

Industrialization & Nationalism

1800-1870

Chapter 12

- ### Key Events
- The Industrial Revolution saw a shift from an economy based on farming and handicrafts to an economy based on manufacturing by machines and industrial factories
 - Three important ideologies– conservatism, nationalism, and liberalism– emerged to play an important role in world history
 - Romanticism and realism reflected changes in society in Europe and North America

- ### The Industrial Revolution in Great Britain
- The Industrial Revolution began in Great Britain in the 1780s for several reasons
 - Improved farming methods increased the food supply, which drove food prices down and gave families more money for manufactured goods
 - The increased food supply also supported a growing population
 - Britain had a ready supply of **capital**– money to invest– for industrial machines and factories
 - Wealthy **entrepreneurs** were looking for ways to invest and make a profit
 - Britain had abundant natural resources and a supply of markets, because of its colonial empire

The Industrial Revolution in Great Britain



Hand spinning on spinning wheel in the great wheel cotton millery, circa 1780.



Handloom weaving cotton fabric, before the invention of the power loom (1785). Handloom weaver.

- England and the Industrial Revolution
 - The early development of the wool industry set the stage for increased cotton production
 - Cottage Industry— people did the two step process of hand spinning and weaving at home

The Industrial Revolution in Great Britain



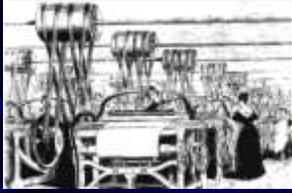
- New Inventions
 - The flying shuttle, the spinning jenny (above), and the water powered loom made spinning and weaving faster
 - It was now more efficient to bring workers to the machines (factories)
 - Cottage Industry was no longer efficient

The Industrial Revolution in Great Britain



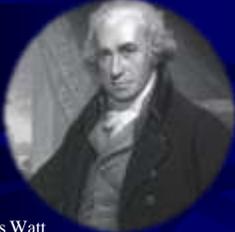
The reliance on water power to drive the machinery limited where factories could be built

The Industrial Revolution in Great Britain



- Edmund Cartwright
 - Invented the power loom in 1787
 - Made spinning and weaving within a factory setting possible
 - Water power was used to operate the spinning jenny and the power loom

The Industrial Revolution in Great Britain



- James Watt
 - Scottish inventor of the steam engine in 1782
 - Steam power could be used to spin and weave cotton
 - Steam powered cotton mills sprang up throughout England
 - Steam engines relied on coal, instead of water so they could be located away from rivers

The Industrial Revolution in Great Britain

- 1793– The Cotton Gin
 - American Inventor Eli Whitney developed a device that separated the seeds from the cotton fiber
 - Cotton became an important cash crop on American plantations
 - The “cotton kingdom” spread across the Southeastern U.S.
 - Demand for Slaves increased
 - The Southern states and England became economically tied together



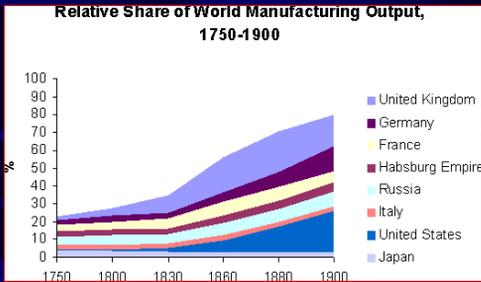
Eli Whitney

The Industrial Revolution in Great Britain



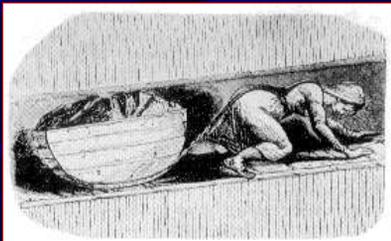
- The Rise of the American Cotton Industry
 - The cotton gin made processing cotton much faster
 - Picking seeds out of raw cotton by hand was a time-consuming operation
 - Steamboats loaded with cotton bales were transported to the North for manufacturing and shipment to England

The Industrial Revolution in Great Britain



- By 1840, cotton cloth was Britain's most valuable product
- Cotton goods from England were sold all over the world

The Industrial Revolution in Great Britain



- The Steam Engine and Coal ran Britain's Industrial Revolution
 - The coal supply seemed unlimited and the industry expanded
 - Coal also transformed the Iron Industry

