AMSCO CHAPTER 21, ENLIGHTENMENT, NATIONALISM AND REVOLUTION

1. Age of New Ideas
   1. application of reason to natural laws an rights leads to progress
   2. natural laws control society and politics
   3. Deism – belief that God made the world, and has no other involvement in earthly matters
   4. Age of isms – socialism, liberalism, conservativism, romanticism, nationalism (idea that people who share a culture should share a government)
   5. Revolutions – two goals
      1. independence from imperial control
      2. constitutional representation
2. New Ideas and their Roots
   1. Francis Bacon – scientific method
   2. Thomas Hobbes – people were brutish, we need government to control us via social contract where they give up rights to absolute monarch to keep law and order
   3. John Locke – social contract gives people right and responsibility to hold government accountable and revolt when necessary for life, liberty, and pursuit of property. Also children born w blank slate, experience shapes them
   4. Philosophes
      1. Montesquieu – separation of powers, system of checks and balances
      2. Voltaire – social satire *Candide*, wanted religious freedom and judicial limitations
      3. Jean-Jacques Rousseau – social contract was general will of people and obligation of monarch to carry out that will
   5. Salons and coffee houses – a wealthy hostess held gatherings in her home, inviting artists, politicians, philosophers, writers
   6. Adam Smith – laissez-fair economics and market self-regulating
   7. Thomas Paine – for the American Revolution, breaking social contract bc king did not follow will of people
3. Enlightened Despots (a ruler who has total power and who often uses that power in cruel and unfair ways)
   1. monarchs who were both enlightened in some areas and absolutists in other areas
      1. Frederick the Great of Prussia
      2. Maria Theresa of Austria
      3. Napoleon Bonaparte of France
      4. Catherine the Great of Russia
4. Revolutions and Reactions
   1. Urbanization and the new middle class led to move for individual rights
   2. Revolutions – English, American, French, Russian
      1. citizens dissatisfied w government
      2. moderate gain more power
      3. radicals take over in a terror phase (except American)
      4. process ends in period of calm and acceptance
   3. American Revolution
      1. no taxation without representation
      2. colonies already making own decisions
      3. distance lessened king’s power
      4. Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776
      5. Treaty of Paris, 1783 US free from GB
      6. Weak Articles of Confederation replaced by US Constitution in 1788
   4. French Revolution
      1. economy – too many wars, including Am Rev; call meeting of Estates General in 1789, for first time in almost 100 years
         1. three estates, only commoners paid taxes, clergy and nobility nothing
         2. Estates General traditionally voted one vote per estate, so nobility and clergy could always outvote commoners.
         3. Commoners swore Tennis Court Oath stating one vote per member, giving commoners majority
         4. July 14, 1789, commoners stormed Bastille, prison and armory, peasants revolting against nobles
         5. King had to accept new government, National Assembly w the power
         6. Abolition of feudalism, Decl. of Rights of Man, ended special privileges for Catholic Church, so Church against rev.
         7. 1792 First French Republic under Jacobins
            1. Reign of Terror – Robespierre executed thousands, including King, w guillotine via Committee of Public Safety; also started male conscription
         8. Return to moderates, Robespierre executed, Directory established, which abolished slavery, reformed education, ended right of primogeniture
         9. 1804, one man coup, Napoleon Bonaparte
            1. spread burden of taxation
            2. Napoleonic Code, all citizens equal, trial by jury, freedom of religion
            3. public school system
            4. supported archeological digs in Egypt
            5. French Legion of Honor for successful soldiers
            6. made up with the Pope
            7. Expansionism – gained territory and helped end Austro-Hungarian empire.
            8. Failed to conquer Russia, Spain, Portugal, England
            9. Congress of Vienna, Napoleon ousted by European leaders, established idea of balance of power
5. Haitian revolution
   1. Escaped slaves (maroons) led by Tousssain L’Ouverture killed white masters and burned manor houses
   2. Rebellion against slavery established an independent government, free from French colonial rule.
   3. L’Ouverture was later executed by Napoleon in France, but Haiti remained slavery free
   4. Haiti was first Latin American country to win independence, first black-led country and only country to gain independence by slave uprising
6. Comparing Haitian and French Revolutions
   1. from Enlightenment ideas that men have natural rights, more so in Haiti w slavery.
   2. France finally abolished feudalism, Haiti abolished slavery
   3. France recovered economically, Haiti never economically successful
7. Creole Revolutions in Latin America
   1. Creole – born in the Americas from European parents
   2. wanted independence from Spain in order to trade w European countries besides Spain
   3. Mexico – independent by 1824, after several uprisings, including those led by Hidalgo, Iturbide and Santa Ana
   4. Santa Ana lost the battle at the Alamo, and ceded the land of Texas to the US, lost Mexican-American war and ceded land from Texas to California to US for 15 million, making the Rio Grande its border
   5. Benito Juarez – Mexico’s first president; lost control to Napoleon’s Maximilian, but quickly reestablished presidency in 1872
   6. Bolivar Revolutions - Simon Bolivar inspired independence in Venezuela, Columbia, Ecuador and Peru – envisioned a federation like the US, with a free market and no slavery.
      1. Jose de San Martin led independence movement in Argentina, Chile and Bolivia by 1821. Cuba and Puerto Rico not until much later, 1989.
      2. Caudillos (military leaders) were often dictatorial
   7. Brazil – under the Portuguese. The Portuguese representative in Brazil, Dom Pedro, sided with the Brazilians for independence, so it was mostly non-violent.
   8. Most Latin American governments abolished slavery, but were conservative with voting rights for the masses and women
8. The Age of Isms Continues
   1. Utopian socialism
      1. socialism – a system where the government or the workers own the means of production
      2. utopian socialism – believed society could be positive if the right community was established
         1. Claude Henri de Saint-Simon encouraged public works like the Suez canal project for the French
         2. Charles Fourier wanted factory work to be more pleasant by alternating tasks for workers and increasing rights for women, follower of Marx
         3. Robert Owen set up utopian communities in Scotland and the US
         4. Louis Blanc got France to set up national workshops
         5. Fabian society in England wanted government to reform industrial society
   2. Classical Liberalism
      1. In England, natural rights of men including voting, constitutional governments, laissez faire economics, less spending
      2. Prussia and Italy shifted to constitutional monarchy
   3. Romanticism – nature, emotion, instinct, sensitivity, NOT reason
9. Nationalism and Unification
   1. Italian unification – Italy still a collection of city states, w different languages.
      1. Cavour, prime minister of Piedmont-Sardinia, worked for Italian unification by 1870. However, the north remained poor compared to the south, and many left for the US or Argentina
   2. German Unification – reaction to Napoleon’s invasions strengthened nationalism
      1. Prussian leader Bismarck engineered German unification through war by winning territory from Austria, Denmark and France
      2. Kaiser Wilhelm new German leader, Bismarck still behind the scenes
   3. Germany and Italy become two new players on scene in Europe
   4. Zionism – desire of Jews to move to Israel and establish a Jewish state after thousands of years of diaspora (scattering of a people)
      1. Dreyfus affair in France where a Jewish officer was falsely accused and imprisoned pointed out Jews were not safe in other countries, and needed one of their own
   5. nationalism – Philippines, Liberia, etc…established independence.