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# Making of the Modern World 122

After Revolution: the New Spirits of the Age

# For Today

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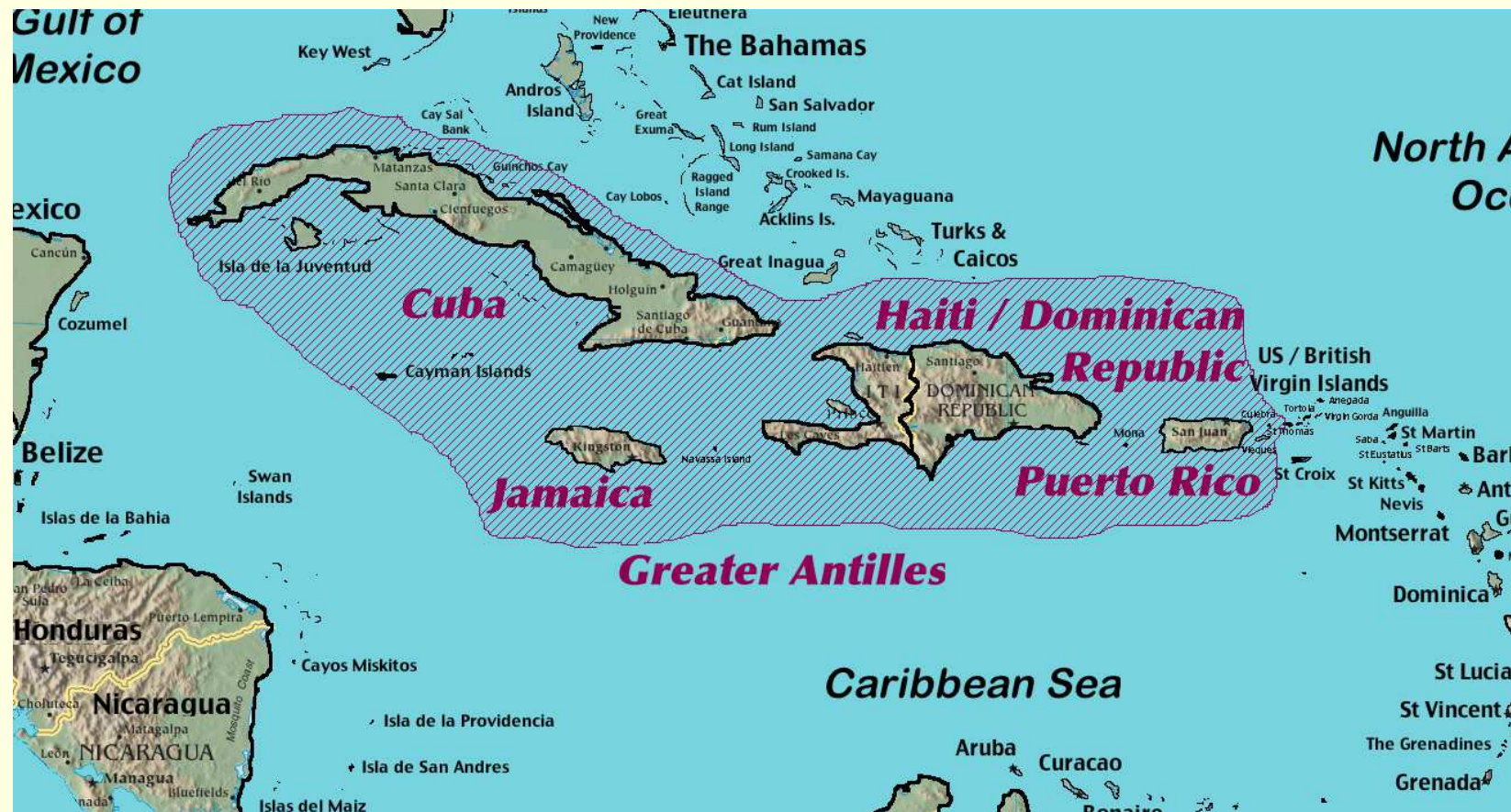
- Napoleon and Napoleonic Era
- Revolution in Haiti
- Revolution in Latin America
- Break
- Effects of Industrialization
- Romanticism
- Nationalism

# The Haitian Revolution

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- Island of Hispaniola controlled by Spain from the 1490s until 1659
- Western half gradually settled by pirates and eventually ceded to France; renamed Saint-Domingue
- Saint-Domingue was a French colony from 1659 to 1809
- Slave revolt in the French colony of Saint-Domingue (1791-1804)