The Industrial Revolution in Great Britain

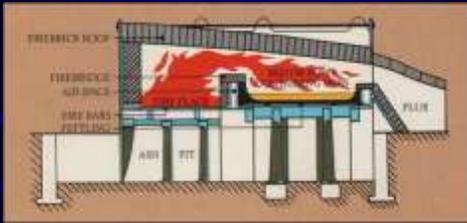
➤ Britain's Iron Industry

- English iron had been around since the Middle Ages
- The problem was the poor quality due to the sulfur from the fuel harming the quality of iron produced
- Henry Cort developed a process called "puddling" which produced a better quality iron



Henry Cort

The Industrial Revolution in Great Britain



➤ Cort's Puddling Process

- Iron collected in a pit or "puddle" next to the firebox
- 1740–England produced 17,000 ton of iron
- By 1852 England produced about 3 million tons annually

The Industrial Revolution in Great Britain

The *Rocket* pulled a 40-ton train at 16 miles per hour

How are the coal, iron, and railroad industries related?



➤ Development of the Railroads

- Railroads were an efficient way to move goods and resources
- The "*Rocket*", Developed by George Stephenson, was used on the first public railway line opened in 1825
- The line ran 32 miles from Manchester to Liverpool

The Industrial Revolution in Great Britain



- Development of the Railroad
 - By 1850 Trains were traveling at 50 miles per hour
 - England had over 6,000 miles of Railroad tracks
 - Railroad construction employed thousands of workers
 - Lower transportation costs meant lower prices on goods

The Industrial Revolution in Great Britain



- Business cycles
 - More sales meant more demand which stimulated the development of factories and machines
 - The Industrial Revolution was characterized by the ongoing cycle of economic growth

The Industrial Revolution in Great Britain



- The Growth of Factories
 - Factories created a new system of labor
 - Workers worked in shifts to keep machines going constantly
 - Workers were "machines" themselves doing repetitive work

The Industrial Revolution in Great Britain

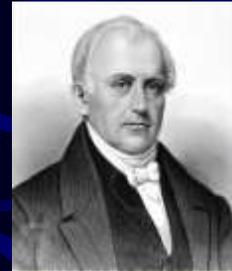


Manchester, England became known as "Cottonopolis"

The Spread of Industrialization

- The Growing Industrial Revolution
 - Britain became the world's greatest industrial nation
 - Britain produce one-half the world's cotton goods and coal
 - The Industrial Revolution spread to other parts of the world at different speeds
 - Belgium, France, and Germany were the first to industrialize, principally because their governments built infrastructure such as canals and railroads

The Spread of Industrialization



A mechanic at a British textile factory, Samuel Slater came to America in 1789 in violation of British law

- The Industrial Revolution in the United States
 - The U.S. lagged behind Europe in industrialization
 - British mercantile policies in colonial America kept industry from developing
 - In 1800 six out of every seven American workers were farmers
 - Samuel Slater in known as the father of the American Industrial Revolution

The Spread of Industrialization

- Slater's Mill
 - With the financial help of capitalist Moses Brown, Slater built a textile mill in Pawtucket, Rhode Island
 - Slater used water power to run his machinery
 - Slater's Mill replaced the cottage industry system that had been in place in New England
 - At the time of his death in 1835, Slater was worth more than \$1 million



Slater's Mill

The Spread of Industrialization



Fall Line
 Atlantic Coastal Plain

- The American Industrial Revolution
 - The reliance on water power and Sea transportation meant early factories be located in New England where the "Fall Line" was closest to the coast

The Spread of Industrialization



The Spread of Industrialization



The Erie Canal near Buffalo, New York

- Industrial Revolution in the United States
 - Between 1800-1860 the U.S. population grew from 5 million to about 30 million
 - Large industrial cities began to grow
 - Miles of roads, railroads, and canals were built

The Spread of Industrialization



- The Industrial Revolution in the United States
 - 1807–Robert Fulton built the “Clermont” the first paddle-wheel steamboat
 - By 1860, Thousands of steamboats operated on American Lakes and Rivers

