

CHAPTER 23: THE AGE OF REVOLUTIONS AND INDUSTRIALIZATION



Ms. Sheets
AP World History
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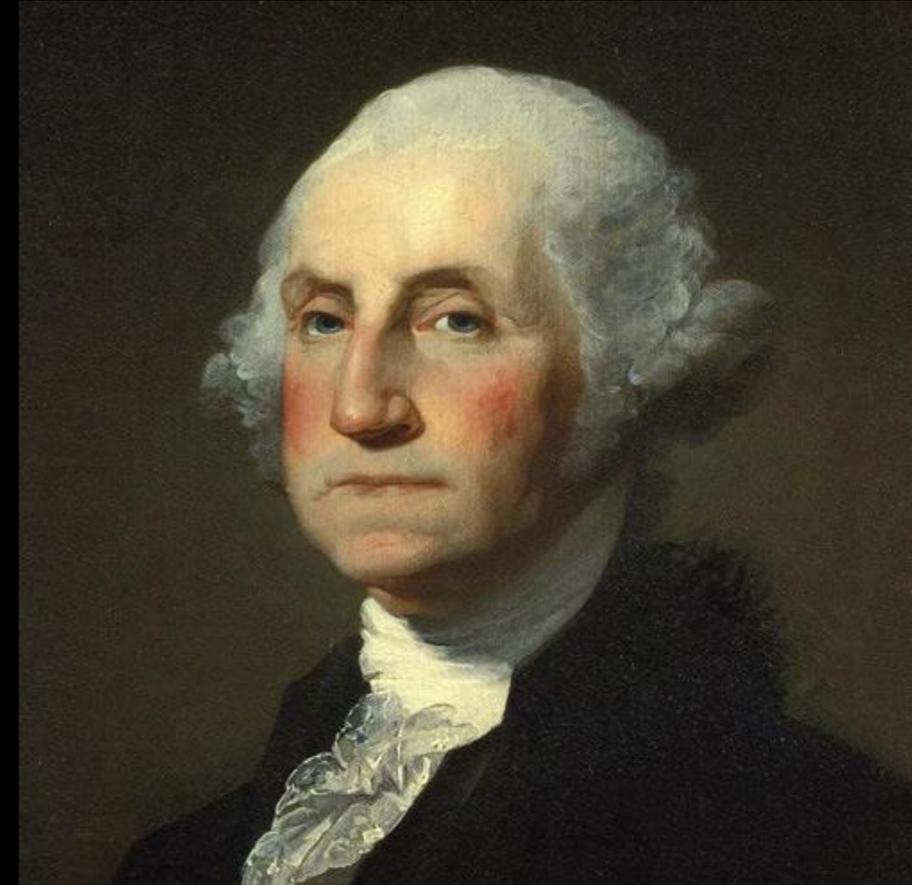
THE AGE OF REVOLUTION

- Age of Revolution (1776-1848)
 - American Revolution (1776)
 - French Revolution (1789)
 - Revolutions of 1830
 - 1848 Revolutions
 - Most Western nations had a parliamentary system by 1870s as revolutions rid countries of absolute monarchs
- What contributes?
 - Intellectual challenges from the Enlightenment
 - Commercial growth and a new middle class of businessmen
 - Population pressure: threats to upper-class families and a growing proletariat



THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

- Result of:
 - Enlightenment philosophies (social contract, rights of man)
 - American colonies develop unique identities separate from Britain
 - Colonists angered by new taxes and trade controls after Seven Years' War ends in 1763 ('Taxation without Representation')
- Declaration of Independence of 1776 issued by the new American government
 - Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness
- American Constitution in 1789
 - Separation of powers; checks and balances
 - Bill of Rights



THE GROWING U.S.