# The Greater Antilles

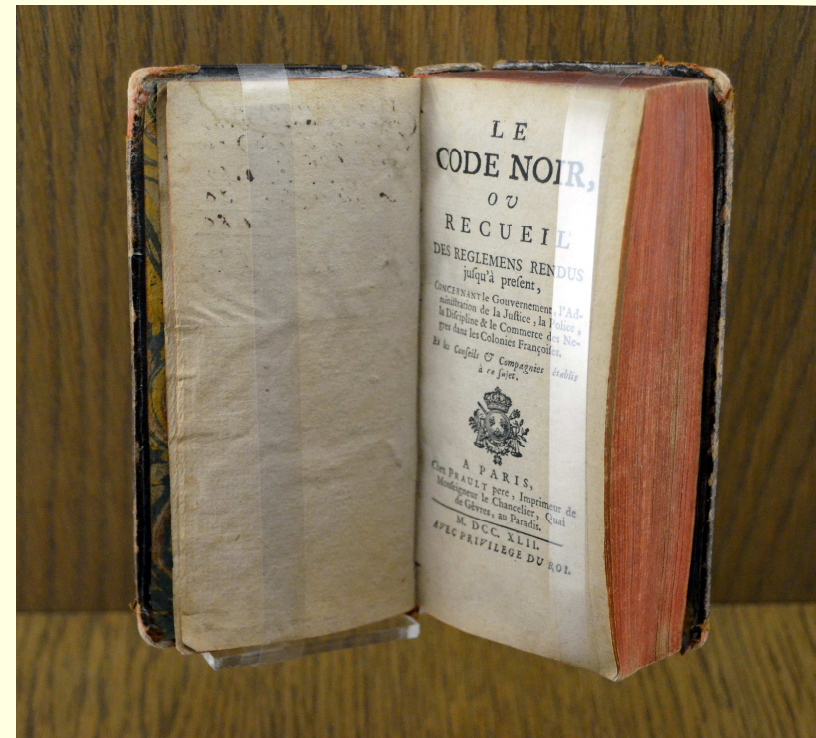




# Saint-Domingue

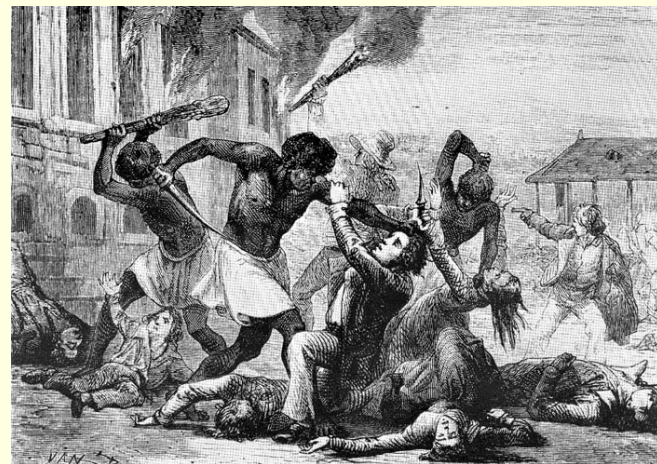
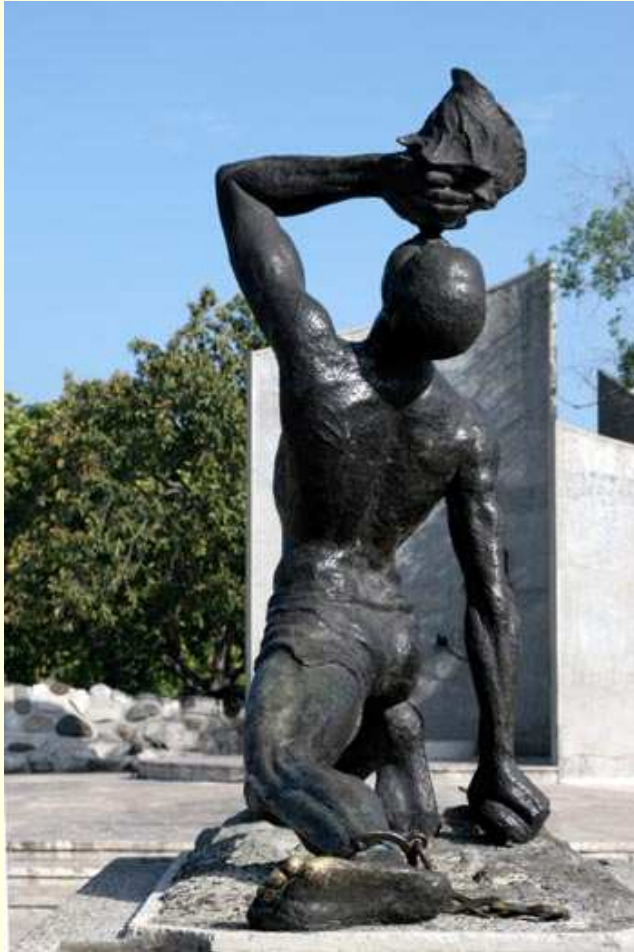


