

Age of Revolutions (1775-1848)

Intro	Industrial Revolution created new economic structures; the changes rivaled those brought by the Neolithic revolution. European power rose; extensions of Western civilization developed in other lands.
Optimism in Chaos	<i>Progress of the Human Mind</i> - French writer Marquis de Condorcet concluded that progress was inevitable, that humankind was on the verge of perfection. Only partially correct.
<p>Forces of Change Political Revolutions</p> <p>Enlightenment</p> <p>Population Growth Causes</p> <p>Industrial Revolution</p>	<p>1. 1775- American Revolution 2. 1789- French Revolution and other lesser revolutions</p> <p>Challenged existing order and opened gap between intellectuals and established institutions.</p> <p>1. Adam Smith- laissez-faire 2. Rousseau- benefit of greater good, government has social contract, “father” of modern democracy” 3. John Locke- natural rights; government must protect or revolution 4. Voltaire- freedom of speech and religion 5. Montesquieu- separation of powers, checks and balances</p> <p>1. New world crops (cash crops, used by peasants) 2. Agricultural revolution 3. Vaccinations 4. Better diets, housing, health, leisure time</p> <p>Result: decrease in mortality rate and population growth Businesspeople encouraged economic and technical change. Larger population requirement- industrialization- growth of middle classes- change demanded, social unrest (right to vote)</p>
American Revolution	<p>1. American colonists after 1763 resisted British attempts to impose new taxes and trade controls and to restrict westward movement. 2. Revolution in 1775 3. British strategic mistakes and French assistance= American independence 4. 1789- Constitution based on Enlightenment (male voting roles) most democratic; still slavery</p>
France 1789 Crisis Opposition	<p>1. Ideological fervor for change from mid 1700s 2. Enlightenment thinkers- limitations on aristocratic (absolutism under Louis XVI) and church power; more voice for ordinary citizens 3. Estates-General a) First Estate: 0.5% clergy- land ownership and exempt from taxes</p>

<p>Result (Liberals:1789-1792)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b) Second Estate: 1.5% nobility- land ownership and exempt from taxes c) Third Estate: 98% <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bourgeoisie (merchants/businessmen)- rich, but no land • Peasants/Urban class 4. Middle class- greater political role 5. Peasants- redress grievances 6. Deficit spending 7. Mary Antoinette- foreigner (Austrian) and selfish 1. National Assembly <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) <i>Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen</i> (1789) b) Manorialism abolished and equality in law c) Aristocratic principles undercut 2. Storming of the Bastille (July 14) 3. Church’s privileges attacked and property seized 4. Royal authority limited by parliament with male voting rights (property) 5. Freedom of speech, religion, press 6. Taxes based on property
<p>French Revolution Causes</p> <p>Radical (1792-1795)</p> <p>Authoritarian</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Aristocratic and church resistance provoked by reforms- civil war 2. Economic chaos 3. Foreign regimes opposition 1. Monarchy abolished and king executed during Reign of Terror 2. Jacobins (Maximilien Robespierre and Committee of Public Safety) lead with new constitution 3. Reign of Terror- internal enemies of regime purged 4. New rulers- universal male suffrage and broad social reform 5. Metric system 6. All male citizens subject to military service 7. Invaders driven out and fervor spread 8. Abolished slavery in French colonies 9. Radical leadership fell in 1795 (Robespierre executed); more moderate government: Third constitution (5 directors) 1. Napoleon Bonaparte converted republic into authoritarian via a coup d'etat 2. Religious liberty and equality under Napoleonic Code (except women) 3. Meritocracy- bureaucracy based on meritocracy 4. Improves economy, nationalism, industrialization, infrastructure, jobs, pride 5. Secret police, executions 6. No freedom of speech or voting 7. Expansion- 1812, Western Europe except Britain

Chapter 23: The Emergence of Industrial Society in the West, 1750–1914

Causes of decline	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Popular resistance in Portugal and Spain 2. Disastrous invasion of Russia 3. British intervention
Survived	<p>Crushed by 1815</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Equality under the law 2. Attack on privileged institutions 3. Popular nationalism- part of unified nation (common language, culture, ethnicity)
Conservative Settlement	<p>Peace settlement of 1815 (Congress of Vienna)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. France not punished severely, but border states strengthened to restore balance of power 2. Compensation- monarchs 3. Legitimacy- restore monarch in France 4. Europe stable for 50 years, but not internal peace
New Movements	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Liberals- limit state interference in individual life and secure representation of propertied people 2. Radicals- more and extended voting rights 3. Socialists- attacked private property and capitalist exploitation 4. Nationalists- national unity
Minor Revolutions	<p>1820s and 1830s</p> <p>Greece (1820), Spain, Portugal, France (1830), Italy (rebellion), Germany (rebellion), Belgium</p> <p>Increased guarantees of liberal rights and religious freedom</p> <p>U.S. and Britain promote liberal ideas without revolution</p>
Industrialization	<p>All Western governments- processes of the Industrial Revolution</p> <p>Lower-class turn to government to compensate for change</p>
Revolutions of 1848	<p>Revolts followed in 1848 and 1849 when no government response</p> <p>Popular rising in France in 1848 overthrew monarchy for brief democratic republic</p>
Groups and wants	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Urban artisans pressed for social reform 2. Women agitated for equal rights
Affected countries	<p>Affected France, Germany, Austria, Hungary</p>
Failure	<p>1848 revolutions failed- conservatives and middle-class groups protected interests</p>
New class structure	<p>By 1850- wealth based, aristocrats lose power</p>
The Consolidation of the Industrial Order, 1850-1914	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Political unification- Germany and Italy 2. Governments developed new functions 3. Rise of socialism 4. Slower urban growth
Political Trends and the Rise of New Nations	<p>Western leaders reduced revolution causes after 1850</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. British conservative Benjamin Disraeli granted vote to working-class men in 1867 2. Count Camillo di Cavour (conservative) supported industrialization and extended parliament powers (Italian state