- Manifest Destiny: American settlers are destined to expand to the Pacific
 - 1803: Louisiana Purchase
- 1823: Monroe Doctrine
 - “Hands off” policy regarding European colonization in Americas
- 1861-1865: American Civil War
 - Industrial North vs. a slave-holding, plantation-growing South
 - Disputes over slaveholding
 - First modern war: industrially produced weapons
 - Accelerated industrialization

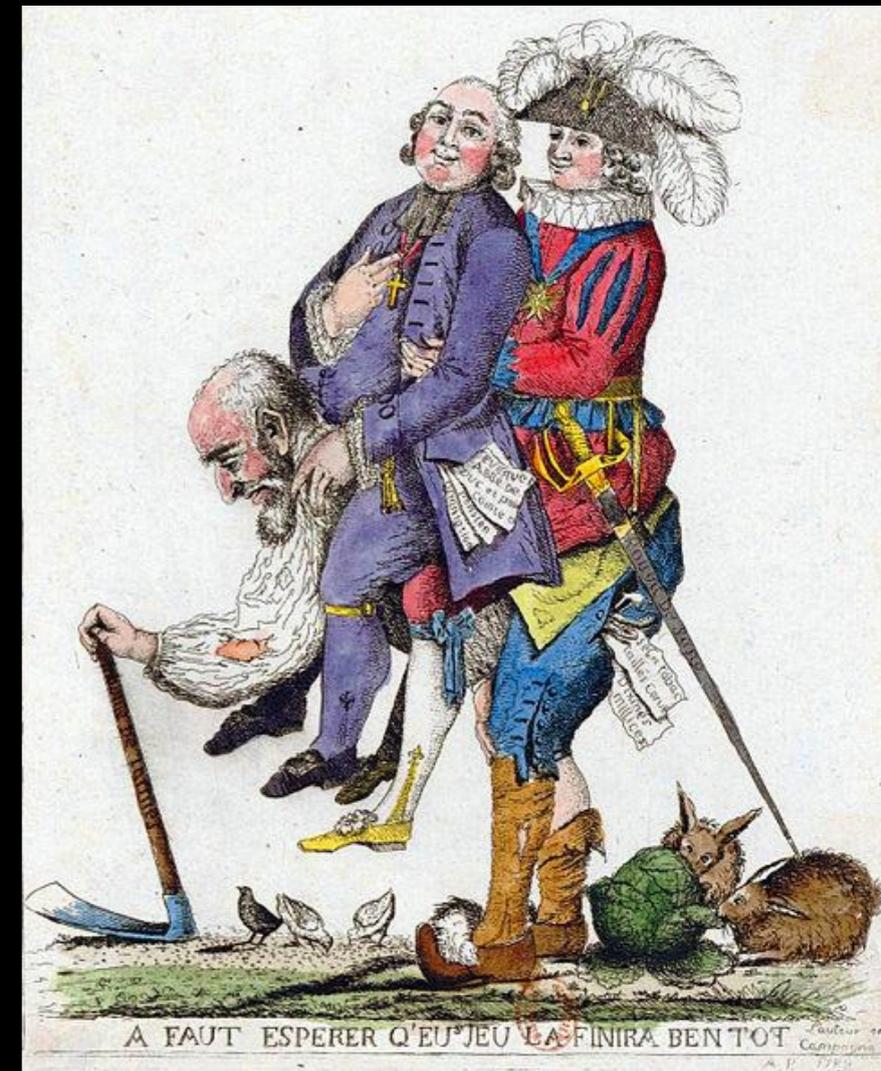


QUICK REVIEW QUESTION

1. What factors cause the Age of Revolution to occur?
2. What were some of the factors that led to the American Revolution?
3. How did Manifest Destiny and the Monroe Doctrine affect the American identity?

FRENCH REVOLUTION OF 1789

- In 1789, Estates General had not been called by a French monarch in 175 years.
 - The bourgeoisie (middle class) in the 3rd Estate becomes the driving force of the revolution.
- Louis XVI forced to call for an Estates-General meeting about tax reform; loses control
 - Bourgeoisie members insist on one vote per representative rather than one vote per estate
- June 14, 1789: Storming of Bastille
- New National Assembly issues Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizen
 - Liberty, property, security, and resistance to oppression
- New constitution with new individual rights



FRENCH RADICALS AND THE REIGN OF TERROR

- Reign of Terror (1792-1795)
 - Led by Maximilien Robespierre and Jacobins
 - Use of the guillotine
 - Regicide: executed Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette in 1792
 - “Cult of the Supreme Being”
 - Pushed revolutionary reforms in new constitution
 - Universal male suffrage
 - Military conscription: all male citizens



