

# Chapter 8

## Atlantic Revolutions in a Global Context

- Early 18th century to mid 19th century, much of the world saw political and social upheaval
  - *Historians refer to it as*
    - World Crisis
    - Converging Revolutions
- Safavid Dynasty that ruled Persia had completely collapsed
- Mughal Empire that governed India was fragmented
- Ottoman Empire was threatened by Wahhabi movement in Arabia
- Russian Empire under Catherine the Great saw many peasant uprisings
- China had numerous unsuccessful rebellions
- West Africa was shook by Islamic revolutions
- A series of wars and migrations took place in Southern Africa
  - *Called mfecane*
    - Had widespread violent disruptions and creation of new states and societies
- Atlantic revolutions in
  - *North America*
  - *France*
  - *Haiti*
  - *Latin America*
- Atlantic revolutions had larger global framework
- Revolutions occurred in the context of:
  - *Expensive wars*
  - *Weakening states*
  - *Destabilizing process of commercialization*
- The costly wars of the European imperial states were more global than regional
  - *Britain*
  - *France*
  - *Spain*
- In the 7 Years' War, Britain and France joined battle in:
  - *North America*
  - *Caribbean*
  - *West Africa*
  - *South Asia*
- Conflicts were expensive prompting the British to add more taxes on North American colonies

- French monarchy left to seek new revenue from its landowners
- The actions of 7 Years' War contributed to the launching of North American and French revolutions
- Atlantic revolutions were unique in that they were closely connected to each other
- Thomas Jefferson was there U.S. ambassador to France while the French Revolution was getting geared up and provided advice and encouragement to French reformers and Revolutionaries
- Simón Bolívar was a leading figure in Spanish America's struggle for independence and visited Haiti twice receiving military aid
- Atlantic revolutionaries also shared common ideas
- Atlantic basin became area of intellectual and cultural exchange
- Atlantic revolutions took inspiration from Enlightenment
  - *They learned about Enlightenment through various newspapers and books*
- Had idea that they can make changes to their political and social systems to improve them
  - *Rather than taking them as they are*
  - *Old ways of living and thinking were challenged*
    - Right of kings
    - State control of trade
    - Aristocratic privilege
    - Authority of a single church
- New ideas emerged
  - *Liberty*
  - *Equality*
  - *Free trade*
  - *Republicanism*
  - *Human rationality*
- Core idea politically was that the people would govern and not God or established tradition
- All Atlantic Revolutions involved removal of monarchs
  - *Some temporarily*
- Asia and Middle East did not see same political system as an option until much later than Atlantic Revolutions
- Ideas born from enlightenment sparked much controversy
  - *Haiti was an exception*
    - The main beneficiaries of the revolutions were property owning white men of the middle class
      - *Others had little to gain from revolutions until upheavals in future*
- Atlantic revolutions earned name as democratic revolutions due to goal of furthering political rights

- Atlantic revolutions had major global impact extending beyond Atlantic world
  - *France invaded Egypt, Germany, Poland, and Russia bringing new ideas*
    - Prompted:
      - *Some to end slavery*
      - *extend the right to vote*
      - *Develop constitutions*
      - *Increase equality for women*
      - *Nationalism*
        - Biggest ideology of modern era
        - Shaped much of 19th and 20th century
- Ideas of human equality seen in future to present day
- Atlantic revolutions had a long reach

## Comparing Atlantic Revolutions

- Atlantic revolutions had similarities, but still fundamentally different
- Triggered by different circumstances
- Expressed different social and political tensions
- Had different outcomes

