Morelos \_\_\_\_\_



▼ Toussaint L'Ouverture led enslaved Africans in a revolt against the French that ended slavery and resulted in the new nation of Haiti.

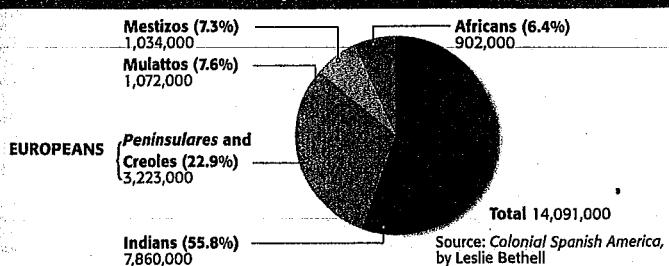


**José de San Martín**  
**1778–1850**

Unlike the dashing Bolívar, San Martín was a modest man. Though born in Argentina, he spent much of his youth in Spain as a career military officer. He fought with Spanish forces against Napoleon. He returned to Latin America to be a part of its liberation from Spain. Fighting for 10 years, he became the liberator of Argentina, Chile, and Peru. Discouraged by political infighting, San Martín sailed for Europe. He died, almost forgotten, on French soil in 1850.



**The Divisions in Spanish Colonial Society, 1789**



### SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Graphs

1. Clarifying Which two groups made up the vast majority of the population in Spanish America?

2. Making Inferences Of the Europeans, which group—peninsulares or creoles—probably made up a larger percentage?

Toussaint Louverture was one of the most fascinating leaders of a liberation movement. A complex, mysterious man, he was also a brilliant general. Ask students to read the excerpt from *All Souls Rising*, a novel about Haiti's liberation.

# Chapter Twenty-Four

Sec 1

## Central America

- Before Mexican Revolution Central America was part of Viceroyalty of New Spain + govern from Seat of Colonial govt in Mexico
- 1821 Several Central American States Declared Independence
- Mexico's Emperor Iturbide refused to recognize it.
- 1823 Iturbide Overthrown
- Central America declares independence From Mexico + Becomes UNITED Provinces of Central America
- Included Nicaragua, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Costa Rica

## - MEXICO Ends Spanish Rule

- Indians + Mestizos lead Revolt
- 1810 Father Miguel Hidalgo used Enlightenment Ideals to Raise Army
- Spanish defeat Hidalgo 1811
- 1815 Father Jose Maria Morelos rallied more Rebels but defeated by Agustin de Iturbide (Creole)
- 1821 Iturbide (liberal Creole) gains Mexico's Independence From Spain

## Jose de San Martin

- 1817 led Troops across Andes to Chile joined by Bernardo O'Higgins for Victory
- 1822 gives his troops to Bolivar to defeat Spanish at Battle of Ayacucho (Peru) 1824 + frees Venezuela, Colombia, Panama, + Ecuador To Form GRAN COLUMBIA

## Colonial Society Divided

- Dom Pedro becomes Brazil's Independent Ruler / Europeans Resented King John planned to Make Brazil a Colony but Creoles Demand Independence + Dom Pedro Influenced by the Enlightenment + Revolts
- Dom Pedro (son of John) becomes popular Ruler of Brazil
- 1815 Napoleon Defeated + Royal family RETURNS = Born in Spain Returns to Portugal Except Dom Pedro Hold High offices, Small group
- King John VI + Royal Family fled to Brazil (Rio de Janeiro)
- 1807 Napoleon Invades PORTUGAL + SPAIN Bloodless Revolution
- BRAZIL'S INDEPENDENCE
- MESTIZOS = Mix Euro + Indian 7%
- MULATTOS = Mix Euro + African 7%
- AFRICAN SLAVES = 6% POP
- INDIANS = 56% POP



## LATIN AMERICANS WIN INDEPENDENCE

### SIMON BOLIVAR

- Brilliant Creole General
- Bolivar = Venezuelan Creole Who led 2000 Troops through Andes in 1819 + Defeated Spanish in Colombia
- 1821 Bolivar Meets de San Martin in Ecuador

## CREOLES gain Independence

- Educated in Europe + adopted Enlightenment ideas
- 1808 Napoleon Conquers Spain
- He makes his brother Joseph King replacing Ferdinand VII
- 1810 Creoles don't recognize Joseph as their King
- Rebellion for Independence

