TELESCOPING THE TIMES  Nationalist Revolutions Sweep the West, 1789–1900

CHAPTER OVERVIEW  Spurred by the French Revolution, Latin American colonies won independence. In Europe, liberals and radicals pushed for change but conservatives resisted. Nationalism spread throughout Europe, and Germany and Italy formed as nations. Artistic and intellectual movements emphasized nature and feelings, true life, and “impressions” of a subject or moment.

拉丁美洲人民赢得独立

**KEY IDEA** 由不满和启蒙思想引起，拉丁美洲人民争取殖民统治的独立。

在18世纪的早期，整个拉丁美洲都效仿了法国大革命的例子。为了自由和平等，他们反抗殖民统治。第一个做到的是圣多明各的法国殖民地，位于海地岛。岛上几乎所有的人都来自非洲奴隶。1791年，大约100,000名奴隶起义。图桑·洛维特成为了领导者。1801年，他移动到了海地岛的东部，并解放了这些奴隶。在1804年，前殖民地宣布独立为海地。

拉丁美洲社会被分为六类人。**peninsulares**—那些出生在西班牙的—是处于顶端的。其次是克里奥尔人，或者出生在拉丁美洲的西班牙人。第三是梅斯蒂索人，混合了欧洲人和印第安人的血统。第四是黑白混血人，混合了欧洲人和非洲人血统，以及非洲人。在最底层是印第安人。克里奥尔人感到他们受到政府的不公平待遇。他们被称作**peninsulares**。这种坏心情在拿破仑推翻西班牙国王后，使克里奥尔人感到恐惧。到1815年，克里奥尔人赢了。在1820年，一个新的政府在西班牙掌权。害怕他们这次会失去权利，克里奥尔人联合起来，为独立而战。在1821年，西班牙接受了墨西哥的独立。在1823年，中北美地区分离出来，成为独立国家。

在巴西，独立有了一种不同的转变。当拿破仑的军队进入葡萄牙在1807年，王室家族逃到了巴西，其最大的殖民地。随着时间的推移，人们想要独立。在1822年，8,000克里奥尔人签署了一份文件，要求葡萄牙国王的儿子统治独立的巴西。他同意了，巴西在那一年通过非暴力的独立。

这些战争的独立使拉丁美洲的国家和社会陷入了混乱。混乱继续在该地区。当地领导人不同意，并将新的国家分割成更小的国家。在1830年，大哥伦比亚地区分裂成哥伦比亚、厄瓜多尔和委内瑞拉。在1841年，中美洲联盟分裂成五个共和国。

革命破坏欧洲

**KEY IDEA** 民主和民族主义的起义挑战了旧保守主义的政治秩序。

在19世纪的前半部分，三个力量在欧洲争权。保守派支持了几世纪以来统治这些土地的国王。这些是贵族和其他拥有大量财产的人。在1810年，当米格尔·德·哈拉多，一个村庄的牧师，为了反对西班牙统治的起义。克里奥尔人与西班牙政府联合起来镇压这一下层阶级的起义，他们害怕。在1820年，一个新的政府在西班牙掌权。人们担心他们会失去这次的权利，克里奥尔人联合起来，为独立而战。在1822年，8,000克里奥尔人签署了一份文件，要求葡萄牙国王的儿子统治一个独立的巴西。他同意了，巴西在那一年通过非暴力的独立。

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property. Liberals wanted to give more power to elected legislatures. They were typically middle-class merchants and business people. They wanted to limit voting rights to people who were educated and owned property. Radicals wanted the end of rule by kings and full voting rights for all people, even the poor.

At the same time, another movement arose in Europe—nationalism. This was the belief that a person’s loyalty should go not to the country’s ruler but to the nation itself. Nationalists thought that people with a common language and culture were a nation and had the right to their own government. This idea grew out of the French Revolution.

The first people to win self-rule during this period were the Greeks. For centuries, Greece had been part of the Ottoman Empire. In 1821, Greeks revolted against this Turkish rule. Rulers in Europe did not like the idea of revolts, but the Greek cause was popular. Other nations gave aid to the Greeks, helping to defeat the Ottomans’ forces in 1827. The Greeks won their independence by 1830.

Other revolts broke out. In 1830, the Belgians declared their independence from rule by the Dutch. Nationalists began a long struggle to unify all of Italy, which had been broken into many different states. Poles revolted against Russian rule. Conservatives managed to put down these revolts. However, new ones broke out again in 1848 among Hungarians and Czechs. Once again, they were put down forcefully.

Events differed in France. Riots in 1830 forced the king to flee and put a new king in his place. A new revolt broke out in 1848 that overthrew the king and established a republic. However, the radicals who had won this victory began arguing over how much France should be changed. Some wanted only political changes. Others wanted social and economic changes that would help the poor. When these forces fought in the streets, the French gave up on the radical program. They introduced a new government, with a legislature and a strong president. The new president was Louis-Napoleon, Napoleon Bonaparte’s nephew. He later named himself emperor of France. He built railroads and promoted the growth of France’s industry. The economy revived and more people had jobs.

Russia in the early 1800s had yet to build an industrial economy. The biggest problem was that serfdom still existed there. Peasants were bound to the nobles whose land they worked. Russia’s rulers did not wish to free the serfs, though. They feared they would lose the support of the nobles. In the 1850s, the Russian army lost a war to take over part of the Ottoman Empire. The new ruler of Russia, Alexander II, decided that Russia’s lack of a modern economy caused the defeat. He decided to begin many reforms.