# Saint-Domingue

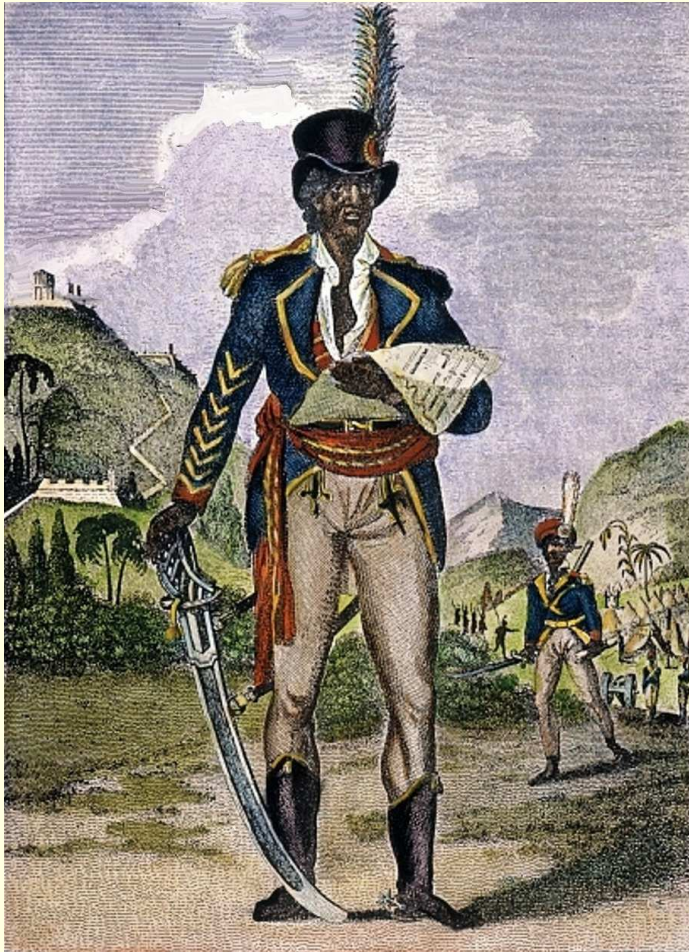




# Slavery in Haiti



# Toussaint L'Ouverture





# Jean-Jacques Dessalines



# The Battle of Vertière

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# The Battle of Vertière



# Citadelle Laferrière

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# Haiti

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- Creoles independence from French rule
- *Gens de couleur* want equality with Creoles
- May 6<sup>th</sup>, 1794 Slaves revolt in Haitian Revolution
  - Toussaint L'Ouverture leads the revolution until his capture by the French
  - French attempt to reinstate slavery
  - New revolt led by Jacques Dessalines, who takes over, destroys the plantations, and becomes dictator.
  - Haiti becomes independent in 1804
    - 2<sup>nd</sup> country in the Americas to gain independence