## The North American Revolution, 1775-1787

- American Revolution was a struggle for independence from oppressive British rule
- Struggle launched with Declaration of Independence
  - 1776
- Resulted in unlikely military victory by 1781
- Generated a federal constitution
  - 1778
- Joined the 13 colonies into a new nation
- First in a series of upheavals that rocked the Atlantic world and beyond
- American revolution was a conservative movement
  - *Originally started with a goal to maintain liberties of the colonies and not expand them*
- Much of 17th & 18th centuries had the British engaged in various European wars
  - *Little attention directed at the colonies giving them some local autonomy*
- Britain's West Indian colonies generated more profit giving them greater significance to Britain
- Local elected assemblies had a window to achieve some form of self-government
  - *Dominated by wealthy property-owning settlers*
- Colonists came to a conclusion that it was their birthright to have autonomy
- Wasn't until mid-18th century when people had thoughts of breaking away from England
  - *Their participation in British Empire had benefits*
    - Protection in war
    - Access to British markets
    - Confirmation of the settlers' identity as "Englishmen"
      - *Still many differences between England's Englishmen and North American Englishmen*
- English settlers developed societies referred to as:
  - *The most radical in the contemporary Western world*
- Had class distinctions
  - *Social life was still far more open than Europe*
    - The class of wealthy tried to imitate European trends which ordinary people didn't care for
    - The land just taken from the Natives
    - No titled nobility or single established church
- There were no legal distinctions that differentiated the different classes
  - *Clergy*
  - *Aristocracy*
  - *Commoners*
- All free men enjoyed the same status in the eyes of the law
  - *Black slaves were excluded and some White women as well*

- The social and legal conditions allowed for more economic opportunity and less poverty
- The American Revolution grew from a sudden attempt at British control over the colonies rather than social tensions
- Britain's global struggle with France ran up their national debt
- British began acting like an Imperial power bringing new taxes and tariffs on the colonies without their consent
  - *Tariff is a tax on imported goods*
- The colonies were given no representation in the British Parliament
- Colonists angry about the taxation
  - *Saw the taxes as challenging their:*
    - Economic interests
    - Traditions of Local autonomy
    - Identity as true Englishmen
- Fueled by the ideas of the Enlightenment the colonies went to war
  - *Won by 1871*
    - Had aid from the French
- The American experience was revolutionary because of the society that emerged in the colonies before the revolution
- The revolution accelerated the established democratic behavior of the colonial societies
- Political authority stayed largely with the already established elite
- Property requirements for voting were slightly lowered allowing for more white men to vote
  - *Such as:*
    - Small farmers
    - Urban Artisans
- People of color and women did not see the benefits of the increase in political participation
- Land was not taken from its landowners
  - *Exception was pro-British loyalists that fled*
- The century following saw the United States become the world's most democratic country
  - *Less of a product of revolution and more of a product of a gradual change in thinking than early practices and following ideas from the Declaration of Independence*
- Many American patriots felt that they were creating a "new order for the ages"
- The American revolution initiated the political dismantling of Europe's New World empires
- The "right to revolution" from the Declaration of Independence inspired other later revolutionaries
  - *Simón Bolívar-Latin America*
  - *Ho Chi Minh-Vietnam*
- The U.S. Constitution one of the first sustained efforts to take & use political ideas from the Enlightenment

## The French Revolution, 1789-1815

- France coming off of helping American colonists gain freedom from British rivals
- Was on the brink of bankruptcy
- Made desperate effort by raising taxes against those opposed to the privileged classes
  - *Taxed the commoners and poor*
- King Louis XVI called the Estates General to order
  - *Was a group of 3 estates consisting of males*
    - Mainly the:
      - *Clergy*
      - *Nobility*
      - *Commoners*
- The first 2 estates represented the 2%
  - *Represented the rich and privileged*
- The 3rd estate represented the rest
- When they met in 1789 the representatives of the 3rd estate organized as the National Assembly
  - *Claimed sole authority to make laws for the country*
    - Later wrote the Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen
      - *It's claim was that men are born and remain free and equal in rights*
      - *Later became the introduction statement to the French constitution*
        - 1791
- Actions by the 3rd estate were unprecedented illegal under the ancien régime and launched the French Revolution
  - *The old regime*
- Many of participants in the National Assembly were radicalized
- French insurrection was driven by conflict within their own society
  - *Differs from America's where it expressed the tensions of a colonial relationship with a distant imperial power*
- Members of the titled nobility resisted the monarchy's efforts to subject them to new taxes
- Educated middle-class men were growing in numbers & sometimes wealth
  - *Doctors*
  - *Lawyers*
  - *Low-level officials*
  - *Merchants*
- Middle-class men were angry about the privileges that remained in the aristocracy that they were excluded from
- Commoner urban men and women felt significant effects as income reduced and bread prices skyrocketed

