VI. AN AGE OF IDEOLOGIES

“Passions are let loose...to overthrow everything that society respects as the basis of its existence: religion, public morality, laws, customs, rights and duties, all are attacked, confounded, overthrown, or called in question”

– Memoirs of Prince Metternich

A. Conservatives & “The Old Order”

- 1. monarchs and officials, noble landowners, church leaders, peasants too!
- 2. To “Turn the Clock Back to 1789” as a goal
- 3. opposed freedom of the press and sought to crush protests
VI. AN AGE OF IDEOLOGIES

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B. Liberals Challenge

1. spoke for the new bourgeoisie [bourgeois liberalism]
2. business owners, bankers, lawyers and politicians, newspaper editors, writers
3. wanted gov’ts based on written constitutions and separation of powers
4. opposed divine right absolute monarchies, religious orders and aristocracy
5. defended natural rights of individuals
6. wanted free elections, thus favored republicanism
7. suffrage for property owners*
8. supported Adam Smith & David Ricardo’s laissez-faire economics and “free markets” which benefited entrepreneurial capitalists
VI. AN AGE OF IDEOLOGIES

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C. Nationalist Challenge

1. nationalism gave people with a common heritage a sense of shared identity and their goal of creating a national homeland
2. often leads to persecution and intolerant of minority ethnicities
3. “Easy” in Germany and Italy
4. “Hard” in Austria, Russia and Ottoman Empires because of multi-nationalities
VI. AN AGE OF IDEOLOGIES

D. Revolts Against the Old Order

1. Balkan Peninsula
   a. in southeastern Europe / historically “Greek” and “Ottoman”

2. Serbia
   a. Karageorge fought against Ottomans from 1804 – 1813
   b. unsuccessful but fostered nationalist identities
   c. Milos Obrenovic more successful in 1815 with Russian assistance (Pan-Slavism: EOC and Language)
   d. by 1830 win autonomy from Ottoman Empire

3. Greece
   a. revolted in 1821
   b. lose early but gain identity and solidarity
   “a national war, a holy war, a war the object of which is to reconquer the rights of individual liberty”
   c. aided by Western powers because of Classical Greece’s history
   d. independent by 1830, but with a German king because, why not?

4. Other Challenges
   a. Spain, Portugal and Italian city-states fought for constitutional governments
   b. Conservative France and Austria crush rebellions with military force
   c. we are not even discussing working-class issues arising from the Industrial Revolution occurring in the background
VII. Revolutions of 1830 and 1848

"WE ARE SLEEPING ON A VOLCANO. DO YOU NOT SEE THAT THE EARTH TREMBLES ANEW? A WIND OF REVOLUTION BLOWS, THE STORM IS ON THE HORIZON."

ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE, LIBERAL FRENCH LEADER IN 1820S

A. French Revolution of 1830

1. Louis XVIII restored to French throne via Congress of Vienna
   a. issued Charter of French Liberties
   b. created 2-house legislature
   c. allowed limited freedom of the press
   d. king still very powerful, but not absolute

2. sources of unrest
   a. ultraroyalists – king’s supporters on “the far right” – wanted le ancient regime
   b. Liberals wanted to enfranchise more middle-class voters
   c. radicals – “far left” wanted a republic like 1790
   d. peasants and urban workers – wanted to not starve or be killed in wars or executions – a simple request

3. July Revolution
   a. Louis XVIII died in 1824, Charles X inherits throne…an absolutist (remember the English Civil War?)
   b. July 1830, Charles suspends legislature, limits voting rights and restricts the press
   c. Liberals and Radicals take control of Paris, Charles escaped to England
   d. compromise, lower house (Chamber of Deputies) selects Louis Phillipe as king
      i. Charles’ cousin and a “radical” as a youth

4. The Citizen King
   a. liberal politicians and professionals employed in government
   b. extended suffrage but only to the wealthiest bourgeoisie
   c. favored employers over employees
B. The French Revolution of 1848

1. radical groups continued to grow throughout the 1840s
   a. Utopian Socialists
   b. economic recession, poor harvests and inflation (again)

2. February Days, 1848
   a. Philippe abdicated
   b. 2nd Republic Proclaimed [1st 1792 – 1804]
   c. divided: moderate liberals vs socialist radicals
      i. socialist national workshops established to provide jobs for unemployed

3. June Days 1848
   a. upper & middle-class interests have prevailed in government
   b. shut down national workshops
   c. Protests of “Bread or Lead!”
   d. socialist workers vs. bourgeois liberals + peasants (they’ll take our stuff!)
   e. lines drawn between blue collar and white collar
VII. Revolutions of 1830 and 1848

