

Age of Revolution 1750 - 1900

American

French

Haiti

Industrial

Who Controls the State/Economy: Traditional Elites or New Elites

American Revolution

Who controls the state? Traditional Titled Elites (Hobbes) or Local Elites (Locke)

Q = Representation (not taxation!) =

(in fact, the colonists had not been paying their share)'

(local govt rep vs national/distant rep = see Articles vs Con.)

(and if america, what about richer Caribbean, poorer Canada)

Q = Can the Crown control the movement of ppl

(who gets western land? native american allies or white colonists)



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Q = Slavery? WTF to do about it? Massive in West Indies, Big in America,

Sm Canada, tiny and disliked in England itself (quakers, esp.)

(Can Crown control slave trade or existence of slavery?)

War = local vs distant/traditional control

british aggression = more support for independence (see Boston)

Declaration = Rich persons breakup letter

Hancock = richest person in america (abt 27 billion value)

Jefferson = 600+ slaves (labor value of 9 billion)

Adams = 19m\$

41 / 56 signers owned slaves

victory =

too expensive to keep fighting in woods of America
+ vs france in India and West Indies (more valuable)



Articles of Confederation (1781-1789)

= 13 separate countries

= economic + political mess (different taxes, monies, alliances)

= nothing holding the 13 together = bickering/conflict

(as close to libertarian and it was giant failure)

Constitution (1789+)

= self-financed central govt

= balance of power between executive, legislative, judicial (Montesque)

= states subservient to national government

= compromise = elites stay in power, poor get a say (not much, but a say)

Results

1. not much – crazy people in the woods didnt effect European politics/philo
2. native americans = exterminated w/o british protection – land taken, occupied
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(pressure on canada, spanish florida and west)
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5. republicanism = white men get to have a say in local/national govt
= elites control politics for elites but require white male buy-in
6. independence + violence = freedom was problematic (limits?) who are white men?
violence ubitquitous, americans rude + dumb
but innovative, energetic, selfish
(locke wins govt, but americans live Hobbes)

French Revolution 1789 – 1804

Napoleonic Empire 1804-1815

Who Runs the Most important kingdom in Europe and For Whom?

1789 = Louis XVI runs the state absolutism

but

1. debt from American wars vs british (success! failure?)
2. famine! = peasants want help

= \$\$\$?

= nobility says we'll pay taxes if = power (screw MC) (hobbes)

= upper MC says = WTF? we want some of that too (locke)

= peasants say HELP!!!! = no help? those rich houses = food/\$

= MC elites tell peasantry to ally, nobility screw us all
(yeah, nobility is international + needs king's army)

French Revolution = collapse of old order of legitimacy

king,

nobility

church

= old system

Revolution = change of status (peasants into citizens) (equality for men. women?)

upper middle classes + peasantry = numbers, education, new \$

= FRENCH! FRANCE!



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Fear = what about our repressed peasants in germany, italy, austria, russia?
= conservative international invasion of france to end rev.

= counter-revolutionaries want to take it all away = traitors
= alliance of class vs nation = king+nobility = traitors
who else?



Enemies without = Levee en Masse + Spread Revolution by Force

Enemies Within = The Terror,
guillotine = industrialized murder

how do you prove you LOVE the Revolution
= radical phase of revolution
= revolution eats itself = wrecks govt/politics

Napoleon + Conservatives end the terror = end Revolution
to Control Europe



French Revolution 1789 - 1815

war = free all peasants (but paying for it = occupation = Beethoven)

+

conservatism

(england (burke invents modern conservatism = change slow, negotiate),

(prussia, austria, russia = monarchy runs show)

(spain, italy = church, tradition)

=

largest war ever fought

since 1630s

=

same question

empire vs **balance**

(now, nationalism = problem)