- Peasants on the countryside were pretty much free of serfdom but:
  - *Hated the dues they received from all over*
    - Landlords
    - Taxes for public roads
    - Obligations from the church
    - Mandatory work without pay on public roads
- Enlightenment ideas entered French society and mostly people in the 3rd estate as well as priests and nobles expressed their grievances
- Social conflicts gave the French Revolution far more violent, far-reaching, and radical character than the American Revolution
  - *Much more comparable to Russian and Chinese revolutions in 20th century*
- The initial efforts to establish a constitutional monarchy and promote harmony among the classes caused for more radical measures
  - *Urban crowds organized insurrections*
    - Some peasants attacked the residences of their lords and burned the documents that recorded their dues and payments
- In response National Assembly decreed the end of all legal privileges and what remained of feudalism in France
- Slavery was briefly ended
- Land owned by church was sold and priests were put under government authority
- King Louis XVI and Marie Antionette were executed
  - *1793*
- Following the executions was the Terror of 1793-1794
  - *Maximilien Robespierre and his Committee of Public Safety deemed tens of thousands enemies of the revolution and executed them*
- Shortly after Maximilien was also executed
  - *Accused of leading France into tyranny and dictatorship*
- French wanted to start over from scratch
  - *Unlike Americans that wanted to build on and restore previous freedoms*
- First time in history France became a republic
- Took old administrative system and broke it up into 83 territorial departments
- France built world's largest army with 800,000 adult males required to serve
  - *Led by officers from Middle and Lower class*
  - *Were preparing for war against neighbors*
- French Revolution did not change gender roles, but did question female political equality
  - *American Revolution did very little*



- Women made serious political demands
  - *Had a few male supporters*
- Women launched petitions raising complaints about a number of things
  - *lack of education*
  - *Male competition in female trades*
  - *Prevalence of prostitution*
  - *Rising price in bread and soap*
  - *One petition talked about gender and intersection of class*
    - Referred to women as the third estate to the third estate
  - *Demanded the right to bear arms in defense of revolution*
- Over 60 women's clubs were established throughout the country
- Small group called the Cercle Social fought for the idea of women's rights
  - *Cercle Social meaning Social Circle*
- Assertion of French women in early years of revolution united those defending male privilege
  - *Late 1739 all male legislative banned all women's clubs*
    - Stated the kind of thinking was too elevated for their simple minds
- French revolutionaries distinctly unwilling to give political rights to women
  - *Ironic since they eliminated class restrictions*
    - Gave religious freedom to Jews and Protestants
    - Ended slavery
- Revolution changed the political world
  - *People were able to express their political ideals and take part in marches*
- Public involvement in politics was thriving
- Commoner men and women now thought of themselves as part of a nation and not as the local community they occupy
- State took many of the old tasks of the Catholic Church
  - *Registering:*
    - Birthrights
    - Marriages
    - Deaths
  - *Revolutionary festivals took the place of religious ones*
- Radical revolutionary leaders wanted to paint an idea of new beginnings and possibilities
  - *Festival of Unity in 1793*
    - Marked 1 year anniversary of end of the Monarchy
    - Burned crowns and scepters of royal family in bonfire
    - Released 3,000 white doves

- French Revolution sparked images of stating over outside France
  - *British Poet, William Wordsworth inspired by revolution and wrote about it*
- French Revolution influence spread differently than American Revolution
- United States's Revolution inspired others through:
  - *Example of it's revolution*
  - *Constitution*
- French Revolution influence spread through conquest
  - *Led largely by Napoleon Bonaparte*
    - Successful general that seized power in 1799
    - Credited with taming the revolution when it was becoming radical and when social conflicts began
    - Preserved more moderate elements of the revolution like:
      - *Civil equality*
      - *Secular law code*
      - *Religious freedom*
      - *ProMotion by merit*
    - Reconciled with Catholic Church
    - Suppressed the revolution's democratic elements with a military dictatorship
- Napoleon kept the revolution's emphasize on social equality for men but dispensed with liberty
- Napoleon set on spreading the Revolution's benefits
- Subdued most of Europe
  - *Created the continent's largest Empire since Romans*
    - Under his empire, Napoleon brought revolutionary practices like:
      - *End of feudalism*
      - *Equality of rights*
      - *Religious toleration*
      - *Codifying the laws*
      - *Rationalizing government administration*
- Napoleon's practices were welcomed in many places
  - *Ideas of further change took root*
- French Domination was also resented and resisted
- Resistance from mainly Russia and Britain brought down Napoleon and his empire
  - *1815*
  - *Ideas from the French Revolution did not end with Napoleon and revolution itself*