NAPOLEON BONAPARTE

- 1799: Army general Napoleon Bonaparte rises to power
- 1804: Napoleon converted French republic to authoritarian empire by limiting power of assembly
 - Napoleonic Code
 - Censors press; religious freedom; universities
- By 1812, controlled most of Western Europe
- France begins to fall after a failed 1812 invasion of Russia (result of harsh Russian winter)
- 1814: Defeated at Battle of Leipzig and exiled to Elba in Treaty of Fontainebleau
- 1815: Escaped, returned to power (Hundred Days), finally defeated at Battle of Waterloo
 - Duke of Wellington led British forces
 - Exiled to St. Helena
- Encouraged nationalism throughout Europe



NAPOLEON'S EMPIRE IN 1812



QUICK REVIEW QUESTION

1. What role does the Estates General play in the forming of the French Revolution?
2. What major event occurs during the Reign of Terror?
3. How does Napoleon transfer the French Republic to the French Empire?

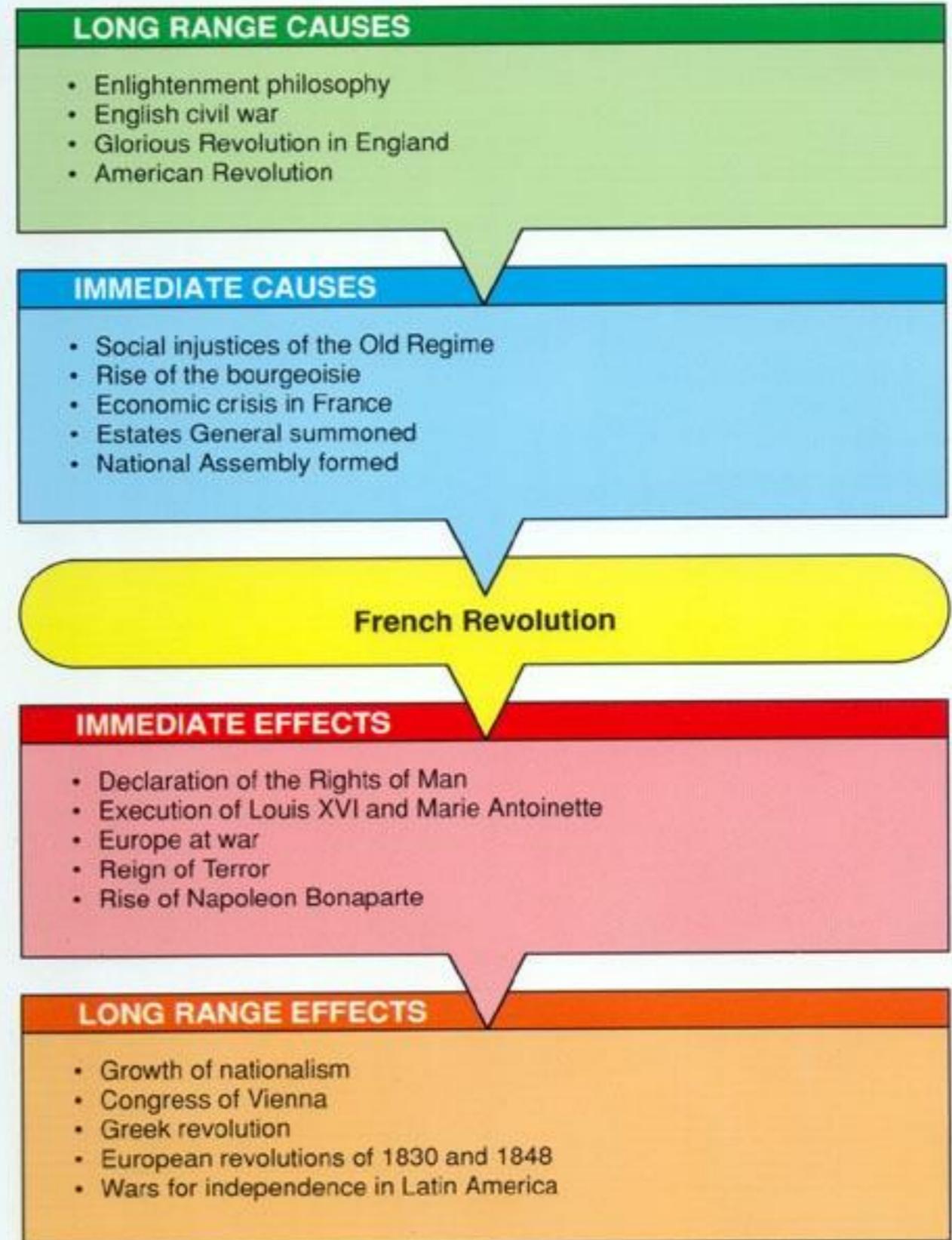
AFTERMATH OF NAPOLEON

- 1815: Congress of Vienna
 - Restore balance of power between European countries to prevent any European country from dominating continent again
- More revolutions follow
 - Greek Revolution of 1820
 - Revolutions of 1830
 - Belgian Revolution of 1830
 - July Revolution in France
 - 1848 Revolutions (France, Germany, Poland, Italy, Austrian Empire)
- Failures of revolutions: no permanent reform



Eugene Delacroix, *Liberty Leading the People*, 1830

CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION



NEW POLITICAL MOVEMENTS AND NATIONALISM

- Growing political movements:
 - Conservatism; Liberalism; Radicalism