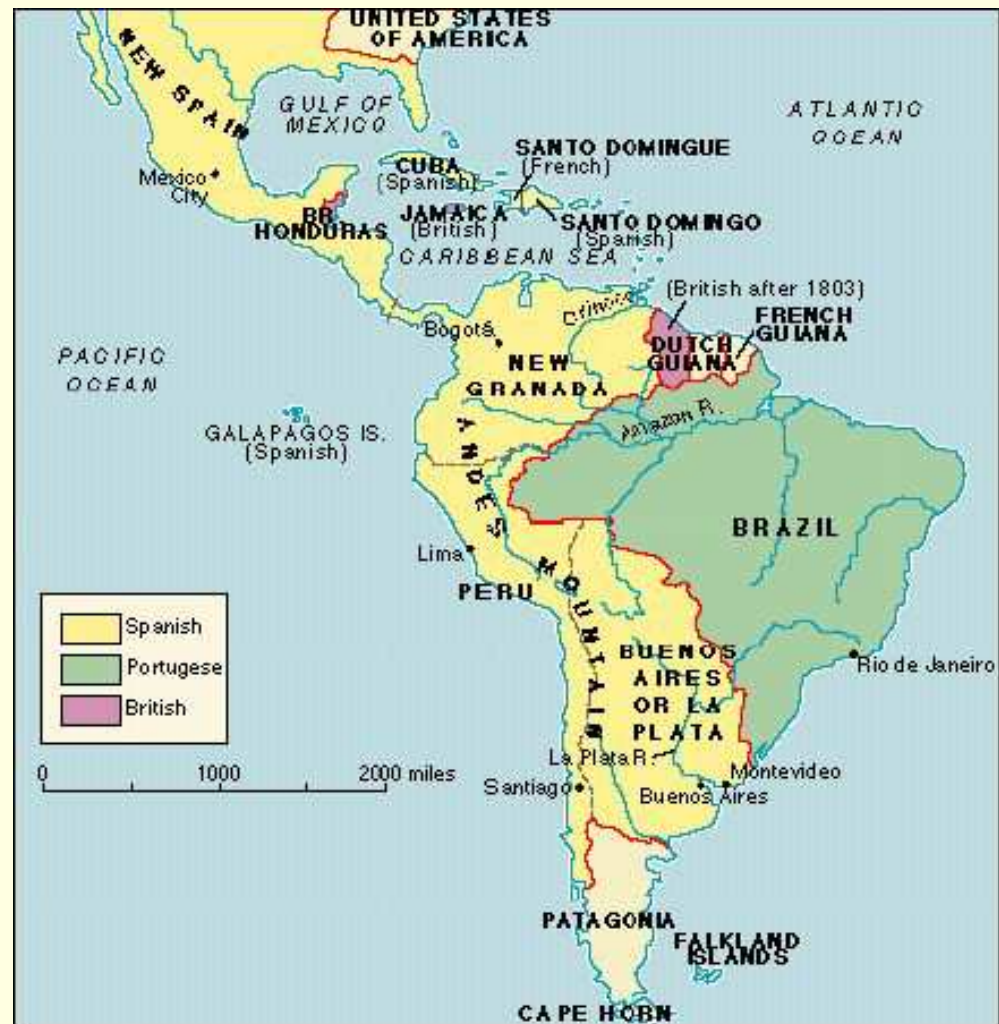
# Revolution in Latin America

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## ■ Causes:

- Enlightenment Ideas
- American Revolution
- French Revolution
- Colonial resentment
  - Political disempowerment
    - Creoles resent peninsulares
  - Economic disempowerment
    - US wants to trade with Latin America, but Spain wants to exclude competitors
- Growing sense of national identity separate from Spain
  - “unnatural bonds with Spain”

# On the Eve of Independence



# Simon Bolívar



- 1783-1830
- From elite Creole family
- Becomes military general
- Called the “George Washington of South America”
- Wrote the “Jamaica Letter” in 1815

# Revolution in Latin America

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- Independent in 1811, recovered by Spain in 1812
- Bolívar takes Caracas in 1813 and welcomed as the Liberator, but, Spanish were able to re-conquer from 1814-1816
  - While in exile, Bolívar writes the “Jamaica Letter”
- Enter Simon Bolívar again:
  - With English and Haitian help, Bolívar is able to take Venezuela after agreeing to free the slaves
  - Bolívar is the president of the first union of independent nations in Latin America, the Gran Colombia, from 1819-1830
  - Bolívar is regarded as a visionary able to lay the political foundations for much of Latin America



# Liberation

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# Industrial Revolution

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- Produced lives of abundance
- Produced a new consumer culture
- Produced wonders

But:

- Produced poverty amidst plenty
- Produced Nationalism?
- Produced Imperialism?
- Produced Communism?