## The Haitian Revolution, 1791-1804

- French Revolution influenced it's French Caribbean colony Haiti
- Was widely regarded as the richest colony in the world
  - *Had 8,000 plantations*
    - Produced 40% of the world's sugar
    - Produced around 50% of it's coffee
- Slave labor force of 500,000 people made up majority of it's population
- Whites numbered around 40,000
- Sharp divide between:
  - *Rich plantation owners*
  - *Merchants*
  - *Lawyers*
  - *Poor Whites*
    - Known as Petits Blanca
- Last social group was free people of color
  - *Many had mixed-race background*
  - *Around 30,000 of them*
- High inequalities and exploitation made colony's explosion inevitable
- Success of French Revolution set in motion a spiral of violence that rung throughout the colony
  - *Occurred for over 10 years*
- The principles of the revolution meant different things to different people
  - *Rich white landowners wanted more autonomy and fewer economic restrictions*
    - Hated the demands of the poor whites
  - *Poor whites wanted equality of citizenship for all whites*
  - *Both white groups opposed to free people of color to have rights of man*
    - Equality regardless of race
  - *Slaves saw revolution as personal freedom that challenged system of slavery*
- Massive slave revolt began in 1791
  - *Rumors that the French King declared the end of slavery*
    - In response slaves burned 1,000 plantations and killed hundreds of whites and mixed peoples
- Warring factions of slaves, whites, and free people of color were battling each other
- Spanish and British forces looking to expand their own empires at the expense of the French fueled the fire
- Power started gravitating towards the slaves
  - *Led by Toussiant Louverture*
    - A former slave

- Toussiant and his successor overcame internal resistance, outmaneuver foreign powers, defeat an attempt to reestablish French control by Napoleon
- Haitian revolution was unique in the Atlantic world, and in world history
  - *First and last time that a slave revolt was successful*
- They got rid of French colonial rule
- Created 2nd republic in Americas and first non-European state to emerge in Western colonialism
- Haiti directly challenged the elite preferences of lighter skin
- Defined all citizens as “black” and established legally, equal rights regardless of skin
- The countries plantation system was destroyed
- Whites fled or were killed
- State and private lands were distributed among former slaves and free blacks
- Haiti became a nation of small scale farmers producing for themselves
  - *Little exporting*
- Haitian Revolution left Haiti in poverty with independence debt from the French, and unstable authoritarian politics
- Freedom in Haiti came to be end of slavery rather than political rights for all
- Haiti became a source of hope and fear depending on which side of slavery you were on
  - *Jamaican slaves composed songs in it's honor*
- More slave rebellions inspired by Haitian Revolution
  - *None were successful like Haitian Revolution*
- Events in Haiti caused deep caution and social conservatism in the elites who led their countries to independence
  - *Mainly in Latin America*
- Haitian Revolution led to increase in slavery in other places
  - *Cuban plantations increased their production of sugar as Haiti's declined*
- Napoleon's defeat in Haiti persuaded him to sell French territories to the U.S.
  - *Known as Louisiana purchase*