4. Louis Napoleon
   a. 1848, new Constitution for the 2nd Republic
   b. strong president and one-house legislature
   c. universal male suffrage (most enfranchisement in world)
      i. 200,000 vs. 9 million
   d. Louis Napoleon elected (nephew)
   e. “man of the working class” plus name appeal for glory-hungry conservatives
   f. 1852, declares himself emperor (déjà vu?) as Napoleon III – end of the 2nd Republic
      i. used plebiscites like his uncle
      ii. 90% approval for establishment of 2nd Empire because of promise of stability and glory
      iii. ruled at a time of rapid economic growth
      iv. in the near future, presides over costly wars that ruined himself and France hegemony
C. The Spread of Revolution

1. “When France sneezes, Europe catches cold.” — Metternich
   a. rebellions diffuse, usually crushed by military force

2. Belgium
   a. 1815 Congress of Vienna unites Austrian Netherlands (Belgium) with Kingdom of Holland under a Dutch King
      i. created as a strong barrier to future French expansion eastward
   b. Belgians not stoked
      ii. different languages, religions, and economic interests (manufacturing vs. trade)
   c. Britain and France assist Belgian separation aims whereas Russia, Prussia and Austria busy crushing rebellions
   d. 1831, Belgium becomes independent state with a liberal constitution

3. Poland
   a. late 1700s, Russia, Austria and Prussia had divided most of Poland
   b. Poles had thought Congress of Vienna would restore boarders, instead gave most of territory to Russia
   c. 1830, students, officers and landowners rebelled, however this time Russia crushes hopes of independence
D. 1848: Another Wave of Rebellion

1. Again, emanating from Paris, revolutionary fever spreads and becomes “springtime of the peoples”

2. Sources of Discontent

a. middle-class liberals wanted more political power and guaranteed basic rights for all citizens
b. *workers demanded relief from Industrial Revolution conditions (next unit)
c. nationalists wanted to throw off foreign rule

3. Metternich Falls

a. after 30 years in power, Austrian conservative politician Metternich fails to quell Vienna protests and flees in disguise
b. Hungarians in Budapest led by nationalist Louis Kossuth demand independence
c. demand end of serfdom and a written constitution
d. Czechs in Prague made similar demands
e. Austrian government agrees to demands in the immediacy
f. with Russian assistance, Austrian forces eventually crush Vienna, Prague and Budapest rebellions
D. 1848: Another Wave of Rebellion

4. Revolutions in Italy

- a. nationalists wanted to end Italian domination by Austrian Hapsburgs
- b. liberal reforms, constitutional demands and worker reforms all demanded
- c. wave of independent republics founded from Naples to Venice
- d. Pope expelled from Rome! and established a nationalist government in Rome
- e. once again, Austrian forces sent in to defend conservative interest
  - i. French army restores Pope back in power
  - ii. many of the newly-created Republics collapse
D. 1848: Another Wave of Rebellion

5. Turmoil in the German States

- a. German students demand national unity and liberal reforms
- b. economic recession and potato famine brings workers into protests
  - i. Luddism – attacking means of production
  - ii. poor farmers burned estates of the wealthy
- c. Prussian King Frederick William IV forced to accept a written constitution by an elected assembly
  - i. however, dissolved after a one-year “experiment”
  - ii. replaces with his personal constitution – gave power to himself and upper-class

6. Frankfurt Assembly

- a. convened in 1848
- b. “We are to create a constitution for Germany, for the whole land.”
- c. but, divisions emerged
  - i. monarchy or republic
  - ii. to include Austria or not
- d. Prussia’s Frederick William IV offered Crown in monarchy
- e. rejected because “it came from the gutter” (ie. “the people” & not Princes ala HRE)
- f. this sparks a wave of German immigration to the United States
D. 1848: Another Wave of Rebellion

7. Legacy?
   a. after 1850, revolution fever began to subside
   b. why did the revolutions fail?
      i. use of military force
      ii. revolutionaries did not have mass support
      iii. usually workers vs. peasants vs. moderate liberals vs. conservative
   c. long-term: socialism, liberalism and nationalism win out via elections, not rebellions
      i. voting and union membership
A. “I swear before God and by my honor never to allow my hands to be idle nor my soul to rest until I have broken the chains that bind us to Spain.”
   — Simon Bolivar, Latin American educated in Europe

B. Sources of Discontent

1. social, racial and political grievances

2. Ethnic and Social Hierarchy
   a. peninsulares vs. creoles vs. mestizo and mulatto
   b. united against Spain, divided amongst themselves

3. Enlightenment Ideals
   a. read enlightenment thinkers
   b. witnessed US success against Britain
   c. Latin American women mimics Parisian salons (Spanish Tertulias — “social gatherings”)
   d. many were in French during early days of revolution

4. Napoleon Bonaparte invades Spain in 1808
   a. ousts Spanish royal family
   b. replaces with his brother Joseph
GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Maps

1. Region What two European countries held the largest colonial empires in Latin America in 1800?

2. Region Comparing the two maps, which independent countries had emerged by 1830 from Spanish territory in the Americas?
C. Haiti