The Spread of Industrialization



Railroads in the United States in 1860
Note the lack of railroads in the South

- The Industrial Revolution in the United States
 - Railroads– the most important transportation development in the United States
 - 1830– U.S. had about 100 miles of track; by 1860 the U.S. had around 30,000 miles of railroads

The Spread of Industrialization



- Railroads made the U.S. a massive market
- People left the farms to work in American factories
- Women and girls made up a large share of the American workforce
- Factory owners often contracted the labor of an entire family

Social Impact in Europe

- Impact of the Industrial Revolution
 - Growth of European Cities
 - Two New Social Classes– Middle Class & Industrial Working Class
 - The European population nearly doubled between 1750-1850 (266 million people)
 - The period saw a decline in death due to disease
 - The influx of agricultural products from the New World increased the food supply, improved the quality of the European diet, & famine virtually disappeared from western Europe

Social Impact in Europe



- Irish Potato Famine of the 1840s
 - Nearly one million people died
 - Many Irish fled Ireland for the United States

Social Impact in Europe



London 1850

- Growth of European Cities
 - People moved from the country to the cities
 - London's population increased from 1million in 1800 to 2,500,000 by 1850
 - 9 British cities had a population over 100,000 in 1850

Social Impact in Europe



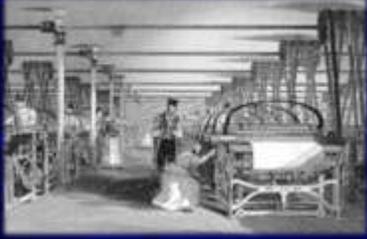
Painting depicting the Slum life of the 1850s

- City Conditions
 - Many city dwellers lived in miserable conditions
 - Cities were dirty, filled with soot and smoke, and animal waste
 - These conditions prompted a call for urban social reform, cleaning up the cities, and addressing the social needs of the population
 - Sociology- was developed to meet these needs

Social Impact in Europe

- The Capital Revolution
 - The Industrial Revolution replaced the commercial capitalism of the Middle Ages with **Industrial Capitalism**- an economic system based on industrial production
 - Industrial Capitalism produced an industrial middle class
 - Industrial Capitalists- built factories, bought machines, and opened markets
 - They were initiative, visionary, ambitious, and concerned with making money

Social Impact in Europe



- Industrial Working Conditions
 - The work day was 10-12 hours, 6 days per week
 - No job security, no minimum wage, no labor unions
 - Cotton mills were extremely hot

Social Impact in Europe



- Industrial Working Conditions
 - In Britain, women and children made up two-thirds of the workforce in the cotton industry
 - The Factory Act of 1833 set 9 as the minimum age to work in a factory
 - Children 9-13 could work only 9 hours per day; between ages 13-18 the limit was 12 hours

Social Impact in Europe

- Working Conditions
 - Textile industry was dominated by female labor
 - They were unskilled and paid half of a man's wage
 - 1844– Excessive work hours for females was outlawed (in Europe and the U.S.)
 - Long hours was seen as harmful to a woman's health
 - Female labor was a carryover from the cottage industry system
 - Women and Children worked long hours on farms
 - 1844 Law set a **precedent** for future laws

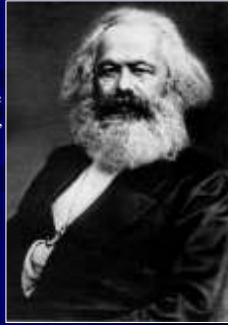
Social Impact in Europe

- Working Conditions
 - Laws restricting female labor
 - Married Men were expected to support the family
 - Married women were expected to take care of the home and family
 - Married women could do low paying jobs in the home such as taking in laundry
 - *Do these same attitudes exist today?*



Social Impact in Europe

- Rise of Socialism
 - Bad working conditions gave rise to the Socialist movement
 - Socialism– Government owns the means of production, distribution, and exchange
 - Socialists wanted to create a society without social classes
 - Socialists sought to replace competition with cooperation
 - Karl Marx referred to these concepts as “Utopian Socialism”



Karl Marx 1818-1883

Social Impact in Europe



New Lanark, Scotland

- Utopian Socialist Robert Owen
 - Wanted to put people in a cooperative environment
 - Owen transformed a factory in New Lanark, Scotland into a thriving community
 - A similar attempt at New Harmony, Indiana in the 1820s failed