Chapter 23: The Emergence of Industrial Society in the West, 1750–1914

	<p>Piedmont)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Sardina <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Camillo di Cavour (conservative) b. Guiseppe Mazzini (liberal) c. Guiseppe Garibaldi (liberal) 4. Otto von Bismarck (conservative) of Prussia extended the vote to all adult men 5. Nationalist ideas used to unify <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Britain and United States- imperial causes b. Cavour united Italy using nationalist ideas c. Bismarck fought wars; German unity in 1871
<p>The Social Question and New Government Functions</p> <p>Socialist</p> <p>Feminist</p>	<p>Government functions expansion after 1870</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Civil service exams- individual win position on merit 2. Compulsive school systems and mass literacy 3. Wider welfare- assistance for accidents, illness, old age <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rise of socialism from working class grievancees 2. Karl Marx's theory becomes political action 3. Socialist parties in: Germany, Austria, France by 1880s <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Many Western countries extend right to vote to women (early 1900s)
Cultural Transformations	Change due to consumer emphasis and developments in science and the arts
Emphasis on Consumption and Leisure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Higher wages 2. Increased leisure time- pleasure became part of life 3. Consumerism- product crazes (bicycle fad) <p>Leisure- newspapers, entertainment, sports= growing secularism (questioning Christian belief)</p>
Advances in Scientific Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Darwin- evolutionary theory in biology 2. Einstein- theory of physical relativity 3. Freud- theories of human consciousness workings
New Directions in Artistic Expression	<p>Rationalism vs. Romanticism</p> <p>New directions: painting, sculpture, and music</p>
Western Settler Societies	<p>Industrial Revolution causes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Major expansion of the West's power 2. Intensified the effect of the Western-led world economy 3. Overseas Western societies
Emerging Power of the United States	<p>North defeated South in modern war with massive casualties</p> <p>Civil War accelerated industrialization and overseas competition</p> <p>By 1900, the United States was emerging as a great power</p>
European Settlement Canada Australia	<p>British colonies received many immigrants and followed Europe</p> <p>Formed a federal system with French majority residing in Quebec</p> <p>Developed after 1788- agricultural development and gold discovery spurred population growth and economy</p> <p>Federal system of government by 1900</p>

New Zealand	Missionaries and settlers moved into Maori lands Maori were defeated in 1860s Developed strong agricultural economy and parliamentary system
Three Colonies	Part of British Empire and dependent on its economy
In Depth: The United States in World History	Should the United States be regarded as a separate civilization? Some argue that contact with western Europe was incidental to the development of the United States on its own terms. They assert that the vast continent forced changes in the European inheritance. There were clear differences. The absence of a peasantry and the presence of the frontier into the 1890s negated some of the social ills besetting Europeans. Political life was more stable and revolved around a two-party system. Socialism did not become a significant force. Religion was important, but was not a political issue. Slavery and racist attitudes were ongoing problems. In world history terms, however, the United States clearly is a part of Western civilization, sharing its political thought, culture, family patterns, and economic organization.
Diplomatic Tensions and World War I Competition	Power balance altered by rise of Germany Bismark created protection- alliance system <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Europeans expended energies in overseas expansion that by 1900 covered most of globe 2. Latin America independent, but under United States interest 3. China and the Middle East- intense power competition 4. Imperial rivalries
The New Alliance System	By 1907: Triple Alliance- Germany, Austria-Hungary Italy Triple Entente- Britain, Russia, and France Military strength buildup and unstable dependencies Assassination of an Austrian archduke by a Serbian nationalist Result: World War I
Diplomacy and Society	The West had long been characterized by political rivalries, and during the nineteenth century its nation-states system, free from serious challenge from other states, went out of control. Western society was strained by an industrialization that increased the destructive capacity of warfare. Political leaders, more worried about social protest among the masses, tried to distract them by diplomatic successes. Many among the masses, full of nationalistic pride, applauded such actions.
Global Connections: Industrial Europe and the World	Europe's growing power during the nineteenth century transformed the world. Imperialism and the new world economy pushed European interests into every corner of the globe, creating a template to be emulated or resisted. Europe was a global force in the nineteenth century as no society had ever been.

Industrialization

Chapter 23: The Emergence of Industrial Society in the West, 1750–1914

Causes	Industrial Revolution
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. natural resources (coal and iron)2. population growth- agricultural revolution (more goods needed)3. capital4. new technology5. government support	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. agricultural- industry (manufactured goods)2. rural- urban (percentage of population)3. simple- complex (factory system, machinery, specialization, new technology, interchangeable parts)