The first, in 1861, was to free the serfs. Though it seemed bold, Alexander’s move went only part way. Nobles kept half their land and were paid for the half that went to the peasants. The former serfs were not given the land. They had to pay for it, and this debt kept them still tied to the land. The czar’s efforts to make changes ended short when he was assassinated in 1881. Alexander III, his successor, brought back tight control over the country and moved to make the economy more industrial.

### Patterns of Change: Nationalism

**KEY IDEA** The force of nationalism contributed to the formation of two new nations and a new political order in Europe.

Nationalists thought that many factors linked people to one another. First was nationality, or a common ethnic ancestry. Shared language, culture, history, and religion were also seen as ties that connected people. People sharing these traits were thought to have the right to a land they could call their own. Groups with their own government were called nation-states. Leaders began to see that this feeling could be a powerful force for unifying a people. The French Revolution was a prime example of this.

Some rulers saw it differently. Feelings of nationalism threatened to break apart three aging empires. The Austrian Empire was forced to split in two parts, Austria and Hungary. However, nationalist feeling continued to plague these rulers for 40 years and the kingdoms later broke up into several smaller states. In Russia, harsh rule and a policy of forcing other peoples to adopt Russian ways helped produce a revolution in 1917 that overthrew the czar. The Ottoman Empire, like the other two, broke apart around the time of World War I.

Italians used national feeling to build a nation, not destroy an empire. Large parts of Italy were ruled by the kings of Austria and Spain. Nationalists tried to unite the nation in 1848, but the revolt was beaten down. Hopes rested with the Italian king of
the state of Piedmont-Sardinia. His chief minister, Count Cavour, worked to expand the king’s control over other areas of the north. Meanwhile, Giuseppe Garibaldi led an army of patriots that won control of southern areas. He put those areas under control of the king. In 1866, the area around Venice was added to the king’s control. Four years later, the king completed the unifying of Italy. However, the Italian government could not solve Italy’s economic problems.

Germany had also been divided into many different states for many centuries. Since 1815, 39 states had joined in a league called the German Confederation. Prussia and Austria-Hungary controlled this group. Over time, Prussia rose to become more powerful. Leading this move was prime minister Otto von Bismarck. He joined with Austria to gain control of new lands. He then quickly turned against Austria, defeating it in war to gain even more territory. Other German states formed a new confederation that Prussia alone controlled. Bismarck’s next step was to win the loyalty of the remaining German areas in the south. He purposefully angered a weak France so that it would declare war on Prussia. When the Prussian army won, Bismarck reached his goal. The war with France had given the southern German states a nationalistic feeling. They joined the other states in naming the king of Prussia as head of united Germany.

As a result of these events, the balance of power in Europe had changed. Germany and Britain were the strongest powers, followed by France. Austria, Russia, and Italy were all even weaker.

**Revolutions in the Arts**

*KEY IDEA* Artistic and intellectual movements both reflected and fueled changes in Europe in the 1800s.

In the early 1800s, the Enlightenment was replaced by another movement, called romanticism. This movement in art and ideas showed great interest in nature and in the thoughts and feelings of the individual person. Gone was the idea that reason and order were good things. Romantic thinkers valued feeling, not reason, and nature, not society. Romantic thinkers held idealized views of the past as simpler, better times. They valued the common people. As a result, they enjoyed folk stories, songs, and traditions. They also supported calls for democracy. However, not all romantic artists and thinkers supported these ideas.

Romantic writers had different themes. French writer Victor Hugo—who wrote *The Hunchback of Notre Dame*—told stories of the poor individual who fights against an unfair society. English poet William Wordsworth celebrated the beauty of nature. Novels such as Mary Shelley’s *Frankenstein* were horror tales about good and evil.

Romanticism was important in music as well. Composers wrote music that tried to appeal to the hearts and souls of listeners. The German Ludwig van Beethoven was the foremost of these composers.

In the middle 1800s, however, the grim realities of industrial life made the dreams of romanticism seem silly. A new movement arose—realism. Artists and writers tried to show life as it really was. They used their art to protest social conditions that they thought were unfair. French writer Emile Zola’s books revealed harsh working conditions for the poor, which led to new laws aimed at helping those people. In England, Charles Dickens wrote many novels that showed how poor people suffered in the new industrial economy.

A new device, the camera, was developed in this period. Photographers could use it to capture a real moment on film. In the 1860s, Parisian painters reacted against the realistic style. This new art style—impressionism—used light and shimmering colors to produce an “impression” of a subject or moment.

**Review**

1. **Making Inferences** How did the divisions of Mexican society affect the movement to independence?

2. **Drawing Conclusions** Explain how the freeing of Russia’s serfs in 1861 was an example of both liberal and conservative thought.

3. Give one example each of how nationalism was a unifying and a destructive force.

4. **Recognizing Facts and Details** How did artistic ideas change in the 1800s?
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Responses will vary but should include points similar to the following:

1. The divisions in society may have prevented Mexican independence from happening earlier. Creoles did not at first join the revolt because they were afraid of the lower classes.

2. Freeing serfs from being bound to the nobles for whom they worked was a liberal thought. However, making serfs pay for the land was a conservative thought. It created a debt that kept them tied to the land.

3. Nationalism was a destructive force in Austria, where it forced the empire to divide into the kingdoms of Austria and Hungary and later resulted in the complete breakup of those kingdoms. Nationalism was a unifying force in Italy.

4. In the early 1800s, the main artistic movement was romanticism, which valued feeling, nature, and the past. In the middle 1800s, the main movement was realism, which showed the world as it really was. Finally, impressionism caught an “impression” of a subject or a moment.