# **Chapter 24: Nationalist Revolutions Sweep the West**

## **1789-1900**

### **Section 2: Europe Faces Revolutions**

conservative: \_\_\_\_\_

liberal: \_\_\_\_\_

radical: \_\_\_\_\_

nationalism: \_\_\_\_\_

nation-state: \_\_\_\_\_

the Balkans: \_\_\_\_\_

Louis-Napoleonic: \_\_\_\_\_

Alexander II: \_\_\_\_\_



# CHAPTER

# Twenty-Four

SEC. 2

## Radicals Change France

- Only France had radical demand for democracy
- Charles X Tried to Return Absolute Monarchy to France
- Attempt Sparks Riots + Chases Charles to Britain + is Replaced by Louis-Philippe Who Supports Reforms
- The Third Republic: After 18 yrs Louis-Philippe Falls From power + Republic forms
- But Radicals Split into factions + turns into violence + turns citizens away from Radicals + form Moderate Constitution w/ Strong President + Parliament
- France Accepts Strong Ruler: 1848 Louis-Napoleon (Nephew of Napoleon) wins election - 4 yrs later becomes Emperor + accepted - He brings needed reforms

## 1848 Revolution Fails

- 1848 Ethnic Uprisings throughout Europe
- Liberal uprising breaks out in Austria after Metternich resigns
- Nationalist leader Louis Kossuth calls for a parliament in Hungary
- Revolutionaries failed to unite
- Conservatives Regain Power
- By 1849 Europe returns to Conservatism

## 1830's Uprisings Crushed

- Nationalist Riots against Dutch Rule in Brussels, Belgium creates Independent Belgium
- Italian Nationalists try to unite separate states
- Metternich Sends Austrian troops to restore order
- 1830 Russians put down Polish Uprising
- By mid-1830's the Old Order seemed to reestablish itself.

- ALEX III Encourages Industrial growth
- 1881 ALEX II Assassinated

## Clash of Philosophies

- SERFS were free but debt tied them to the land
- 1861 Alex frees Serfs But Nobles Kept 1/2 the land and were paid by govt for their land
- Czar Alex II (Nicholas' son) decides to modernize property owners + nobility and compete with Europe for world power
- 1853 Czar Nicholas I loses Crimean war to France, Britain, Sardinia, Ottoman
- But freeing them would anger the landowners
- By 1820's Many Russians believe Serfdom Should End

## Reform in Russia

- 1st half of 1800's 3 schools of political thought fight for power
- ① Conservative: Wealthy property owners + nobility protected traditional monarchy
- ② Liberal: Middle class business leaders + merchants who want more power for elected parliament "But Only the Educated + land-owners could vote."
- ③ Radical: Want drastic change to extend democracy to all people. Govts should practice the ideals of the French Revolution
- Ideals include Liberty, Equality, and Brotherhood.

## EUROPE FACES REVOLUTIONS

## Greeks Gain Independence

- Popular Support grew for Greek Independence Among powerful European nations
- Britain, France, Russia destroy Ottoman fleet @ Battle of Navarino 1827: Results in a Treaty guaranteeing independent Kingdom of Greece.

## Nation-State: OR Nation with its own

Independent govt. and defends the nation's land + way of life

1815: ONLY France, England, Spain are Nation-States  
Supported by liberals + radicals

## Nationalism Challenges Conservatism

- The Balkans: present-day Greece, Albania, Bulgaria, Romania, Turkey, Yugoslavia (former)
- Part of Ottoman Empire
- Greeks kept alive memory of their ancient history
- 1821 Rebel against Ottoman Turks

## Section 3: Nationalism

Russification \_\_\_\_\_

Camillo di Cavour \_\_\_\_\_

Giuseppe Garibaldi \_\_\_\_\_

Junker \_\_\_\_\_

Otto von Bismarck \_\_\_\_\_

realpolitik \_\_\_\_\_

Kaiser \_\_\_\_\_

Tribal Gods - national symbols for which men would die - of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century