# Satanic Mills



5021. C. F. & I. Co. Steel Plant, Pueblo, Colo.



# Progress?



# “The Horrors of War”



*Las mujeres dan valor*



*Y no hai remedio*



*No guerra*



*Enterrar y callar*

# Industrial Revolution

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# Consumer Society



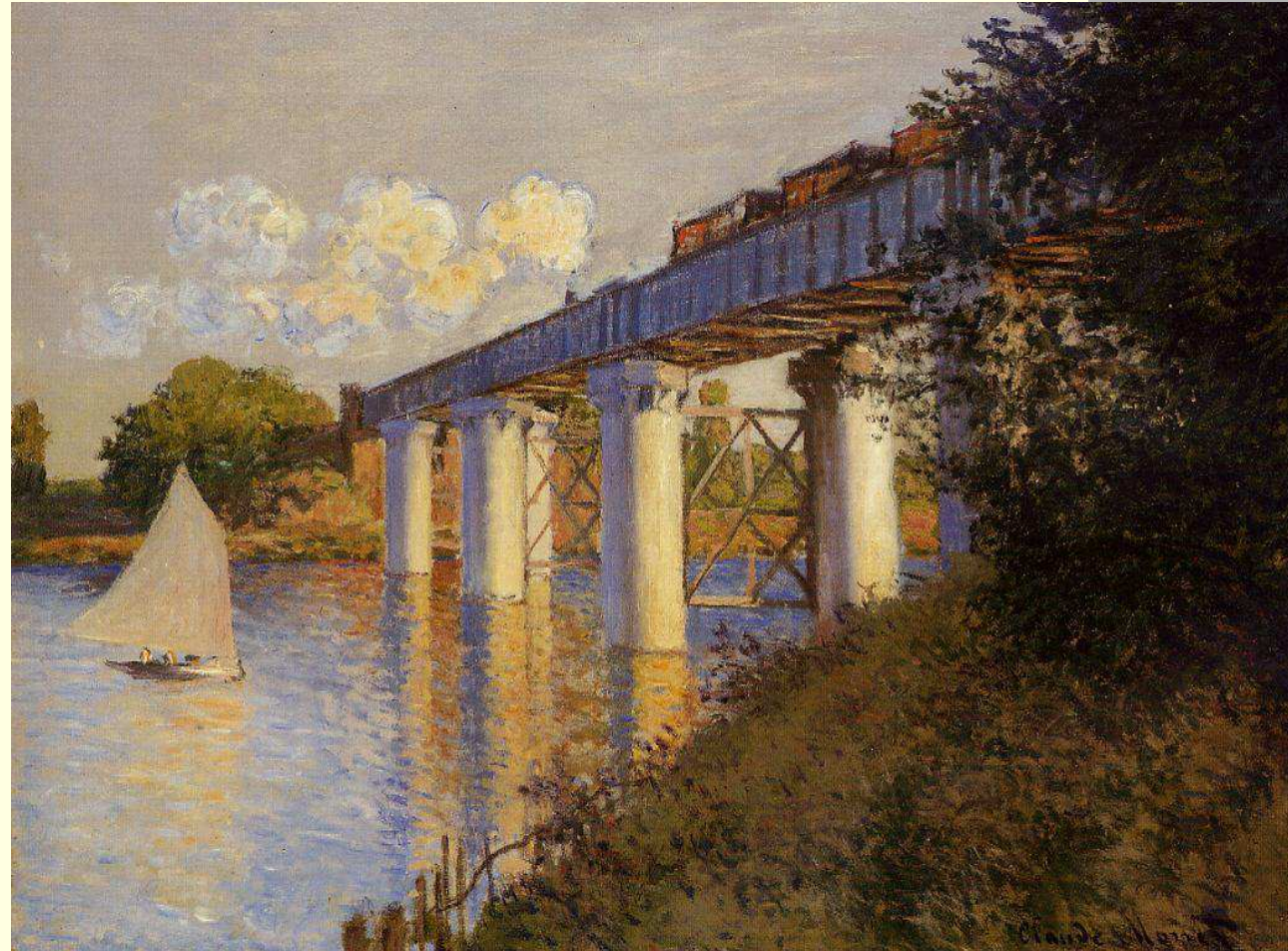


# Music on the Tuileries





# The Railway Bridge



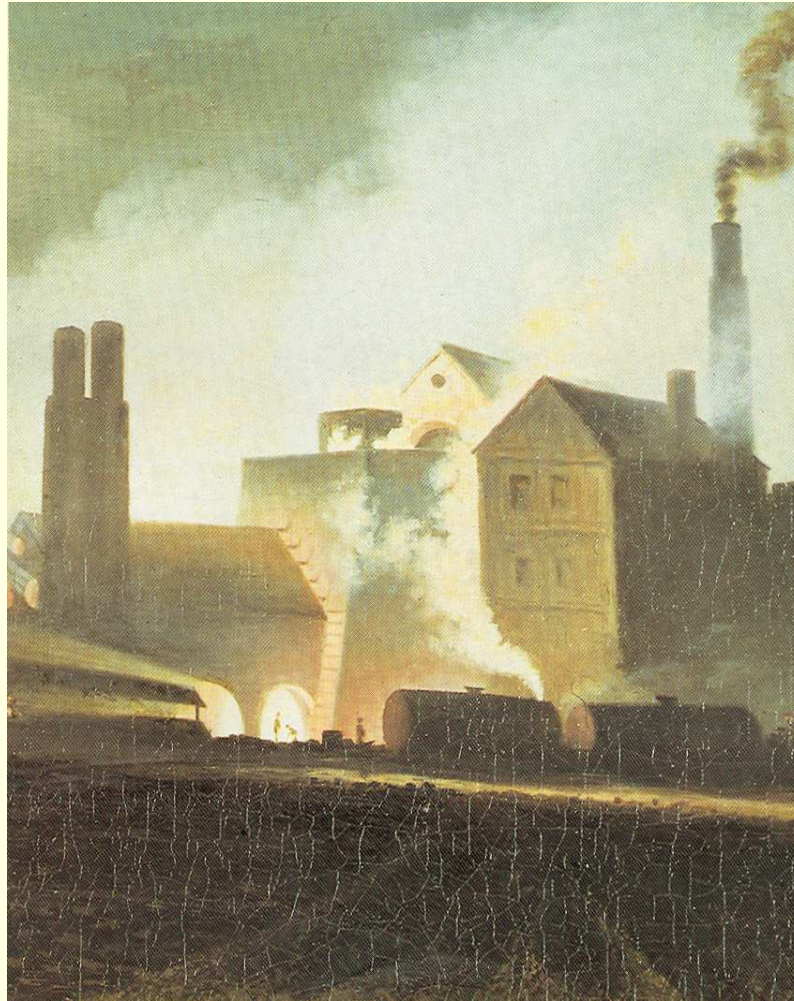