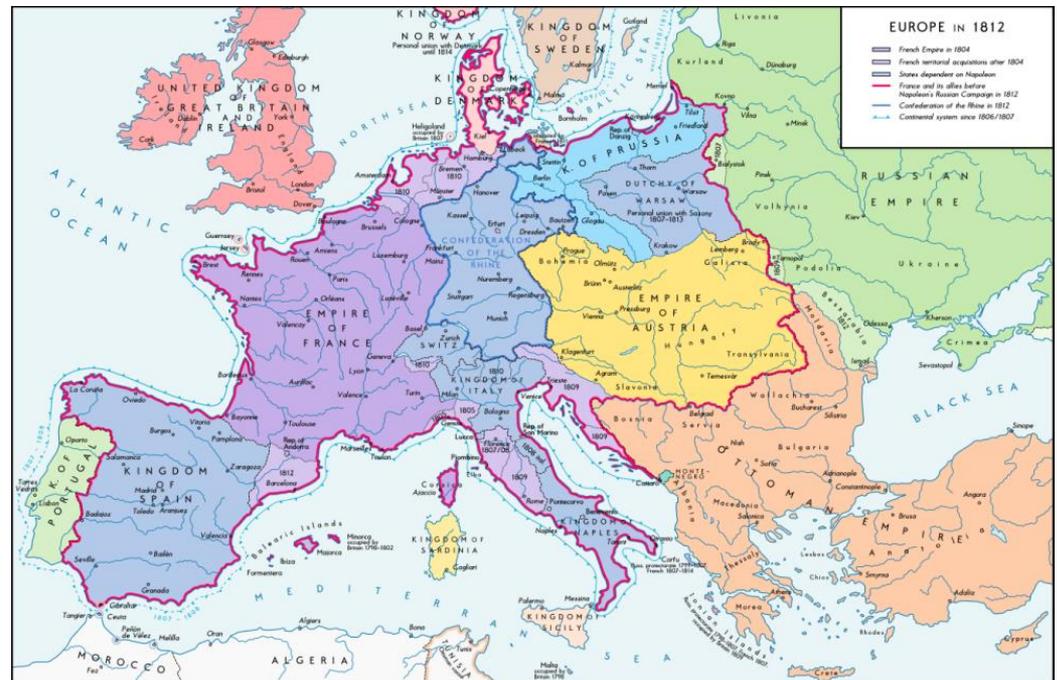
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1815= 1789?

yeah, but not really.

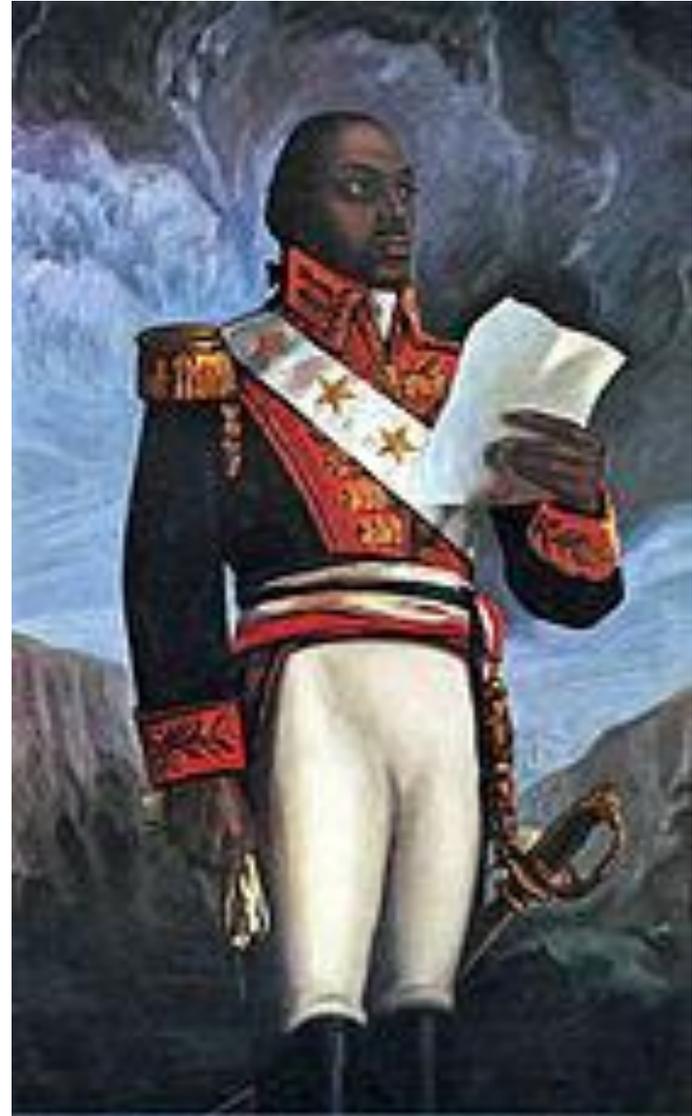
1848 = year revolution = repression

(but changes...industrialization.....)