1. French-owned Hispaniola their most valuable colony

2. sugar plantations
   a. half a million African slaves
   b. 25,000 free mulattoes, some wealthy, some slave owners, but not legally equal to creoles

3. Slave Revolt
   a. amidst debates in Paris about abolishing slavery, Haitians rebelled in 1791
   b. led by Toussaint L’Ouverture, self-educated former slave, becomes brilliant general
      i. “We are fighting so that liberty – the most precious of all Earthly possessions – may not perish.”
   c. became a race-driven conflict
   d. bloodiest revolution in the Americas
   e. slaves win, but still an official French colony

4. Independence
   a. Napoleon sends large army to recapture Haiti in 1802
   b. guerilla forces and yellow fever
   c. results in a truce
   d. then, Toussaint L’Ouverture captured and dies in prison in France
   e. 1804, Haitians declare independence, becomes republic in 1820 (war depts. plague into modernity)
VIII. LATIN AMERICAN WARS OF INDEPENDENCE
D. Independence for Mexico and Central America

1. 1810, Father Hidalgo shepherded his parish in Dolores
   a. “My children, will you be free? Will you make the effort to recover the lands stolen from your forefathers by the hated Spaniards 300 years ago?” from el Grito de Dolores / The Cry of Dolores
   b. ragged army of poor mestizos and Native Americans marched on Mexico City
   c. demand of an end to slavery and improved lives for natives, creole Mexicans withdrawal initial support
   d. Father Hidalgo captured and executed, supporters scatter

2. Jose Morelos
   a. another Catholic priest, mestizo
   b. improve living conditions, end slavery and extend suffrage to all males
   c. led a rebel army for 4 years before also being captured and executed in 1815
III. LATIN AMERICAN WARS OF INDEPENDENCE

D. Independence for Mexico and Central America

3. Independence Achieved

- a. 1820 Spain forced King into liberal-backed constitution
- b. Agustin de Iturbide, a conservative Creole reaches out to creoles, mestizos and Native Americans
- c. overthrows Spanish viceroy in Mexico City
- d. takes title Emperor Agustin I
- e. overthrown by liberals to create Republic of Mexico
- f. however, military leaders controlled government loyal to creole interests for next century
VIII. LATIN AMERICAN WARS OF INDEPENDENCE
D. Independence for Mexico and Central America

• 4. New Republics in Central America
  • a. Central American lands declare independence in early 1820s too
  • b. Emperor Agustin de Iturbide had tried to conquer these lands for Mexico
  • c. After Agustin I’s overthrow, local leaders establish United Provinces of Central America
  • d. soon fragments into separate republics of Guatemala, Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador and Costa Rica
  • e. different places, same problems
VIII. LATIN AMERICAN WARS OF INDEPENDENCE

E. Independence in South America

1. A Native Americans Revolt
   a. NAs had rebelled since conquest, without Creole support
   b. Tupac Amaru claimed descent from Incan royalty
   c. demanded an end to mita-legacy
   d. captured and executed in 1780 as rebellion crushed by Spanish
   e. does cause Spain to end policy of forced labor in South American colonies after government review
VIII. LATIN AMERICAN WARS OF INDEPENDENCE

E. Independence in South America

2. Simon Bolivar
   a. 1808, Napoleon’s occupation of Spain
   b. Bolivar, a creole, leads rebellion from native Venezuela
   c. quickly toppled by conservative forces resulting in civil wars and Bolivar escapes to Haiti
   d. leads new army across Andes to attack Spanish at Bogota, the viceroyalty of New Grenada (Columbia today)
   e. cemented alliance with llaneros – “cowboys”
   f. becomes “the Liberator” after freeing Caracas, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia by 1821
   g. joined by another LA Rev leader, Jose de San Martin

3. Jose de San Martin
   a. creole Argentinian trained in European military schools
   b. liberates Argentina from Spanish rule in 1816
   c. lead armies to free Chile over Andes like Bolivar, later Peru
   d. 1822, separates from Bolivar over ideological differences
8. Dreams and Disappointment

- wars for independence over by 1824
- Bolivar tried tirelessly to unite freed Latin American states into Gran Columbia
- rivalries split into Venezuela, Columbia and Ecuador
- stable governments and democracy remain elusive for Latinos
- no “social” revolution took place
- simply exchange one set of “master” for another
VIII. LATIN AMERICAN WARS OF INDEPENDENCE
E. Independence in South America

5. Independence of Brazil

a. Napoleon again
b. Portuguese royal family escaped to Brazilian colony
c. introduced numerous reforms, including “free trade” and development of local industries
d. left son Don Pedro to rule Brazil after royals returned to Portugal
   i. “If Brazil demands independence, proclaim it yourself and put the crown on your head.”
e. revolution in Portugal topples monarchy, so Don Pedro becomes emperor of an independent Brazil
f. accepted constitution that provided freedom of the press, freedom of religion, and an elected legislature
   i. Brazil remained a monarchy until the creation of the Brazilian Republic in 1889