Prussia Expands

- 1864 Bismarck forms alliance w/ Austria + takes Denmark's Border Provinces of Schleswig + Holstein
- Victory increased Nationalism for Germans + lent support for Prussia to lead Unified Germany
- 1866 7 Weeks' War: Bismarck stirs border conflict w/ Austria over Holstein + Schleswig + wins Venetia (which is given to Italy) + Northern Germany which joins East + West Prussia
- 1870 Franco-Prussian War: Southern Germans were Catholics + resisted Prussian Protestants
- Bismarck expertly manufactures incidents to gain his goals provokes war w/ France + gains support from Southern Germans
- Kaiser Wilhelm I Rules 2nd Reich
- 1864 Bismarck forms alliance w/ Austria + takes European Balance of Power Broken: World War on Horizon
- 1871 Britain + Germany stand out as two most powerful nations militarily + economically
- Mid 1800's Wars greatly strengthen Prussia to become German State of Germany
- By 1815 A Balance of Power EXISTED
- Britain, France, Austria, Russia, Prussia
- 1815 Congress of Vienna had established 5 Great Powers

Force for Unity or Disunity

- Created or broke up Nations + upset balance of power setup by Congress of V.
- Nationalists loyal to their people + favor single nationality

Unification: Merging of politically divided but culturally similar lands: 19th century Italy and Germany

Separation: Culturally distinct group that resists being added to a state or tries to break away: such as Greeks in Ottoman Empire

State-Building: Culturally distinct groups form into a new state by accepting a single culture: such as USA + Turkey

A Shift in PowerNationalismNationalism Shakes Aging Empires

Austrian Hapsburgs, Russian Romanovs + Ottoman Turks all contain mixture of ethnic groups

Austrian Empire Breaks up

Prussia wins Austro-Prussian War + gains Austrian territory: Hungarians pressure Emperor Joseph Rule Austrian-Hungarian Empire until after WWI

Russian Empire Crumbles: Romanov family tried to use Russification policy of forcing Russian culture on diverse cultures. Instead it disunites

Cavour Unites ItalyOttoman Empire Weakens

- 1856 UNDER French + British Pressure The Turks granted equal citizenship to all
- Conservative Turks angry + react violently
- Massacre + deport Armenian ethnic group from 1894-96 and in 1915 = Genocide
- WWI, like Austria-Hungary, Ottoman Empire Ramps

Bismarck Unites Germany

He was conservative Junker appointed Prussian Prime Minister by Wilhelm I

Prussia leads Unification: Strong German population unites Germany while Austrian Empire's large ethnic groups tore it apart

Junkers: Strong conservative Prussian landowners who side with Wilhelm I vs. liberal Prussian parliament

Realpolitik: "Politics of Reality"

Tough Power Politics w/out Idealism

Bismarck ruled w/out consent of Parliament + Legal Budget

Both against Constitution

Nationalists look for leadership from Piedmont-Sardinia because of its liberal Constitution under King Victor Emmanuel II

+ prime minister Camillo di Cavour, a skilled diplomat

He teams up w/ France's Napoleon III + takes N. Italy

From Austrians

Garibaldi Brings Unity

Carava secretly helps nationalist rebels in Southern Italy under Giuseppe Garibaldi

They were called the Red Shirts + met at Naples

Cavour (The Red One) steps aside + lets King rule after victory

1866 Austrian province of Venetia w/ city of Venice

Becomes part of Italy along with Papal States

and later becomes Vatican City ruled by Pope

## **Section 4: Revolutions in the Arts**

romanticism \_\_\_\_\_

realism \_\_\_\_\_

impressionism \_\_\_\_\_

Writers Study Society

- Realism flourished in France
- Honore de Blazac + Emile Zola
- The Human Comedy by de Blazac describes struggle for wealth + power
- Zola exposed miseries of workers
- Charles Dickens (British) described struggles of London's working poor and the monotony of life

- Maurice Ravel + Claude Debussy lead Impressionist Music Movement

It reflected nature, thoughts, feelings of the individual and reacted against ideals of Enlightenment.