 - Conservative Western leaders worked to reduce the occurrence of political revolution after 1850
- Nationalism: intense belief in pride in one's national culture which is associated with the territory in which they reside
 - Will cause countries/empires to break up
 - Example: Austria-Hungary; British Empire
 - Will cause nations to be created
 - Example: Italy (1870) and Germany (1871)

UNIFICATION OF ITALY

1859-1870

- Italy was divided into 9 states
- Barriers to unification: geography; illiteracy; the Pope; lack of consensus; lack of European support
- Factors supporting unification: geography; pride in heritage; Italian culture
- Count Camillo di Cavour leads nationalist movement
- Parliamentary monarchy created under King Victor Emmanuel II
- Problems: right to vote was limited to upper/middle class property holders; Catholics upset by new nation; disagreements over imperialism; lacked industry and natural resources



UNIFICATION OF GERMANY

1815-1871

- Holy Roman Empire dissolved in 1806
- After Congress of Vienna, German Confederation of 39 territories created → feelings of German nationalism
- Barriers to unification: Europe fears a united Germany; Protestant/Catholic tensions (Thirty Years' War)
- Factors supporting unification: common culture; intellectual support (Goethe)
- Otto von Bismarck, Prime Minister of Prussia and leader of German Confederation
 - Franco-Prussian War (1870-1871) leads to French concession of Alsace and Lorraine (Treaty of Frankfurt)
- German states unified under Wilhelm I, King of Prussia and now German Emperor
- First Reich: German Empire (1871-1918)
- Second Reich: Weimar Republic (1919-1933)
- Third Reich: Nazi Germany (1933-1945)

