



Age of Revolutions

European and Latin American unrest

A historical map of the Americas, showing North and South America. The map is framed by a decorative border of various national flags. The text 'NORTH AMERICA' and 'SOUTH AMERICA' is visible at the top left. The map shows geographical features like rivers and coastlines, and a grid of latitude and longitude lines.

NORTH AMERICA
SOUTH AMERICA

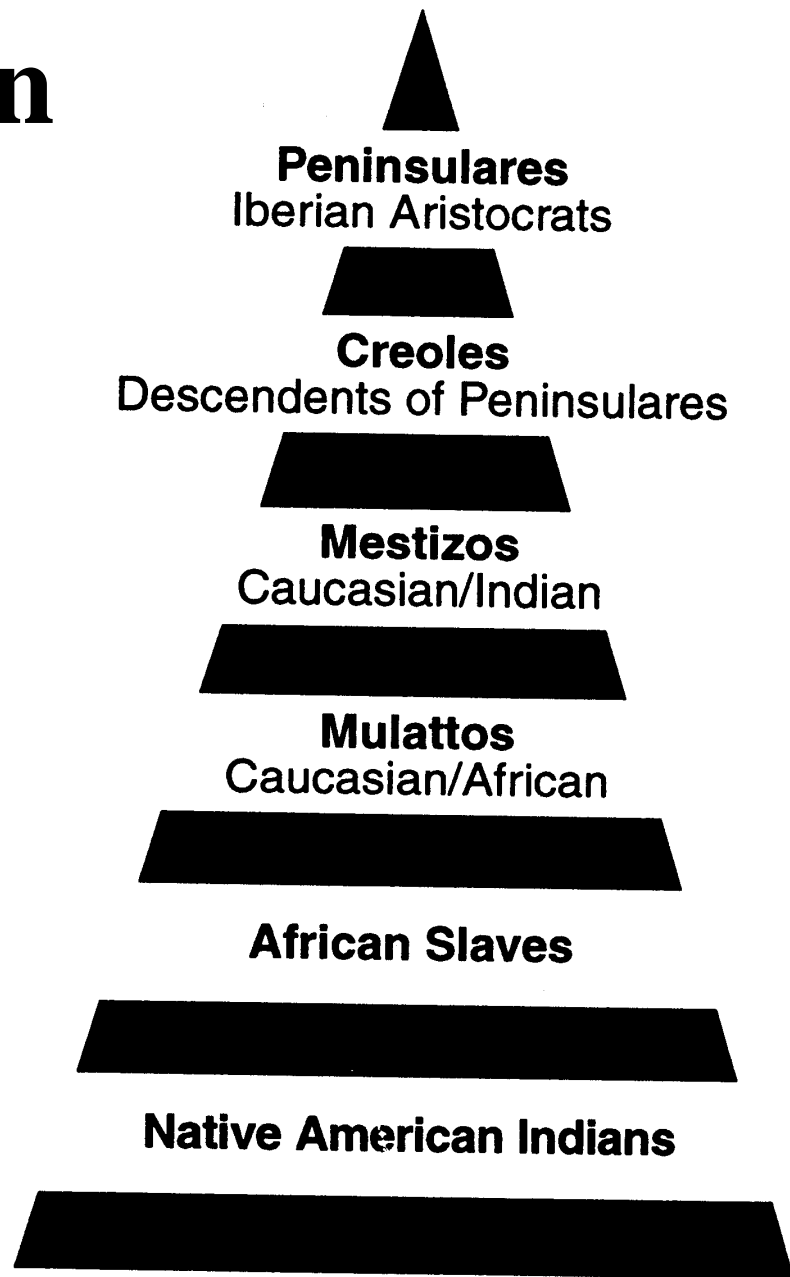
Latin American Revolutions

The World Turned Upside Down

Latin American Revolutions: *Roots of Revolution*

Encomienda System

Lower classes were more numerous but were poorly treated and had little power & wealth



Latin American Revolutions: *Roots of Revolution*

- **Economic problems:**
 - lower classes has little money but paid high taxes
- **Enlightenment:**
 - Inspired people with it's ideas of Natural Rights and role of government (Social Contract)
- **American Revolution:**
 - Showed the Latin Americans they could get rid of European rule