## Latin American Revolutions, 1808-1825

- Final act of Atlantic revolutionary upheaval in Spanish and Portuguese colonies of Latin America
- Where influenced by American, French, and Haitian revolutions
- Native-born elites called creoles
  - *Offended by the Spanish monarchy's efforts to exercise greater power over the colonies*
    - Increase of taxes and tariffs
- Creole intellectuals had become familiar with the ideas from the enlightenment
  - *Popular Sovereignty*
  - *Republic Government*
  - *Personal liberty*
- Early movements only resulted in uncoordinated protests
- Spanish colonies were governed under an authoritarian style and were sharply divided by class
  - Resulted in their independence coming far later than places like British North America
- Whites outnumbered by:
  - *Native Americans*
  - *People with African ancestry*
  - *People of mixed race*
- Revolution was not started by creole elites, but brought to them by events in Europe
  - *Napoleon invaded Spain and Portugal deposing the Spanish King Ferdinand VII*
    - Portuguese royal family forced into exile in Brazil
- Latin Americans had no other choice than to take action with legitimate royal authority fractured
- The way independence occurred and what societies it generated differs from North America and Haiti
- Revolution process twice as long as North America
  - *Mainly due to social divides*
    - Class
    - Race
    - Region
- Mexico's movement towards independence began with peasant insurrection
  - *Driven by hunger for land and high food prices*
  - *Led successfully by 2 priests*
    - Miguel Hidalgo & José Morelos
- The Hidalgo-Morelos rebellion made creole landowners raise an army with support from the Church and crushed the insurgency
- Alliance between creoles and clergy elite brought Mexico to a socially controlled independence
- Rebellious movement that occurred in Latin America was based mainly out of fear that the lower class would rebel

- Extensive violence of the French and Haitian revolutions taught the Latin American elites
  - *Knew that political change could quickly and easily get out of hand*
- A rebellion of Native Americans in Peru was led by Tupac Amaru
  - *Claimed direct descent from the last Inca emperor*
- Amaru and the Hidalgo-Morelos rebellion reminded whites that they sat atop a potentially explosive society
- To prevail against Spanish forces, the people needed to support the:
  - *Creole sponsors of independence movements*
  - *Both regional military leaders*
    - *Simón Bolívar*
    - *José de San Martín*
- United the people through nativism
  - *Casted all those born in the Americas as Americanos*
    - *Creoles*
    - *Natives*
    - *Mixed-race people*
    - *Free blacks*
  - *The enemy was defined as those born in Spain or Portugal*
- Nativism was not easy for multiple reasons
  - *Creole whites and mestizos saw themselves as Spanish*
  - *Great differences in race, culture, and wealth left the Americanos somewhat divided*
- Nationalist leaders tried to get people of color involved in the struggle with:
  - *Promise of freedom*
  - *End of legal restrictions*
  - *Social advancement*
- Many leaders were liberals that were influenced by ideas from:
  - *Enlightenment*
  - *French Revolution*
  - *Spanish liberalism*
- Few promises made by Nationalist leaders were kept
- Revolution benefited little to:
  - *Lower class*
  - *Natives*
  - *Slaves*
- Women also did not benefit much from independence struggle
  - *Happened despite their participation in numerous ways*

- Ways women contributed to independence struggle
  - *Upper-class women gave and raised money for the cause and provided safe havens for revolutionary meetings*
  - *Some women disguised themselves as men and joined the struggle*
  - *Working-class and peasant women served as cooks and carriers of supplies in a women's brigade*
  - *High number of women punished for their disloyalty to the Crown*
    - Around 48 executed in Columbia
- General San Martín of Argentina accorded national recognition to a number of women
  - *Some improvement in education of women appeared*
- Latin American women remained excluded from political life and under legal control of the men in their families
- The Spanish colonies were larger than the British, yet they were never united
- They had far greater distance and geographic obstacles to communication than in North America
- Aftermath of independence in Latin America saw a reversal in earlier relations with the United States
  - *United States colonies seen as the leftover unpromising areas of the New World*
    - Later became increasingly wealthy, industrialized, democratic, internationally influential, and generally stable
  - *Latin American colonies were the wealthiest areas and among the most sophisticated cultures in Americas*
    - *Later became underdeveloped, impoverished, undemocratic, politically unstable, and dependent on foreign technology and investment*
- Beginning in similar circumstances, Latin American and North American revolutions occurred in very different societies and gave rise to very different historical trajectories