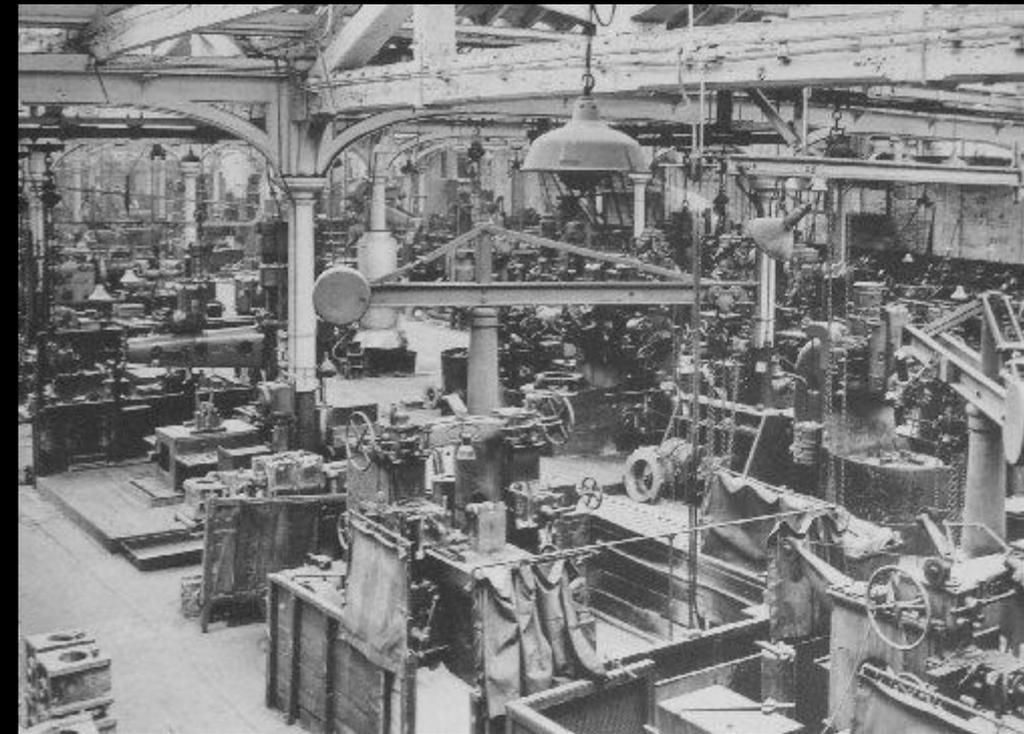


QUICK REVIEW QUESTION

1. What was the Congress of Vienna? Its purpose?
2. Define nationalism. What two countries does nationalism promote in the 19th century?

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

- Led to production of goods that occurred in the factory rather than the home
 - Began in 18th c. English textile industry
 - Factors of industrialization: Capital; Entrepreneurship; Land; Labor
 - England had entrepreneurs, money to invest, dispossessed farmers, farm land and natural resources
 - Agricultural changes: enclosure movement; rotating crops; fertilizers; breeding livestock.
- After 1850: Second Industrial Revolution (use of steel and electricity)
 - Technological changes: steam engine (1770s); railroads; canals; steamships; telegraphs



INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION: ECONOMIC EFFECTS

- Economic changes:
 - Insurance; stock markets; gold standard
 - 1860-1873: corporations in Europe doubled
 - Transnational companies
 - Supported by laissez-faire economics (Adam Smith) and economic liberalism (John Stuart Mill)
 - Railroads and canals were constructed; linked cities throughout Europe
- 1820s: France, Belgium, US, Germany industrialize
- End of 19th c.: Russia, Egypt, Japan industrialize



INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION: SOCIAL EFFECTS

- Factory workers
 - Conform to factory schedules, long hours
 - Health concerns: noise; pollution; loss of limbs
 - Child labor
- Social status: determined by wealth rather than social class
- Industrial cities: rural → urban migration
 - Crowded; unsanitary; coal-produced smoke
- Population increase in mid-18th c.
 - End of epidemic diseases
 - Improved diets (potatoes, etc.)
 - Infant mortality decreases, higher birth rate; lower death rate
 - 1880s: Louis Pasteur's germ theory of disease; hygienic practices in childbirth



INDUSTRIALIZATION IN EUROPE, 1850



QUICK REVIEW QUESTION

1. What are the factors of industrialization?
2. What were the economic effects of the Industrial Revolution?
3. What were the social effects of the Industrial Revolution?