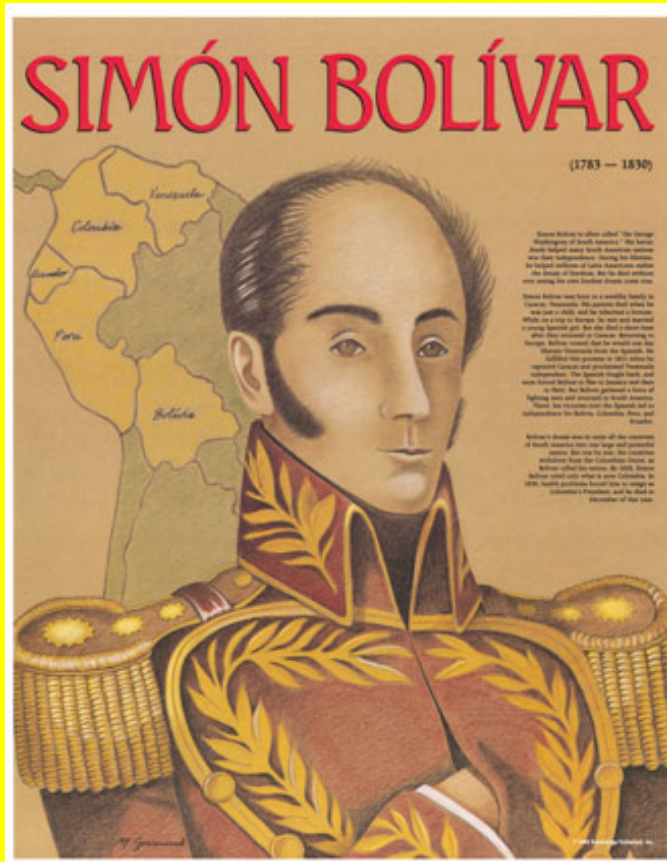
Latin American Revolutions:

Roots of Revolution

- French Revolution:
 - Weakened French, Spanish, and Portuguese control as they sent troops home and were focused on the Napoleonic Wars
- Monroe Doctrine:
 - Limited European involvement in Latin America's affairs
- Congress of Vienna:
 - Sought to destroy democratic governments in Latin America and restore monarchies

Latin American Liberators

Simon Bolivar



- Creole from Venezuela
- Influenced by the Enlightenment, the American Revolution, & the French Revolution
- Led revolts against Spanish in Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia, & Peru between 1819 & 1825

Bolivar is known as **The “George Washington of Latin America”**

Latin American Liberators

José de San Martín

- Creole from Argentina
- Influenced by the Enlightenment & the American Revolution
- Led revolts against Spanish in Argentina, Chile, & Peru between 1816 & 1818

Whose troops did Toussaint L'Ouverture fight?

Napoleon's

Toussaint L'Ouverture

- Slave from Haiti
- Influenced by the Enlightenment & the American Revolution
- Led revolts against French in Haiti & Saint Domingue between 1791 & 1802