# Boating





# Coketown

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# Rain, Steam, and Speed

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# The Crystal Palace

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# Gare Saint-Lazare

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# Brooklyn Bridge

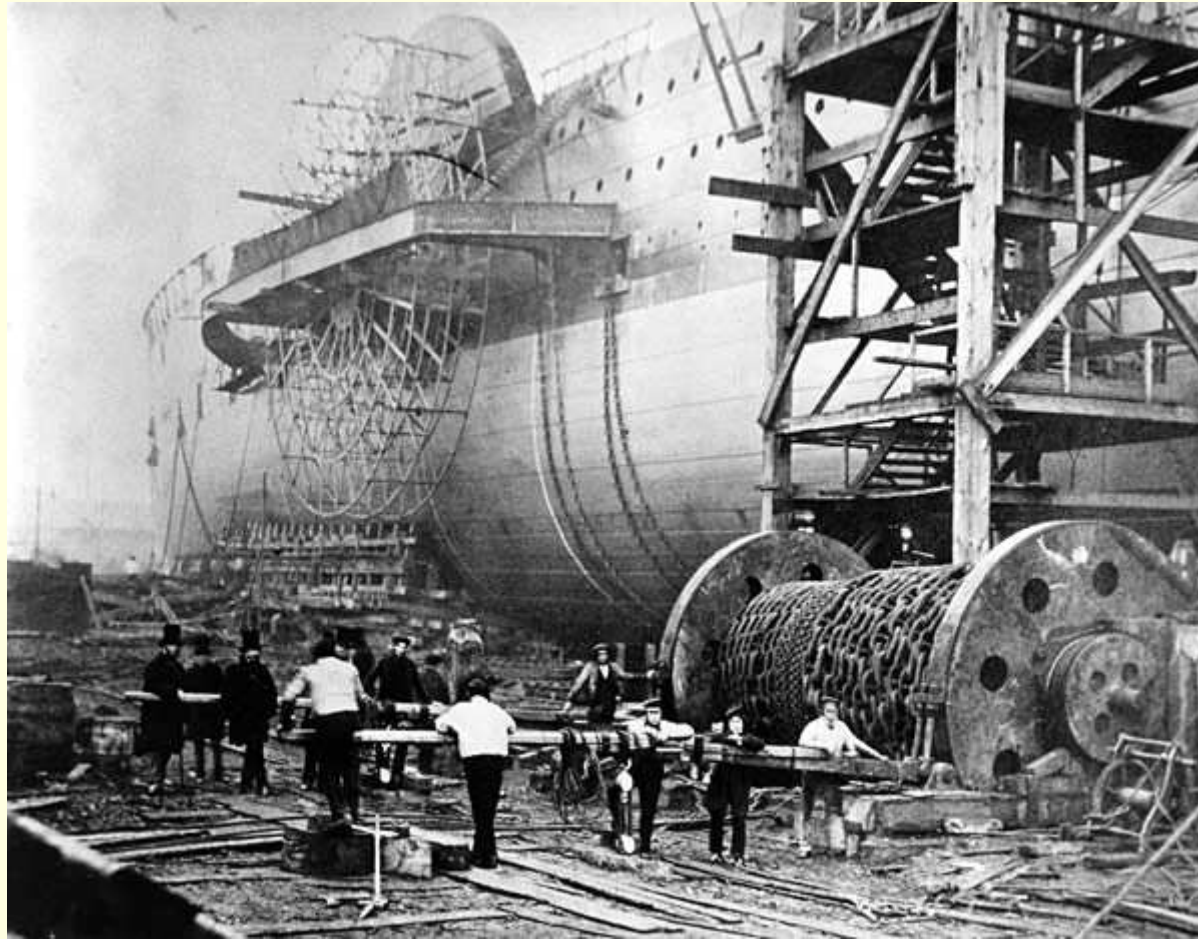
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# The Great Eastern