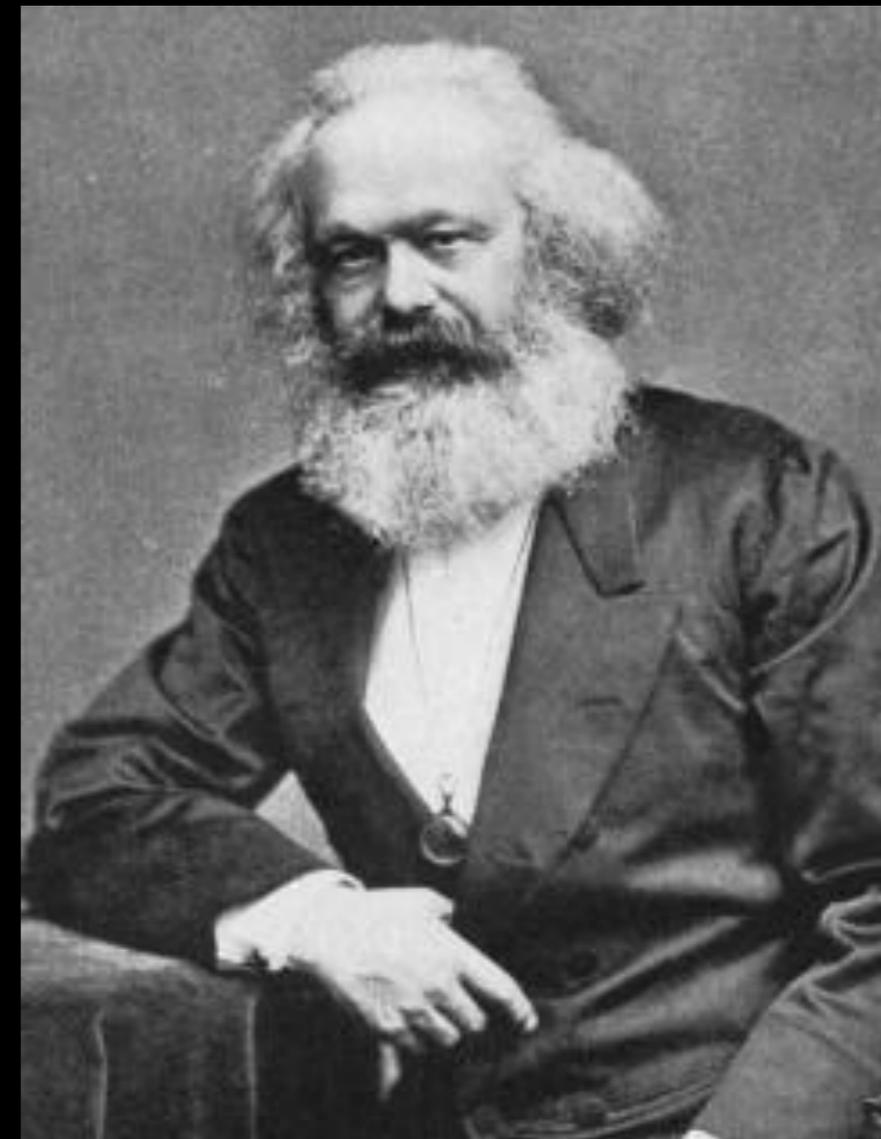
GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONS

- Civil service examinations in governments
- Governments extended regulations into new areas
 - British PM Benjamin Disraeli granted vote to working men in 1867
 - Higher wages; shorter working hours
 - Welfare measures: accidents, illness, old age
 - The “Social Question” – what is the government’s responsibility in this area?
- Schooling expanded
 - Often mandatory until age 12
 - By 1900, 90-95% of Western Europeans and Americans were literate



SOCIALISM

- Karl Marx's *The Communist Manifesto* (1848)
 - Class struggle = group out of power (property-less proletariat) vs. group controlling the means of production (bourgeoisie)
 - Grievances of proletariat will lead to revolution; full freedom will be achieved
 - Class struggle would end because class systems would be eliminated
- Rise of socialism in Germany, then extend to Austria, France by 1880s
- Revisionism: Marx's ideas were wrong and success regarding political/societal harmony could be achieved by peaceful means; support parliamentary monarchies to achieve goals



CULTURAL CHANGES

- White-collar labor force grows in the working class
 - Secretaries, clerks, salespeople
 - Sometimes fulfilled by unmarried women
- Widespread advertising promoted products in new consumer culture
 - Product crazes
 - Higher wages led to increased spending
- Mass leisure culture shows growing secularism
 - Bicycle fad of the 1880's
 - Vacations
 - Theatre, comedy routines, entertainment
 - Team sports (soccer, football, baseball)
 - 1896: Olympic games