Latin American Liberators

Bernardo

O'Higgins

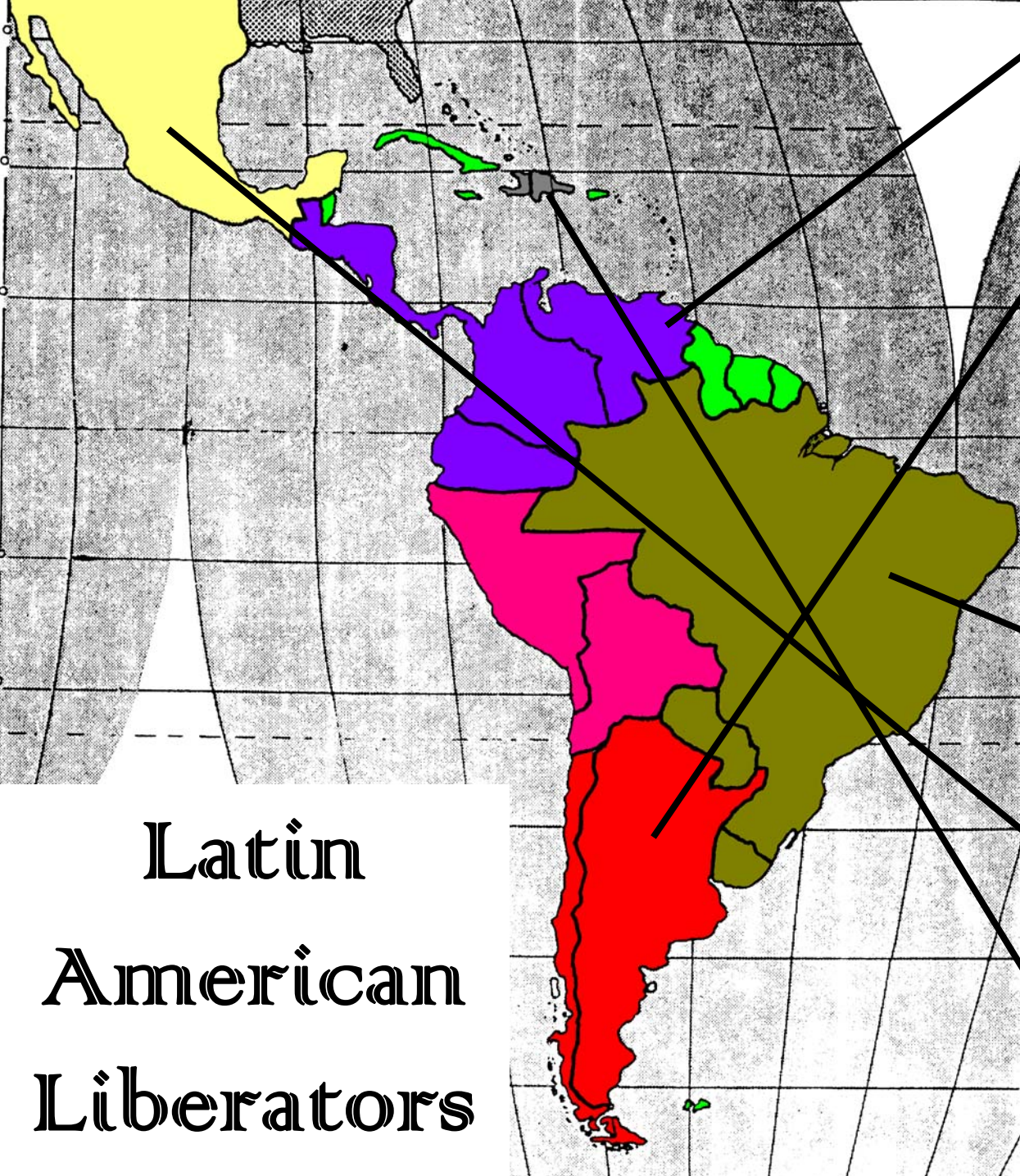
- Creole from Chile
- Influenced by the Enlightenment & the American Revolution
- Led revolt with San Martín against Spanish in Chile in 1818

Miguel Hidalgo

- Catholic Priest
- Influenced by the Enlightenment & the American Revolution
- Led revolt against Spanish in Mexico in 1810



Why would a priest get involved in a revolution? *He saw social injustice inflicted upon his people*



- Bolivar works mostly in the northern part of South America.
- San Martín works in the south with O’Higgins.
- San Martín & Bolivar link up in the middle.
- Creoles will overthrow the monarchy in Brazil.
- Hidalgo works in Mexico.
- L’Overture works in Haiti and Saint Domingue

Latin American Liberators

Latin American Revolutions: *Aftermath*

Economic Problems: Economies are agriculture-based trade. Creoles maintain control of land ownership and create laws to ensure lower classes do not benefit from independence.

Political Problems: weak governments led to short terms by caudillos (who are replaced by other caudillos)

Caudillos: provide weak leadership. Often backed up by the military.