The Congress of Vienna

- The Congress of Vienna 1814-15
 - Representatives of Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia met in Vienna after the defeat of Napoleon
 - Prince Metternich, the Austrian foreign minister was the host, and led the Congress
 - Principle of Legitimacy– Legitimate monarchs deposed by Napoleon would be restored



Prince Klemens von Metternich

The Congress of Vienna



- The Principle of Legitimacy
 - Some nations accepted it, other did not
 - Europe was reorganized to form a new balance of military and political power

The Congress of Vienna



- The New Europe
 - Russia, Prussia, and Austria were given new territories by the Congress of Vienna

The Conservative Order

- Conservatism
 - Political philosophy based on tradition and social stability
 - Conservatives like the arrangements worked out by the Congress of Vienna (principle of legitimacy)
 - Conservatives wanted obedience to traditional political authority and believed in the importance of organized religion to a nation's stability
 - Conservatives did not like revolutions or demands for rights and political representation

The Conservative Order

- The Concert of Europe
 - The powers at the Congress of Vienna agreed to meet in the future to take steps to keep the balance of power in Europe
 - These meetings became known as the Concert of Europe
 - Most European powers adopted the **principle of intervention**– When revolutions threatened monarchs, other countries could intervene
 - England rejected the principle, but Austria, Prussia, Russia, and France all crushed revolutions and restored monarchies

Forces of Change

- Liberalism
 - In opposition to Conservatism, the forces of Liberalism were gathering to bring about change in the old order
 - **Liberalism**– based on Enlightenment principles such as people should be free of government restraint as much as possible
 - The primary liberal belief is that people have certain basic rights (civil rights)
 - The American Bill of Rights is a safeguard protecting the civil rights of the people in the U.S.

Forces of Change

- Liberalism
 - Supported religious toleration & separation of church and state
 - Favored constitutional forms of government & representative democracies
 - The right to vote and hold office should be restricted to men who owned property
 - Liberals feared mob rule by the lower classes



The United States Bill of Rights

Forces of Change

- Nationalism
 - Nationalism— a strong feeling of love or patriotism for one's nation
 - Nationalism was a powerful force in 19th Century Europe
 - People with a common language, institutions, religion, customs, and traditions should have their own nation
 - The loyalty of the citizens should be to the nation, not to a king or other entity
 - Each nation should have its own government

Forces of Change



- Nationalism
 - Divided nations such as Germany, should have unity with a centralized government
 - Subject people like the Hungarians should have their own nation

Forces of Change



King Louis-Philippe of France

- Nationalism
 - Liberalism and Nationalism joined forces in the 19th Century
 - Conservatives feared these movements (could undo the balance of power established by the Congress of Vienna)
 - Conservatives repressed the nationalists
 - French liberals overthrew the Bourbon monarchy in France in the 1830s and established a constitutional monarchy with Louis-Philippe as King

The Revolutions of 1848

- Conservatism vs. Nationalism
 - Conservatives remained in control of much of Europe, but change was in the air by the 1840s
 - In France, opposition to Louis-Philippe grew as economic conditions worsened
 - In 1848, the French monarchy was overthrown and moderate and radical republicans set up a temporary government
 - It called for the election of representatives to a Constituent Assembly to draft a new Constitution
 - It also called for **universal male suffrage**— all men could vote, not just the wealthy

The Revolutions of 1848

- The provisional government in France
 - To put the unemployed back to work, the government set up national workshops
 - When 120,000 people signed up to work in the national workshops, it drained the French treasury
 - The workshops were closed, and the unemployed rioted in the streets
 - The riots were violently suppressed, thousands were killed and many were sent to France's prison colony of Algeria

The Revolutions of 1848

- France's Second Republic
 - Ratified in November, 1848 the new Constitution set up the Second Republic with a single legislature elected by universal male suffrage
 - The president served for 4 years
 - Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte (Louis-Napoleon) was elected president
 - He was Napoleon's nephew



Louis-Napoleon of France

The Revolutions of 1848



- Germany
 - German Confederation consisted of 38 States
 - 1848–an all-German Parliament called the Frankfurt Assembly met to discuss unification– drafted a constitution for a unified Germany
 - Rulers did not support the constitution, so it failed