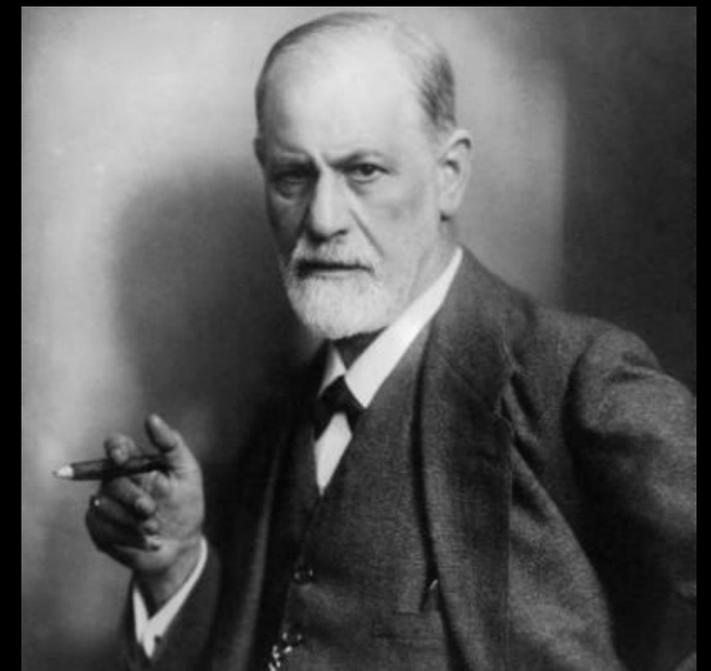
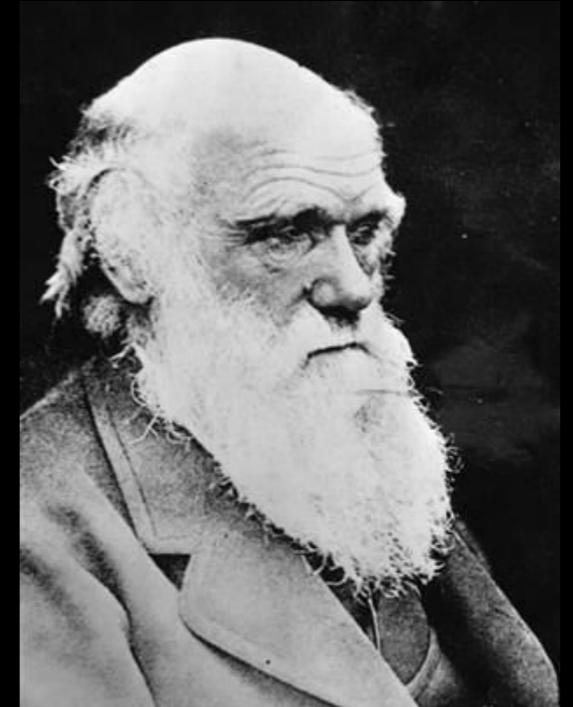
FEMINIST MOVEMENT

- Feminist movements by 1900s
 - Also called first-wave feminism
 - Emerges out of liberal and radical politics
 - Primarily focused on women's suffrage (right to vote)
 - Seneca Falls Convention, 1848: outlines movement's ideology and political strategies
 - Suffrage in 1918 for USA, Germany, Britain, Austria
 - Most participants were middle class women
 - Often joined with temperance and abolitionist movements
 - Challenged "cult of domesticity"