Country	Year gained independence	Revolution leader(s)	Former ruling country	Reasons for revolution
<i>Haiti</i>	1804	L'Ouverture	France	Enlightenment ideas, end of slavery
<i>Saint Domingue</i>	1804	L'Ouverture	France	Enlightenment ideas, end of slavery
<i>Colombia</i>	1822	Bolivar	Spain	Enlightenment ideas
<i>Venezuela</i>	1821	Bolivar	Spain	Enlightenment ideas
<i>Ecuador</i>	1822	Bolivar	Spain	Enlightenment ideas
<i>Argentina</i>	1816	San Martín	Spain	Enlightenment ideas
<i>Mexico</i>	1821	Hidalgo	Spain	Enlightenment ideas, social injustice
<i>Brazil</i>	1822	creoles	Portugal	Enlightenment ideas, change in government

European Revolutions



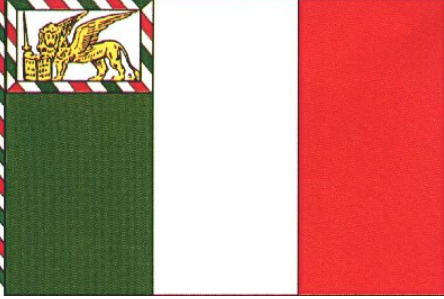
Revolting Europe

European Revolutions of 1830 and 1848

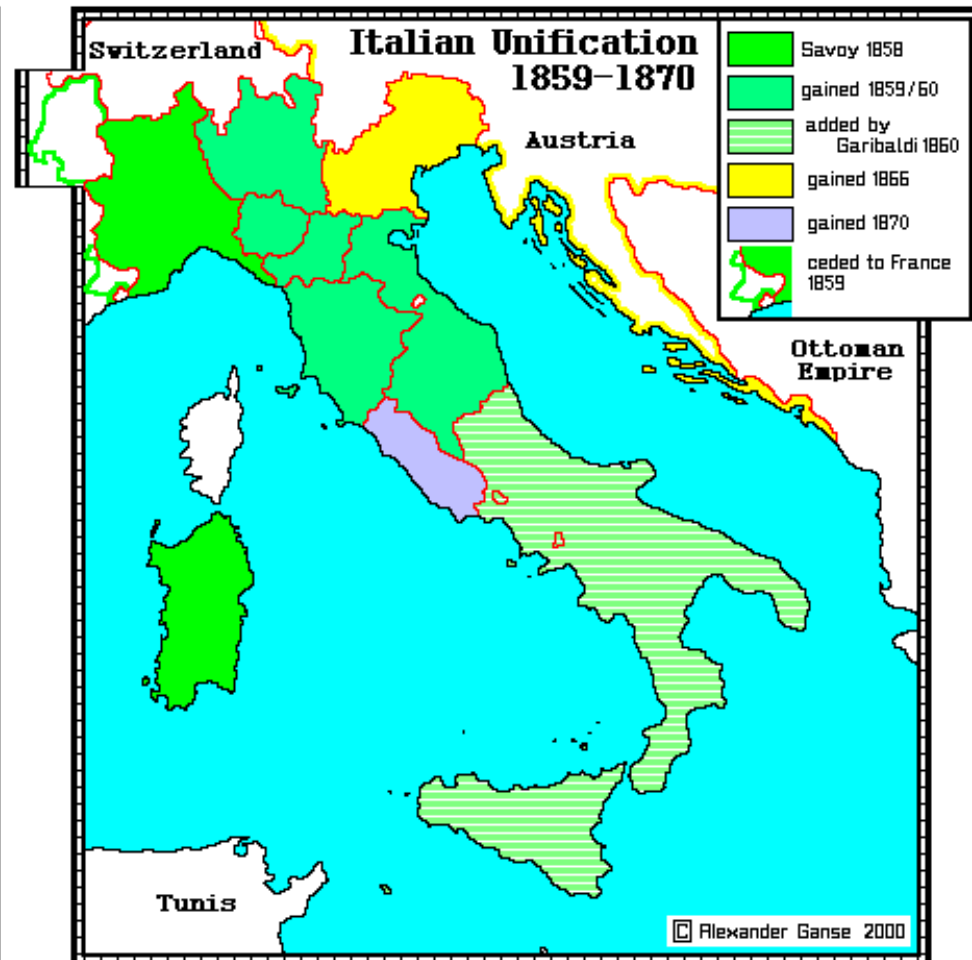
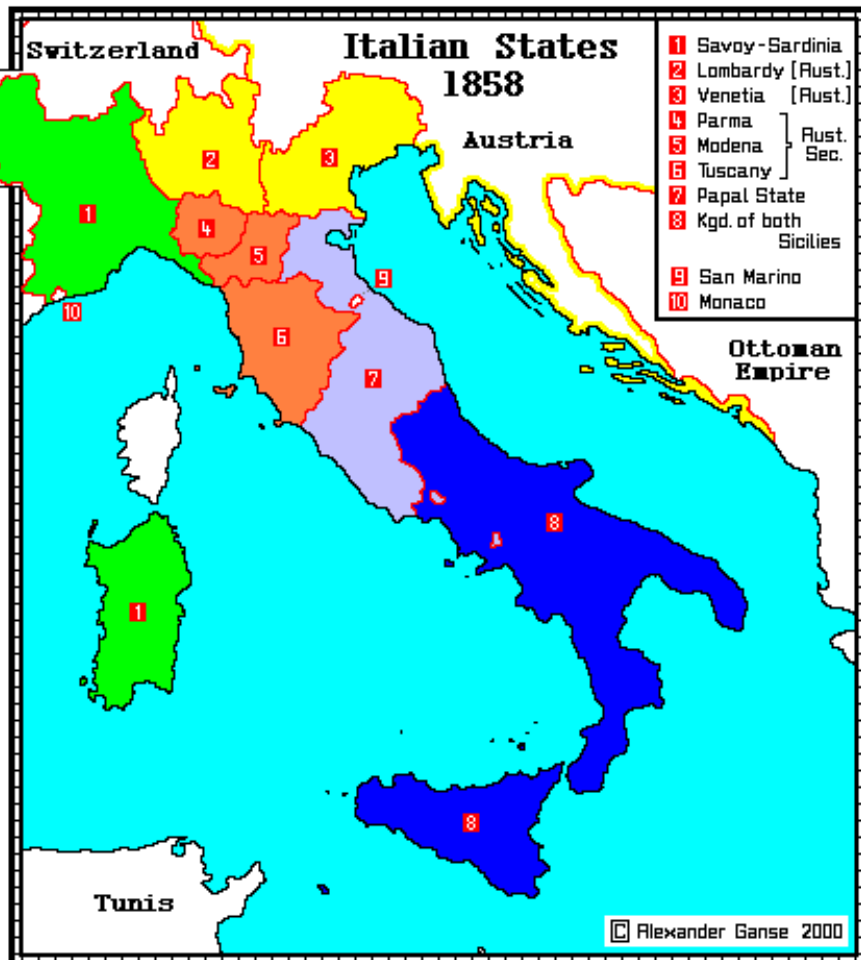
- Effect in Europe:
 - Lead to brief periods of radical change before conservative ways reemerge