The Revolutions of 1848

- The Austrian Empire
 - The Austrian Empire was a collection of peoples including Hungarians, Slovenes, Poles, Czechs, Slovaks, Romanians, Serbs, Italians, and Croats
 - German people within the Austrian Empire tended to dominate politically
 - In 1848, the conservative Metternich was ousted
 - Inspired by events in Germany, revolutionary forces in several states demanded autonomy
 - Rebellions in Prague, Hungary, and Vienna were eventually crushed with the help of 140,000 Russian soldiers

The Revolutions of 1848



Venetia
Lombardy

- Italy
 - Congress of Vienna created 9 Italian states
 - 1848– Venetia and Lombardy revolted against Austria
 - By 1849 the Austrians had restored order in Italy

Breakdown of the Concert of Europe



- By 1871 both Germany and Italy were united
- The Crimean War (1854-56) was the force that unified these two nations
- The Crimean War was a conflict between Russia and the Ottoman Empire over control of the Balkans

Breakdown of the Concert of Europe

- Outbreak of the Crimean War
 - Russia invaded Turkey in an attempt to expand into the Balkans
 - Russia needed the “warm water” port that the Dardanelles and the Mediterranean would offer
 - When Russia invaded of Moldavia and Wallachia the Ottomans declared war on Russia



Breakdown of the Concert of Europe

- The Crimean War
 - Great Britain and France allied with the Ottomans in fear of Russia's intentions
 - Faced with heavy losses the Russians sought peace
 - The Treaty of Paris of 1856 ended the Crimean War
 - Moldavia and Wallachia were placed under the protection of European powers



Breakdown of the Concert of Europe



- The Crimean War destroyed the Concert of Europe
 - Austria's failure to support Russia alienated those two empires
 - Russia withdrew from European affairs for 20 years
 - Austria had no friends among Europe's great powers so Germany and Italy could now unify

Italian Unification



- 1850- Austria was the dominant power on the Italian Peninsula
 - People looked to the state of Piedmont to lead the fight for unification

Italian Unification



Emmanuel II

- Piedmont Leads the way to Italian Unification
 - King Victor Emmanuel II of Piedmont named Camillo di Cavour his Prime Minister
 - Cavour perused economic expansion in order to build up the military
 - He made an alliance with France and provoked Austria into war in 1859
 - Piedmont achieved independence from Austria
 - Other Northern Italian states joined with Piedmont



Camillo Cavour

Italian Unification

- Unification in Southern Italy
 - Giuseppe Garibaldi was the patriotic leader of the "Red Shirts"
 - He raised and led an army of about one-thousand volunteers
 - The revolt began in Sicily and spread to Naples
 - By 1861 the Red Shirts were in control and Garibaldi turned his conquests over to Piedmont



Giuseppe Garibaldi

Italian Unification



King Victor Emmanuel II of Italy

- 1861 the new kingdom of Italy was proclaimed
- Victor Emmanuel II the King of Piedmont became the first king of the united Italy
 - Venetia was added when Italy allied with Prussia in the Austro-Prussian War in 1866
 - France withdrew from Rome in 1870 and it became the capital of Italy that same year

German Unification

- Prussia leads the way to German unification
 - King Wilhelm I tried to enlarge Prussia's powerful army in the early 1860s
 - When the legislature refused to appropriate the necessary tax, Wilhelm appointed Otto von Bismarck the new Prime Minister



King Wilhelm I of Prussia

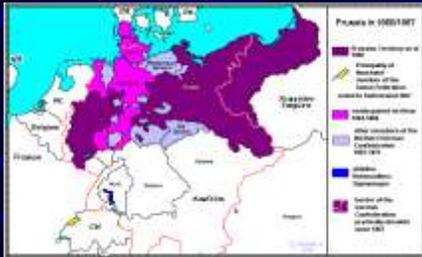
German Unification

- Otto von Bismarck
 - He was a practitioner of "*Realpolitik*"— practical politics with little regard for ethics and with an emphasis on power
 - Bismarck operated independent of the legislature on matters regarding the army
 - From 1862-1866 he governed Prussia without legislative approval
 - In 1866 Prussia went to war with former ally Austria
 - Prussia easily won the Austro-Prussian War