Life in Movement: Showed a more positive view of urban society instead of abused workers

- Claude Monet, Edgar Degas, Pierre Renoir

Turn from reason to emotion

From society to nature

Reject rigid world of middle class

Poets Lord Byron + George Gordon = Early

- Fascinated by light they use pure shimmering colors to catch the moment

Ideas of Romanticism: Beliefs

Impressionism: Show their impression of subject or moment

- ① Stress Inner feelings, emotions, imagination
- ② Focus on mysterious, supernatural, exotic
- ③ Focus on grotesque or horrifying
- ④ love the beauties of untamed nature

Impressionists React

- ⑤ Idealize the past as simpler + nobler
- ⑥ glorified heroes + heroic actions
- ⑦ value folk traditions, music + stories
- ⑧ value common people + individual
- ⑨ promoted radical change + democracy

### Revolution in the ARTS

Photographers Capture Reality

- DAGUERREOTYPES: Named after Louis Daguerre were first practical photographs

- William Talbot (British) invented light-sensitive paper to produce negatives that could make many prints from one negative + could be reproduced in books + newspapers.

- Photos become art of new industrial age

Composers Emphasize Emotion

- Relied on heroism + national pride
- Composers became popular w/ middle class

- Ludwig van Beethoven's Ninth Symphony
- Celebrates freedom, dignity, triumph of human spirit

- Robert Schumann, Felix Mendelssohn, Frederic Chopin

- Giuseppe Verdi + Richard Wagner

Romanticism in Literature

- Poetry, music, paintings captured the emotions of romanticism best.

- Poetry was highest form of expression
- William Wordsworth, Samuel Taylor Coleridge honored nature as source of truth + beauty

- Lord Byron, Percy B. Shelley, John Keats wrote poems celebrating rebellious hero, passionate love + mystery of nature

- "The Sorrows of Young Werther" by von Goethe

- Grimm Bros. collected fairy tales

- Victor Hugo wrote Les Miserables

- The Hunchback of Notre Dame

Shift to Realism in the Arts

- 19th century: Rapid Industrialization made the dreams of romantics seem pointless.

- Realism: tried to show life as it was and not as it should be.

- stressed working class of 1850's + their suffering

The Gothic Novel

- Gothic horror stories were popular

- set in medieval Gothic castles

- fearful, violent, supernatural

- Mary Shelley wrote Frankenstein

**Glossary****CHAPTER 24 Nationalist Revolutions Sweep the West****confederation** Group that joins together for a common purpose**flee** Run away**mestizos** People with mixed European and Indian ancestry**czar** Emperor of Russia**Gothic novel** Stories filled with fear, violence, or supernatural events**turmoil** Disorder or confusion**ethnic** Related to a religious, racial, national, or cultural group**grim** Harsh; hard to bear**unify** Unite; create one country out of separate states or other political divisions**exile** State of being sent away from one's own country**legislatures** Law-making bodies**AFTER YOU READ****Terms and Names****A.** Write the name or term in each blank that best completes the meaning of the paragraph.**Camillo di Cavour**

In Europe, feelings of **1** \_\_\_\_\_ were developing. People no longer felt loyal to a king, queen, or other ruler. Instead, they felt loyal to their own particular country, group, or **2** \_\_\_\_\_. These feelings led to fights for self-rule by the Greeks. They had been part of a large region controlled by the Ottomans called **3** \_\_\_\_\_. Feelings of national pride and a desire for unity also helped **4** \_\_\_\_\_ bring together the northern part of Italy. These same feelings helped **5** \_\_\_\_\_ unite the southern part of Italy.

**B.** Write the letter of the name or term next to the description that explains it best.**a.** Otto von Bismarck**1.** Emperor of France**b.** Miguel Hidalgo**2.** Liberator of Chile and Argentina**c.** José de San Martín**3.** Liberator of Venezuela**d.** Louis-Napoleon**4.** Prussian leader**e.** Simón Bolívar**5.** Priest who began the Mexican revolution

**AFTER YOU READ** (continued)    **CHAPTER 24** Nationalist Revolutions Sweep the West**Main Ideas**

- 1.** How was society divided in Spanish colonies in the Americas?

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- 2.** How did Mexico end Spanish rule?

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- 3.** Why was nationalism a force for change in Europe?

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- 4.** How did Otto von Bismarck unite Germany?

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- 5.** What new artistic movements began in Europe at this time?

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**Thinking Critically**

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

- 1.** Explain how the result of German unification was different than that of Italian unification.
- 2.** Why do you think realism replaced romanticism?