Impacts of Nationalism on Old Empires

- Austro-Hungarian Empire:
 - Country split into 2 countries ruled by 1 monarch
- Russian Empire:
 - Follows policy of “Russification” (converts everyone to Russian culture)
 - Pogroms persecute Jews
 - Serfs freed
- Ottoman Empire:
 - Equal rights & treatment given to all ethnic groups



Italian Unification: 1858-1870



Unification of Italy:

Leaders

Giuseppe Mazzini:

- o “The Dreamer”
- o Leader of the “Young Italians”
- o Inspired the young Italians to seek unification



Count Camillo di Cavour:

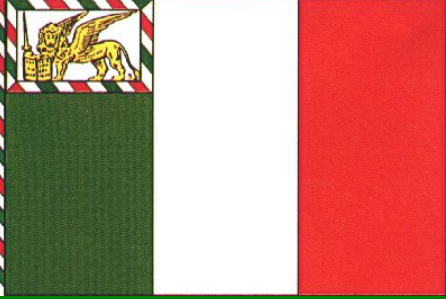
- o “The Diplomat”
- o Unified the Northern part of Italy
- o Got Austrian support for unification



Giuseppe Garibaldi:

- o “The Fighter”
- o Leader of the Red Shirts
- o Unified Southern Italy





Unification of Italy: *Reasons & Methods*

End of Foreign Rule:

❖ Cavour ended French and Austrian control of Italian lands in the north.