Otto von Bismarck

German Unification



- North German Confederation
 - Prussia dominated Northern Germany
 - Southern German states signed a treaty of alliance with Prussia for protection against the French even though Prussia was Protestant

German Unification



- The Franco-Prussian War 1870-1871
 - The Prussian army with its Southern German allies soundly defeated the French

German Unification



Napoleon III (left) and Otto von Bismarck

- The Franco-Prussian War
 - Prussian armies advanced into France capturing king Napoleon III and an entire French army
 - Paris surrendered and an official peace treaty was signed in 1871

German Unification



Alsace and Lorraine

- End of the Franco-Prussian War
 - France paid 5 billion francs and gave up the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine to the Germans
 - France becomes obsessed with getting these provinces back
 - After the war, the Southern German states joined the North German Confederation

German Unification



- Kaiser Wilhelm I of Prussia
 - Kaiser is the German word for Caesar
 - Wilhelm I became the emperor of the Second German Empire (the Holy Roman Empire was first)
 - The crowning took place in the Hall of Mirrors in the Palace of Versailles on January 18, 1871

German Unification



- The Kingdom of Germany
 - The Prussian monarchy and military had achieved German unity, giving the new state its authoritarian and militaristic values
 - This military might combined with industrial resources made the new state the strongest power on the European continent

Nationalism and Reform in Europe

- Great Britain
 - Great Britain avoided the revolutionary upheavals of the first half of the 19th century
 - In 1815 Parliament was dominated by the aristocracy
 - Social and political reforms throughout the 1800s gave the common people a greater voice in British government
 - Britain's continued economic growth added to its political stability
 - The middle class had substantial wealth, and incomes continued to rise

Nationalism and Reform in Europe

- The Victorian Age
 - Queen Victoria reigned from 1837 until 1901
 - Her reign was the longest in British history
 - She became a symbol of British national pride
 - Even today, Victorian Ideals mean characteristics such as honesty, morality, and respect
 - So many of her decedents became rulers that she is known as the "grandmother of Europe"



Queen Victoria of England

Nationalism and Reform in Europe

- France
 - In 1852 a popular vote in France revealed that 97% wanted to restore the monarchy
 - Louis-Napoleon became Napoleon III emperor of the Second Empire of France
 - His government was authoritarian
 - Only Napoleon could: direct the armed forces, introduce legislation, and control the police



Napoleon III

Nationalism and Reform in Europe

- France
 - Under Napoleon III the French economy expanded (at the expense of civil liberties)
 - Iron production tripled
 - Government subsidies built railroads, harbors, canals, and roads
 - Paris was rebuilt as a truly modern city– spacious buildings, public squares, an underground sewage system, a public water supply, and gas lights
 - Opposition increased and the regime fell after the Franco-Prussian War

Nationalism and Reform in Europe

After 1848 and 1849 the Hapsburg rulers restored centralized autocratic government to Austria-Hungary



- Austria-Hungary
 - Many ethnic groups living within the empire had long desired independence—all attempts had been suppressed
 - The Prussian victory in the Austro-Prussian War forced the Austrians into making concessions to the Hungarians

Nationalism and Reform in Europe



- Austria-Hungary
 - The Compromise of 1867 created a dual Austria-Hungary monarchy
 - Both Austria and Hungary had its own constitution, capital, (Vienna & Budapest) legislature & bureaucracy

Nationalism and Reform in Europe



Emperor Francis Joseph

- Austria-Hungary
 - Holding the two states together was a single monarch, Francis Joseph
 - They shared a common army, foreign policy, and financial system
 - Domestically, each was an independent state
 - Many ethnic groups living within the empire were not happy with the compromise

Nationalism and Reform in Europe



Czar Alexander II

- Russia
 - In 1800, Russia was a rural, autocratic state with an absolute monarch
 - 1856– Russia was defeated in the Crimean War
 - Russia needed to modernize or fall further behind Western Europe
 - Reforms came from Czar Alexander II (1855-81)
 - He freed the surfs and provided land for the peasants

Nationalism and Reform in Europe

- Russia
 - The wealthy controlled the best land so the system did not help the peasants
 - Emancipation led to an unhappy peasantry following old ways of farming
 - Radicals assassinated Alexander II in 1881
 - His son turned against reform and returned to repression