## Echoes of Revolution

- Effects of Atlantic Revolutions reached places other than the places of origin and persisted long after
- Loss of North American colonies made British have interventions in Asia leading to colonial rule of India and Opium wars in China
- Napoleon's small conquest of Egypt brought a modern regime to an ancient land and westernized reforms in Ottoman Empire
- In 19th century many places advocated for the idea of a constitution
  - *Poland*
  - *Russia*
  - *Spanish-ruled Philippines*
  - *China*
  - *Ottoman Empire*
  - *British-governed India*
- Europe was dominated by conservative governments
  - *Ideas of republicanism, social equality, and nation liberation from foreign rule didn't occur until Napoleon's final defeat*
    - Ideas put pressure on major states of Western Europe to expand voting public's
- Attempt at constitutional regime in Russia led by aristocratic military officers influenced by French Revolution
  - *Failed*
- American and French revolutions led Central European elites to feel their societies were falling behind
- 3 major movements challenged patterns of oppression and exclusion
  - *Abolitionists wanted to abolish slavery*
  - *Nationalists wanted to foster unity and independence from foreign rule*
  - *Feminists challenged male dominance*



## The Abolition of Slavery

- Enlightenment thinkers in Europe became more critical of slavery
  - *Saw it as a violation of natural rights of every person*
- French and American revolution's ideas of liberty and equality highlighted their breach of those principles when it came to slavery
- Quakers and Protestants also criticized slavery
- Moral arguments against slavery became increasingly accepted was the growing belief that slavery was not essential to economic progress
- Slavery was seen as unnecessary in the new era of industrial technology and capitalism
- The success of the Haitian Revolution sparked 3 major rebellions in British West Indies
  - *harshly crushed*
- The Great Jamaica Revolt had around 60,000 slaves attack hundreds of plantations
  - *Was an import part of Britain's later abolishment of slavery*
- The brutality in which slaves were suppressed shocked the British public opinion
  - *British public increasingly began to see slavery as morally wrong*
- The abolitionist movement is a combination of various ways of thinking
  - *Was most powerful in Britain*
- Abolitionist movement pressured governments to shut down slave trade, then ban it all together
- Middle and working-class in Britain largely advocated for slavery to end
  - *Used various methods to protest the idea of slavery*
    - Pamphlets
    - Petitions
    - Lawsuits
    - Boycotts
- Held frequent public meetings where Africans would describe the horrors of slavery
- 1807 Britain banned the sale of slaves in it's Empire
- 1834 Britain emancipated those who were still enslaved
- Over half century after Britain's abolishment of slavery other countries
  - *Abolished slavery due to international pressure*
    - Britain was main source of pressure
      - *World's leading economic and military power*
- British naval vessels patrolled Atlantic stopping illegal slave ships
  - *Freed the cargo into small West African settlement*
    - Freetown
- Most Latin American countries ended slavery after gaining their independence

- Russian tsar freed many serfs
  - *Occurred from higher up in chain of command rather than public pressure*
- Slave economies continued to flourish well into 19th century
- Plantation owners resisted pushback from abolitionists
- European and African slave traders continued to ship slaves to Cuba and Brazil after Britain's ban
- Osei Bonsu was a power king in the West African state of Asante
  - *Was confused why British would no longer buy his slaves*
- Southern U.S. had most prominent continuation of slavery
- Only slaveholding society to end slavery with a highly destructive civil war
- In most cases the end of slavery did not give former slaves an improved economic life
- Nowhere did the end of slavery involve a distribution of land
  - *Haiti is an exception*
- Freedmen everywhere were looking for economic autonomy on their own land
  - *Parts of the Caribbean where unaccompanied land was available, it was granted*
- In southern U.S. they had various forms of legally free but highly dependent labor replaced slavery with low-paid and indebted workers for planters
  - *Ex) sharecropping*
- Labor shortages as former slaves didn't want to work in plantations even if they could get some form of pay
  - *Large numbers of indentured servants from India and China imported to various mines, plantations, and construction projects*
    - Caribbean
    - Peru
    - South Africa
    - Hawaii
    - Malaya
- The conditions of the indentured servants was not a far cry from slavery
- Newly freed peoples did not receive anything close to political equality
  - *Haiti is an exception*
- White planters, farmers, and mine owners maintained local authority in Caribbean
  - *Colonial rule persisted there until late 20th century*
- Southern U.S. experienced period of radical reconstruction giving freed blacks to enjoy full political rights and some power
  - *Then was followed by harsh segregation laws, denial of voting rights, wave of lynchings, racism*
    - Lasted into late 20th century
- Most former slaves saw emancipation as nothing but freedom
  - *Not in Americas*