Common Heritage:

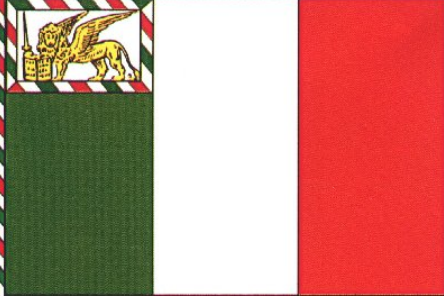
❖ Mazzini called upon common language, heritage, and religion to unite the people

Idealism:

❖ Mazzini's ideas of a united Italy inspired young Italians

Diplomacy:

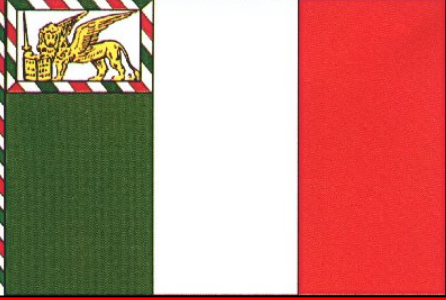
❖ Cavour made a deal with the Pope to get the Papal Lands in return for his control of the Vatican City within Rome



The Vatican City



- Home of the Popes
- Located within the city of Rome
- World's smallest country
- City itself protected by French troops (Napoleon's Concordat)
- Italy promises to ensure the safety of the city



Unification of Italy: Reasons & Methods

Military Force:

- ❖ Garibaldi raised an army (“The Red Shirts”) to unite the south

Plebiscite:

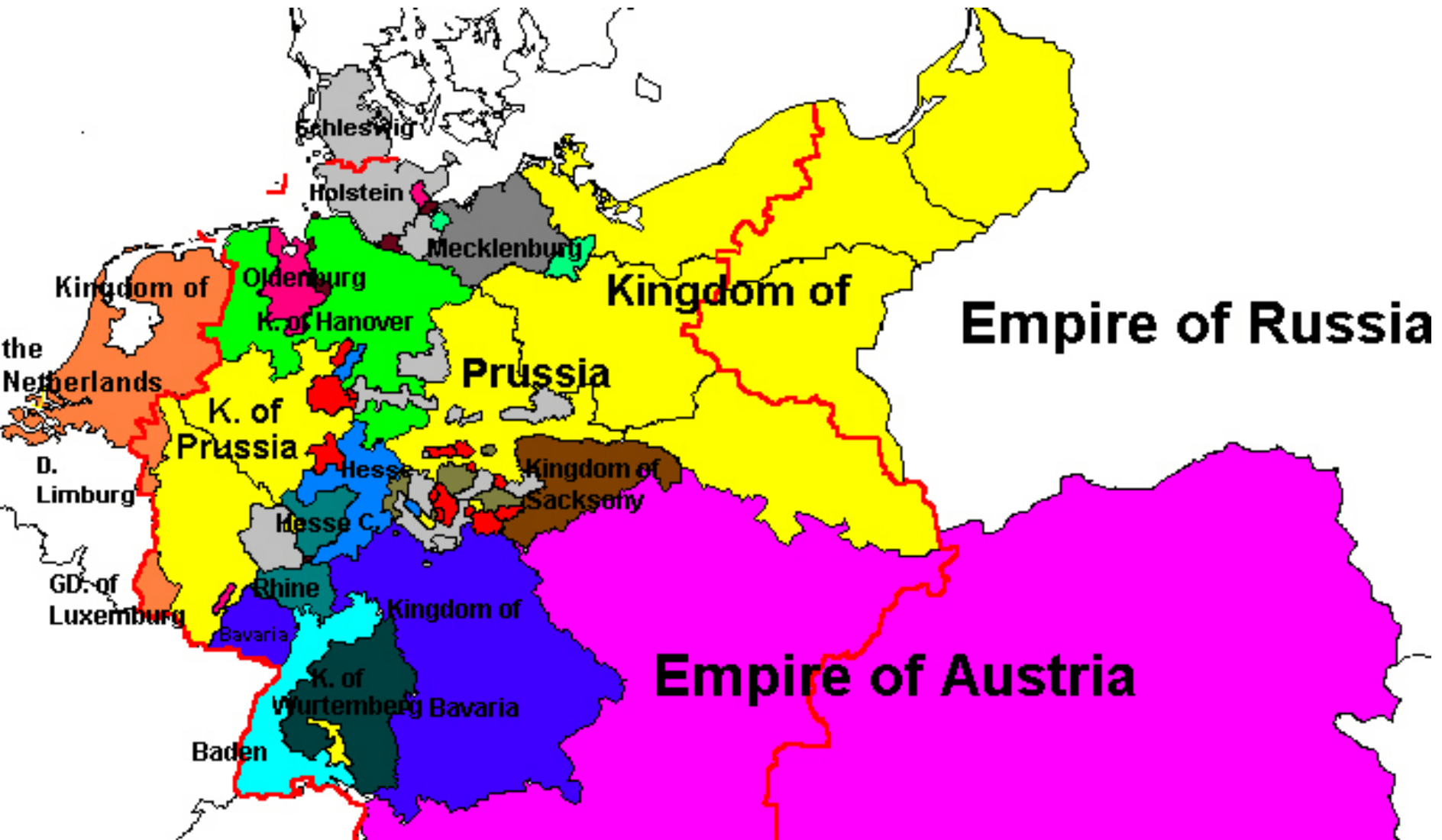
- ❖ Garibaldi offered a plebiscite to the people allowing them to be independent or join a united Italy