A Russian Peasant Plowing a Field

Nationalism in the United States



- The United States
 - The Constitution committed the U.S. to both nationalism and liberalism
 - Early divisions existed between Federalists who wanted a strong national government, and Republicans who favored "state's rights"
 - Both sides had compelling arguments, and outstanding statesmen

Nationalism in the United States



- The United States
 - Alexander Hamilton (left) was a Federalist, and a champion for strong national government
 - Thomas Jefferson (right) favored strong state governments and local authority

Nationalism in the United States

The U.S.S. Constitution takes on the British HMS Guerriere in the War of 1812



- The United States
 - The War of 1812 against the British led to a surge of nationalistic spirit in the young nation
 - The War of 1812 marked the end of the Federalist Party as a political party in the United States

Nationalism in the United States



Andrew Jackson 1767-1845

- The United States
 - The election of Andrew Jackson (1828) opened a new more democratic era of American politics
 - Universal white male suffrage had been achieved
 - Jackson, from Tennessee, was the first man elected president who did not come from a state bordering the Atlantic Ocean
 - Jackson was a self-made man of great ability

Nationalism in the United States



- The United States
 - Slavery was the issue that tore the U.S. apart in the mid 1800s
 - The national economy depended on cotton being grown in the South using slave labor

Nationalism in the United States



Abolitionists William Lloyd Garrison (left) and Frederick Douglas (right) championed abolition

- The United States
 - Abolition— The movement to end slavery became the most active American Reform Movement

Nationalism in the United States



Lincoln-Douglass Debates 1858

- Abraham Lincoln
 - 1858 Lincoln delivers his “House divided” speech
 - Lincoln was not personally an abolitionist, but he did believe in the preservation of the Union
 - His party— Republican, was committed to seeing slavery restricted to places it already existed
 - They did not want to see slavery expand into the new territories

Nationalism in the United States



Abraham Lincoln in 1860

- Abraham Lincoln
 - Lincoln's election to the presidency in 1860 marked an end to the long period of compromise between the North and the South
 - Before Lincoln took office, South Carolina seceded from the Union
 - The deep South soon followed
 - Then President, James Buchanan did nothing to stop the secessionist movement

Nationalism in the United States

➤ Lincoln's First Inaugural Address

"I am loath to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature."



Nationalism in the United States



- The American Civil War 1861-1865
 - The Confederate States of America was formed in 1861
 - The Confederate Constitution was based on "states rights" and was similar to the U.S. Constitution
 - Lincoln was not inclined to let the Southern States out of the Union and War broke out

Nationalism in the United States

Casualties at the Battle of Antietam in September, 1862



- The American Civil War
 - The War was a very bloody affair with over 600,000 casualties
 - The war would have had very little redemption had it not been for Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation issued in 1862

Nationalism in the United States



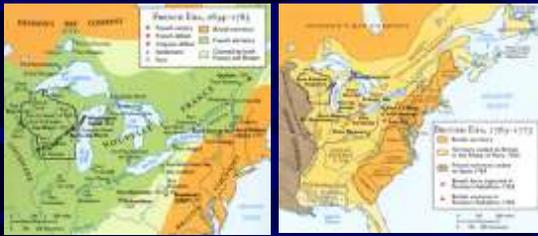
- The Emancipation Proclamation
 - Freed slaves in states or parts of states still in rebellion on January 1, 1863
 - At the time, it was the least popular thing Lincoln did as president

Nationalism in the United States



- The End of the War
 - The Union wore down the Confederacy and they surrendered on April 9, 1865 (the Union was preserved)
 - Abraham Lincoln was assassinated on April 14, 1865 as one of the war's final casualties

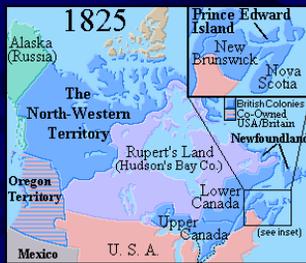
The Emergence of a Canadian Nation



- Canada in the 18th and 19th Centuries
 - Canada passed from French to British at the end of the Seven Years' War (French & Indian War) in 1763

The Emergence of a Canadian Nation

- Movement for Canadian Independence
 - 1800 Many Canadians favored independence from Britain
 - Divisions existed: Upper Canada spoke English, while Lower Canada spoke French
 - The two parts were joined in 1838 after two failed rebellions