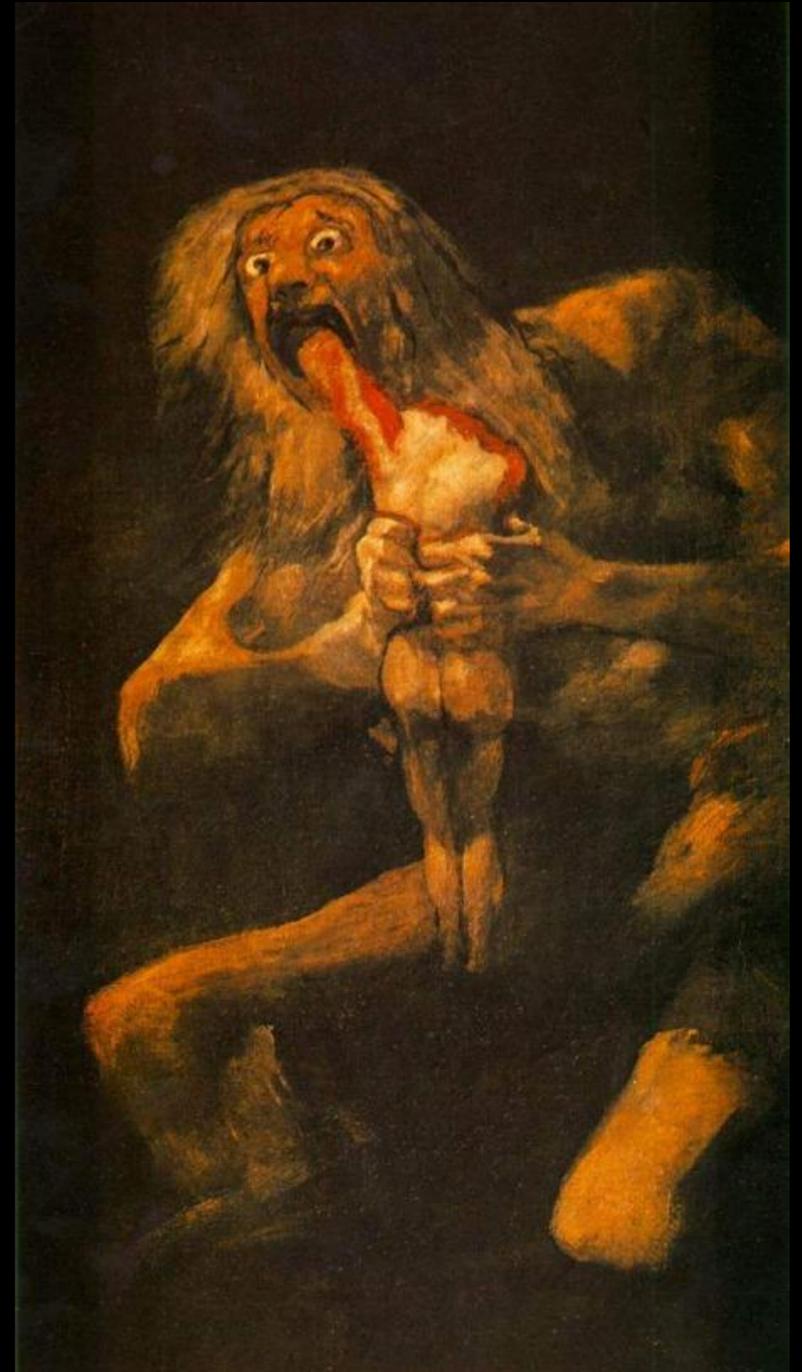
SCIENTIFIC ADVANCES

- Built on traditions of rationalism and empiricism: Renaissance, Scientific Rev
- Charles Darwin's *On the Origin of Species* (1859)
 - Theory of natural selection: all current living species evolved and adapted in order to survive
 - Controversy with Judeo-Christian Bible
- Albert Einstein's theory of relativity
 - Time as a factor in physical measurement
- Sigmund Freud: human subconscious and psychoanalysis



19TH CENTURY ART AND LITERATURE

- Diverges from the order and rationality that science presented
- Romanticism: emotion is key to human experience, not reason and generalization.
 - Art: intense passion, madness, interest in literature
 - Literature: move readers to tears, not to debate
 - Poetry: no need to rhyme, reveal emotion
 - Music: evocative, expressive



Goya's *Saturn Devouring His Children*

QUICK REVIEW QUESTION

1. What are the factors of industrialization?
2. Describe first-wave feminism.
3. What popular cultural changes occurred in this time period?

NEW WESTERN SOCIETIES

- Western power and influence rose
- Industrial Revolution created the need for new markets and the need for new raw materials.
 - New European colonies
- Industrialization of the West's military
 - Repeating rifle and machine gun
 - Enables spread of Western empires
- Steamships enable massive European emigration
 - Many societies became immigrant majorities



M.A.I.N. CAUSES OF WWI

- Militarism: New industrial weapons; artillery levels and naval forces grew steadily
- Alliances: Emergence of new Germany disrupts power balance in Europe → complex alliance system created
 - By 1907, most European nations were in an alliance
 - Triple Alliance: Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy
 - Triple Entente: Britain, Russia, France
- Imperialism: Imperialist expansion fed the sense of rivalry between nation-states
- Nationalism: Balkan independence from Ottomans; new Germany and Italy



BALKAN WARS FOR INDEPENDENCE, 1912-1913



WORLD WAR I

- 1912-1913: Small Balkan nations created after winning independence from the Ottoman Empire
 - Serbia did not gain as much territory as it thought it should have been granted
 - Hostilities in Balkans persist as new and unstable countries are plagued by ethnic nationality disputes
- 1914: Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary was assassinated by a Serbian nationalist
 - Russia mobilized its troops against Austria, as alliances engage
- World War I begins on August 1st, 1914



QUICK REVIEW QUESTION

1. What were the main causes of WWI?
2. Who is in the Triple Alliance? The Triple Entente?