Political Deals:

- ❖ Cavour and Garibaldi reached an agreement uniting the north and south under the rule of the King of Sardinia

Garibaldi proves that he is a patriot and not fighting to increase his power by letting the people vote on unification and giving up territory to Cavour

Unification of Germany: 1862-1871



Unification of Germany: Leaders



Otto von Bismarck:

- ✓ Chancellor of Prussia
- ✓ Uses the policies of “Blood & Iron” (military force) & “Realpolitik” (politics of reality) to unify all the German states



Friedrich Wilhelm IV:

- ✓ King of Prussia
- ✓ Will become the “Kaiser” (German for Caesar) of the united Germany

Unification of Germany: Reasons & Methods

Common Heritage:

- ✓ Bismarck called upon common language, heritage, and religion to unite the people

“Blood and Iron”:

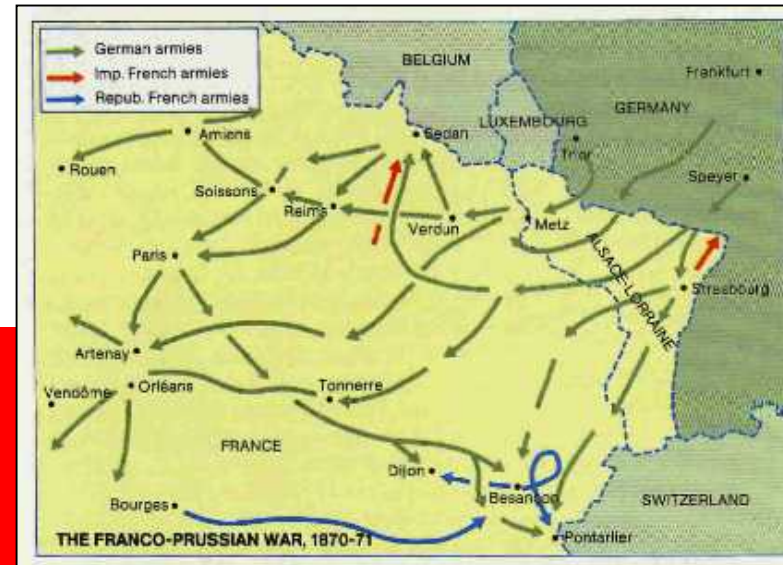
- ✓ Use of military force (war)
to acquire land



Unification of Germany: Reasons & Methods

“Realpolitik”:

- ✓ Prussia forces German states to join it or be attacked



Military Force:

- ✓ Prussia forces German states to join it or be attacked
- ✓ Bismarck attacks Denmark, Austria, and France to gain more territory and ensure its' borders

Unification of Italy & Germany: Results

- 1) Germany becomes the dominant power in central Europe
- 2) Austria and France lose power in Europe
- 3) Ottoman Empire loses power at the crossroads of Europe and Asia
- 4) Italy becomes the dominant power in the Mediterranean region
- 5) Britain faces new colonial competition (Germany)
- 6) Balance of power in central Europe becomes unstable