- The end of serfdom in Russia saw peasants being given a considerable amount of nobles' land
  - *Had to pay for it with redemption dues*
  - *Rapid growth of Russia's rural population left the peasants impoverished and politically volatile*
- In West and East Africa the ending of slave trade decreased the price of slaves and increased their use in African societies to produce export crops
  - *Was highly valued in world economy*
- When Europeans imposed colonial rule over Africa they were committed to end slavery in the continent
- In Islamic world the freeing of slaves was not required but was strongly recommended as a mark of piety
- Muslim authorities opposed slavery as it violated Quran's ideals of freedom and equality
- Islamic world generated no popular anti slavery movements
  - *Slavery was outlawed gradually in 20th century under international pressure*

## Nations and Nationalism

- Atlantic revolutions gave new prominence to a new kind of community
  - *The nation*
- By end of 20th century humankind was divided into nations
  - *Each contained distinct culture, territory, and independent political life*

### Before Atlantic Revolutions

- States did not usually coincide with the culture of a particular people
- Few people considered rule by foreigners as a terrible offense
  - *Most important identities and loyalties were local*
- People might consider themselves as part of bigger religious communities or ethnolinguistic groupings

### After Atlantic Revolutions

- Independence movements in North and South America became the name of new nations
- French Revolution declared sovereignty was with the people
  - *Leaders used the people to defend the French nation against external enemies*
- Napoleon's conquest fueled national resistance in many parts of Europe
- European states had long competition with one another but now the states had people who saw themselves to be citizens of a nation
  - *Felt connected to their fellows through:*
    - Blood
    - Culture
    - Common experience
- New form of political loyalty
- The rise of nationalism facilitated Europe's progression to modernity
- The migration to industrial cities diminished allegiance to local communities
- The printing and publishing industry standardized language in Europe to just a few
  - *Allowed an increase in a reading public that can think of themselves as members of a common linguistic group or nation*
- Idea of a nation was born
  - *Often presented as a rework of older linguistic or cultural identities*
- Nationalism proved to be an infinitely flexible and powerful idea
- Inspired political unity in Italy and Germany
  - *Brought their fractured people into new states*
- Encouraged Greeks and Serbs to declare independence from Ottoman Empire
- Czechs and Hungarians demanded more autonomy in the Austrian Empire
- Pole and Ukrainians were more aware of their oppression in the Russian Empire
- Irish looked for separation from Great Britain

- Small Zionist movement looking for a homeland in Palestine emerged
  - *Was among Europe's frequently persecuted Jews*
- Nationalism reduced rivalry between European states
- Nationalism fueled a competitive drive for colonies in Asia and Africa
- Nationalism fueled rivalries among various European-derived states in Americas
  - *Paraguay v.s. The Triple Alliance of Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay resulting in half of Paraguay's population perishing*
- The suffering and sacrifice from nationalism in Europe highlighted during WWI
- Governments in Western World claimed to act on behalf of their nations and intentionally wanted to instill national loyalties on it's citizens
  - *Used:*
    - Schools
    - Public Rituals
    - Mass Media
    - Military service
  - *Ex) Russian authorities imposed the Russian language even on places where it wasn't widely spoken*
- Nationalism took on varying political ideals
  - *Supporters of liberal democracy and representative government saw nationalism and it's emphasis on the people as a way to push for wider involvement in politics*
- Civic Nationalism saw the nation with a certain territory, and the people within it would assimilate to a dominant culture regardless of their own
- Nationalism in Germany defined the nation in racial terms that excluded those who did not share common ancestry
  - *Jews were excluded*
- Nationalism could be used to combat socialism and feminism
  - *Conservatives could argue that it decided the nation into class or gender lines*
- Nationalism generated endless controversy because there was no singular and on who belonged to a nation and who should speak for it
- Nationalism was not limited to Euro-American world
  - *Egypt for the Egyptians movement rose when British and French intervention in Egyptian affairs increased*
  - *Japan confronted European aggression*
    - Already was assertive of itself as a distinct culture which became modern nationalism
- Nationalism changed the way people saw themselves, the places they occupied, and the culture they fostered