The United Provinces of Canada was formed in 1838 under British rule

The Emergence of a Canadian Nation



John Macdonald

- John Macdonald
 - Macdonald was the head of Canada's Conservative Party in Upper Canada
 - He was a strong voice for Canadian self-rule
 - 1867– Parliament passed the British North American Act which established the Dominion of Canada
 - Macdonald was the first Prime Minister of the new Dominion
 - In foreign affairs, Canada still depended on England

The Emergence of a Canadian Nation



Romanticism

- Romanticism– A late 18th century movement
 - The Enlightenment stressed reason for discovering truth, romantics emphasized feelings and imagination as a source of knowing
 - For romanticism, emotions were truly knowable only by the person experiencing them
 - Romantic works stressed the individual, often removed from society
 - Romanticism stressed individuality, each person is truly unique
 - Romantics rebelled against middle-class conventions

Romanticism



Sir Walter Scott's "*Ivanhoe*" was popular and promoted the nationalistic spirit of the times, but Mary Shelley's "*Frankenstein*" and the many works of Edgar Allen Poe were equally popular during the Romantic period

Romanticism

- Poetry– The expression of the soul
 - Romantic poetry showed a love of nature as articulated in the poetry of William Wordsworth
 - The worship of nature caused romantics to criticize the new science, which they believed reduced nature to a cold object of mathematical study



William Wordsworth

Romanticism

- Romantic Art
 - Focus was on the inner self and the natural world
 - Romantics feared that industrialization would alienate people from these emotions
 - Art must reflect the artist's inner soul and reflect warmth and emotion
 - Eugène Delacroix was the most famous romantic painter in France



Eugène Delacroix self portrait

Romanticism

- Romantic Music
 - To many, music was the most romantic art because it probed so deeply into human emotions
 - Ludwig van Beethoven was one of the greatest composers of all times
 - His Third Symphony embodied the drama and power of romanticism
 - He felt music had to reflect deep feeling



Ludwig van Beethoven

A New Age of Science



French scientist Louis Pasteur in his laboratory

- A New Emphasis on Scientific Research
 - All Europeans had benefited from scientific research by the 1830s
 - Louis Pasteur proposed the germ theory of disease
 - Dmitry Mendeleyev classified the known material elements by their atomic weights
 - Michael Faraday was laying the foundation for the use of electrical current

A New Age of Science

➤ Secularism

- Faith that science could answer questions that previously were answered by religion
- Charles Darwin created a picture of humans as material beings
- 1859 Darwin published his "On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection"
- Darwin proposed the principle of organic evolution

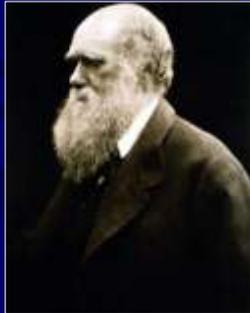


Charles Darwin

A New Age of Science

➤ Charles Darwin

- Principle of Organic Evolution
- Species of animals and plants develop through a struggle for existence
- Those that adapt better survive in the process called **natural selection**
- Darwin argued that humans had animal origins
- His ideas remain controversial today



Charles Darwin

Realism

- Science influenced the artistic world in the form of Realism
- Realism– the world should be viewed realistically
- Realists rejected romanticism
- They looked to depict actual characteristics from real life, not exotic, past heroes
- Realism had a profound influence on literature

Realism

- Gustave Flaubert
- French author who perfected the realist novel in "*Madame Bovary*" where he criticizes stifling, conformist small-town life in France



Flaubert

Realism

- Charles Dickens
- British novelist Charles Dickens wrote successful realist novels focusing on the lower and middle classes in Britain's early Industrial Age
- He described the brutal realities of urban poverty
- Dickens works include: "*The Adventures of Oliver Twist*", "*A Christmas Carol*", "*Great Expectations*" and "*A Tale of Two Cities*"



Charles Dickens

Realism

- Gustave Courbet
- French realist painter
- Painted scenes of workers, peasants, and the wives of saloon keepers
- Many objected to his paintings as ugly and scandalous
- To Courbet, no subject was too ugly, too ordinary, or too harsh
- He painted what he saw



Gustave Courbet