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# Gun Boat Diplomacy

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# Romanticism

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- “What is the object of human society? Is it to dazzle the eye with an immense production of useful and elegant things? Is it to cover the sea with ships and the earth with railways? Is it, finally, to give two or three individuals out of each 100,000 the power to dispose of wealth that would suffice to maintain in comfort those 100,000?

-Sismondi

# Romanticism

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- A reaction against aristocratic social norms
- A reaction against the industrial revolution
- A reaction against the over-rationalization of the enlightenment
- An emphasis on emotion, the individual, and nature



# Robert Burns



- 1759-1796
- Scottish poet
- Pioneer of the Romantic movement

# William Blake

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- 1757-1857
- English poet and painter
- Has been called “far and away the greatest artist Britain ever produced”



# Blake's Paintings





# William Wordsworth

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- 1770-1850
- English poet
- With Samuel Taylor Coleridge helped to launch the Romantic movement

# Reactionary Romanticism

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- A reaction against aristocratic social norms
- A reaction against the industrial revolution
- A reaction against the over-rationalization of the enlightenment
- An emphasis on emotion, the individual, and nature

# Napoleon





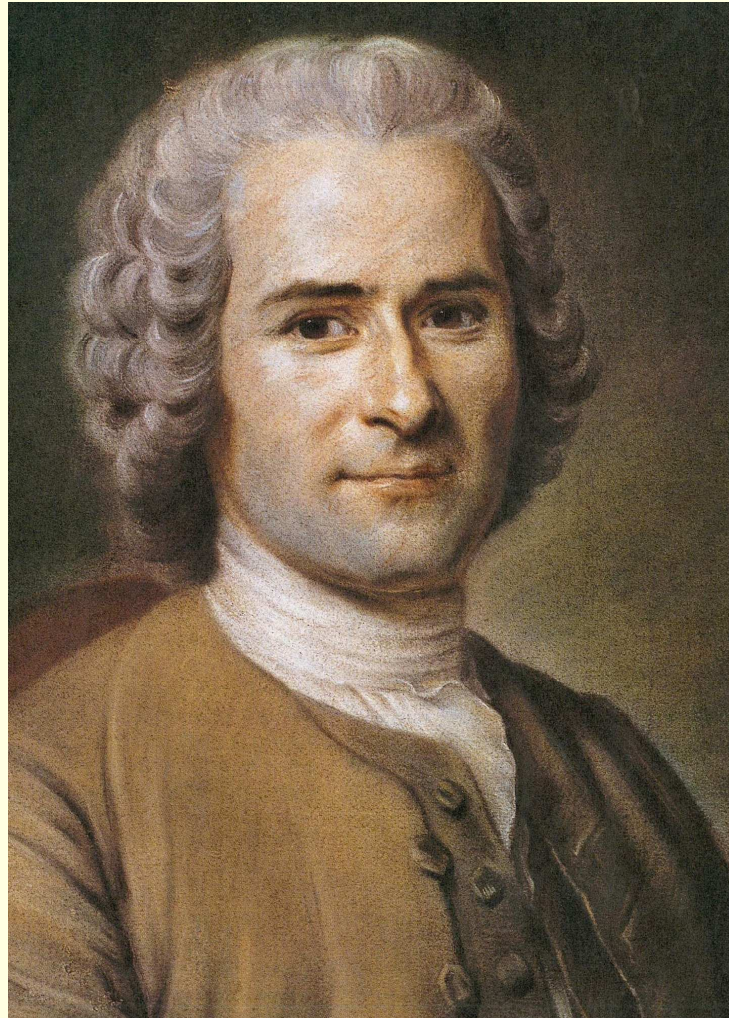
# Napoleon

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# Rousseau

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# Romantic Painting





# Romantic Painting

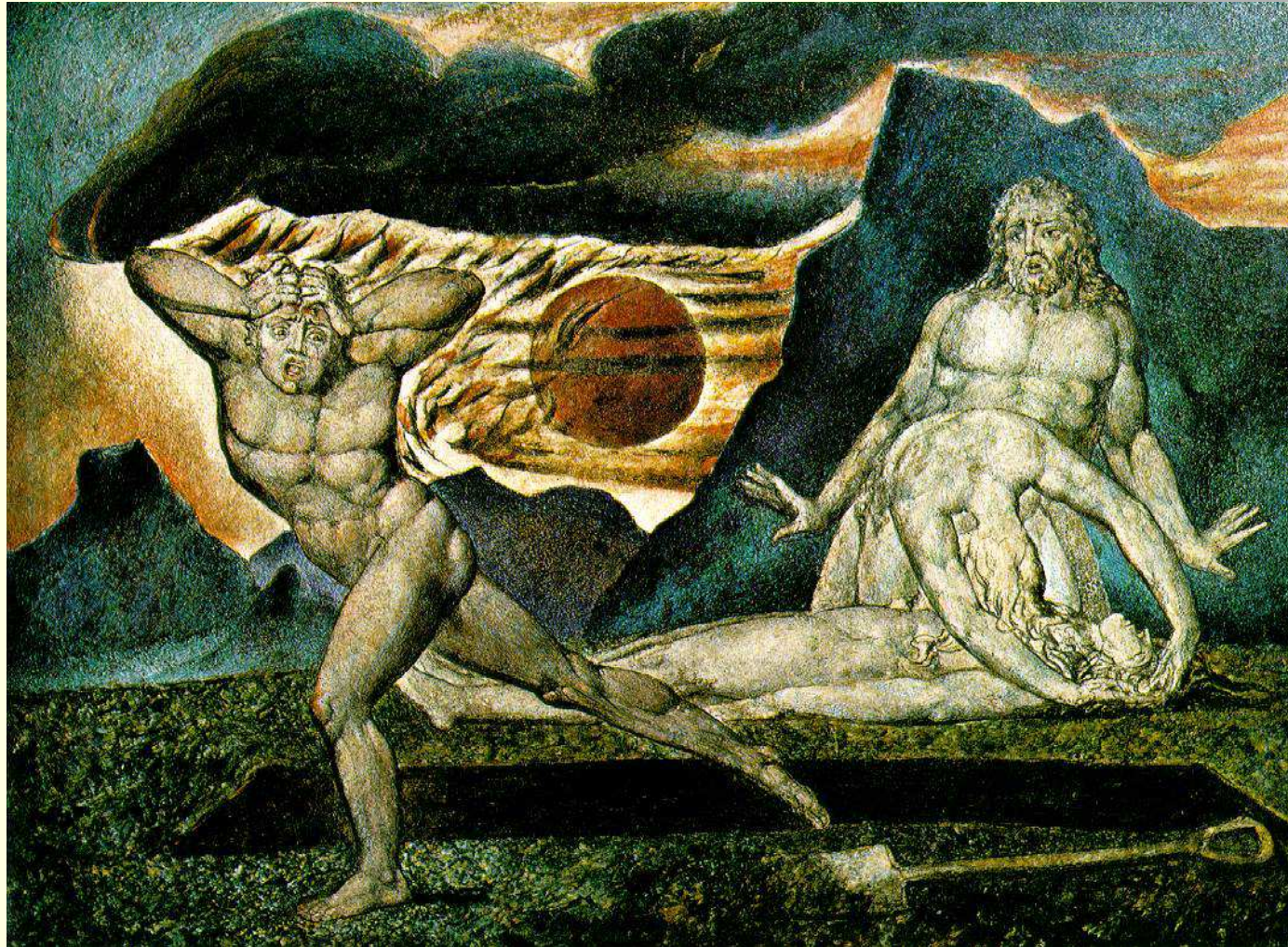
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# Romantic Painting

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# Romantic Painting





# Romantic Painting

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# Romantic Nationalism

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# Romantic Nationalism





# Romantic Nationalism

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# Nationalism

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- Political ideology that identifies with a “nation” above other forms of political identification.