## Feminist Beginnings

- In century following French Revolution challenge of male dominance took shape
  - *Especially prominent in Europe and North America*
- European Enlightenment thinkers challenged many ancient traditions, and sometimes challenged the subordination of women to men
- When the French Revolution raised the idea of re-creating human societies with new foundations, many women tried to push for the ideas of liberty to include women
  - *Unsuccessful*
- In England the French Revolution inspired Mary Wollstonecraft to write the *Vindication of the Rights of Woman*
  - *One of the earliest expressions of feminist ideas*
- As industrializing societies and their middle classes grew women found educational opportunities and some freedom from boring domestic jobs
- Women increasingly took part in various:
  - *Temperance movements*
  - *Charities*
  - *Abolitionism*
  - *Missionary work*
  - *Socialist and Pacifist organizations*
- Both sides of the Atlantic had small numbers of women developing a feminist consciousness
- First organized expression of feminism at Women's Rights Convention
  - *Seneca Falls*
  - *Elizabeth Cady Stanton drafted a statement that began paraphrasing the Declaration of Independence*
    - We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men and women are created equal
- Feminism became a transatlantic movement from the beginning
  - *Saw European and American women attending same conferences, corresponding regularly, reading one another's work*
- Access to education and jobs were the major concerns of feminist movement in beginning
- More radical feminists refused to take their husbands' surname or wore pants under their skirts
- By 1870s the feminist movements in the West were focusing mainly on issue of suffrage and gained a growing constituency
- Many middle-class housewives and working-class mothers joined forces in the movement with better-educated women
- By 1914 around 100,000 women took part in French feminist organizations and National American Women Suffrage Association had around 2 million
- Most feminists operated with peaceful protests

- British Women's Social and Political Union organized a campaign of violence
  - *Blew up railroad stations*
  - *Slashing art*
  - *Smashing department store windows*
- By beginning of 20th century the women's movement had become massive in the West
- Movement had some effect
  - *1900s upper and middle-class women had gained entrance to universities*
    - In small numbers
    - Women's literacy rates growing steadily
- Number of states in U.S. passed laws allowing women to control their own property and wages separate from their husbands
- Divorce laws were liberalized in some places
- The profession of medicine was open to a few
- Teaching allowed many
- New Zealand became first country to give the vote to all adult women
  - *Finland followed suit 1906*
- Everywhere else widespread, voting rights did not occur until after WWI
  - *U.S. 1920*
  - *France 1945*
- Movement prompted unprecedented discussion about role of women in modern society
  - *Writers, doctors, journalists began arresting previously taboo sexual topics*
    - Homosexuality
    - Birth control
  - *Socialists found themselves divided on women's issues*
  - *Feminists disagreed about proper basis for women's rights*
    - Some saw it as whatever a man can do so can women
    - Others saw it as giving women a distinct role as mothers
- Feminism provoked bitter opposition
  - *Medical experts argued that education and outside life from the home could cause reproductive damage and depopulate the nation*
    - Feminists seen as selfish
- Unprecedented public debate over position of women in any society
  - *Product of Atlantic revolutions and novel feature of Western Historical experience*
- Women's rights spread beyond Western Europe and North America
  - *Feminist newspaper established in Brazil 1852*
  - *Independent school for girls established in Mexico 1869*

- Japanese women, men and empress raised issues about:
  - *Marriage*
  - *Family planning*
  - *Education*
- Russian radical feminist activists operated in anarchist or socialist circles
  - *Targeted oppress it tsarist regime*
- In Islamic World and China, some thought education and higher status for women would strengthen the nation in it's struggles for independence and development
  - *Seen as deserving of support*
- 19th century feminism had no outstanding revolutionary consequences, but as it stemmed from French and Industrial Revolutions, it raised issues that continued to echo inter the following century