Haiti Revolution in 1791-1804

will enlightenment apply to black people?
can black people be European/civilized?



Haiti was wealthy colony which enriched owners and France

60% worlds coffee, 40% french sugar
(perhaps 30% of France's profits)

whites: 32,000

mullattos: 28,000

slaves: 452,000

French Revolution = equality, liberty, fraternity

guess what.....

effects:

it worked! Haiti was second state to win indepen.

+ first black led modern state (yes! enlightenment works!)

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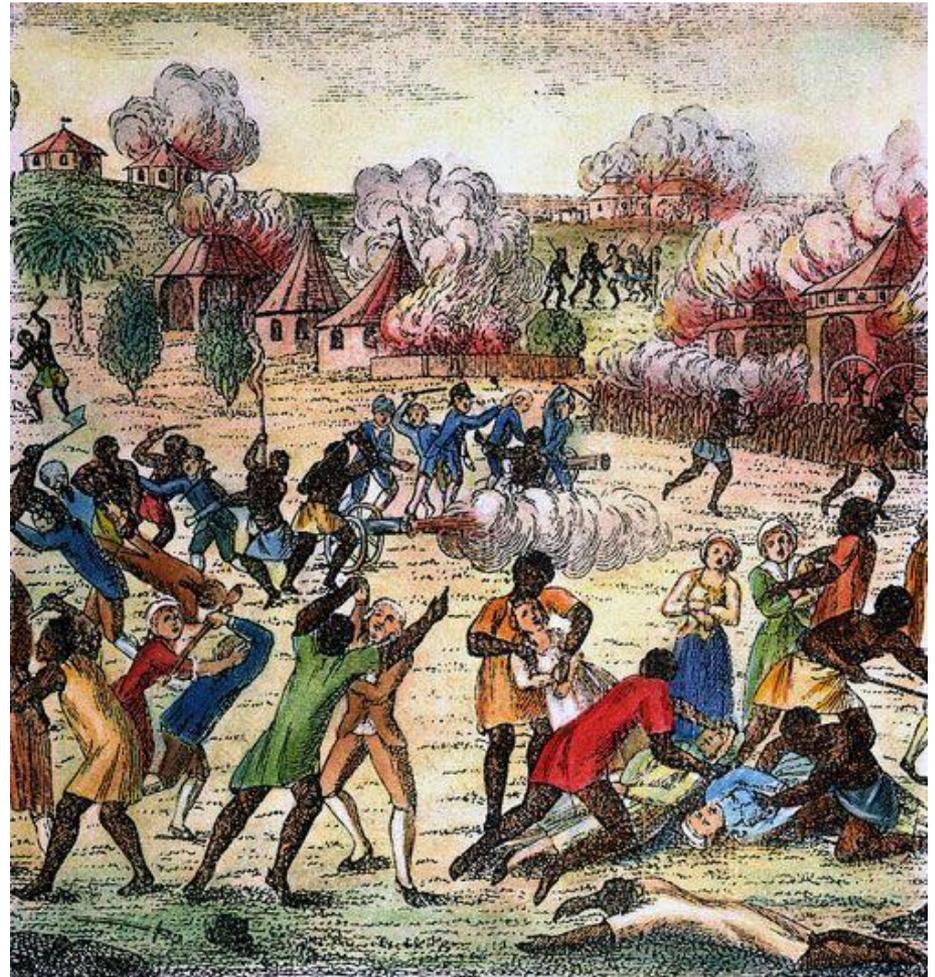
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but

freaked out slaveowners
everywhere else
(french rev. in europe)

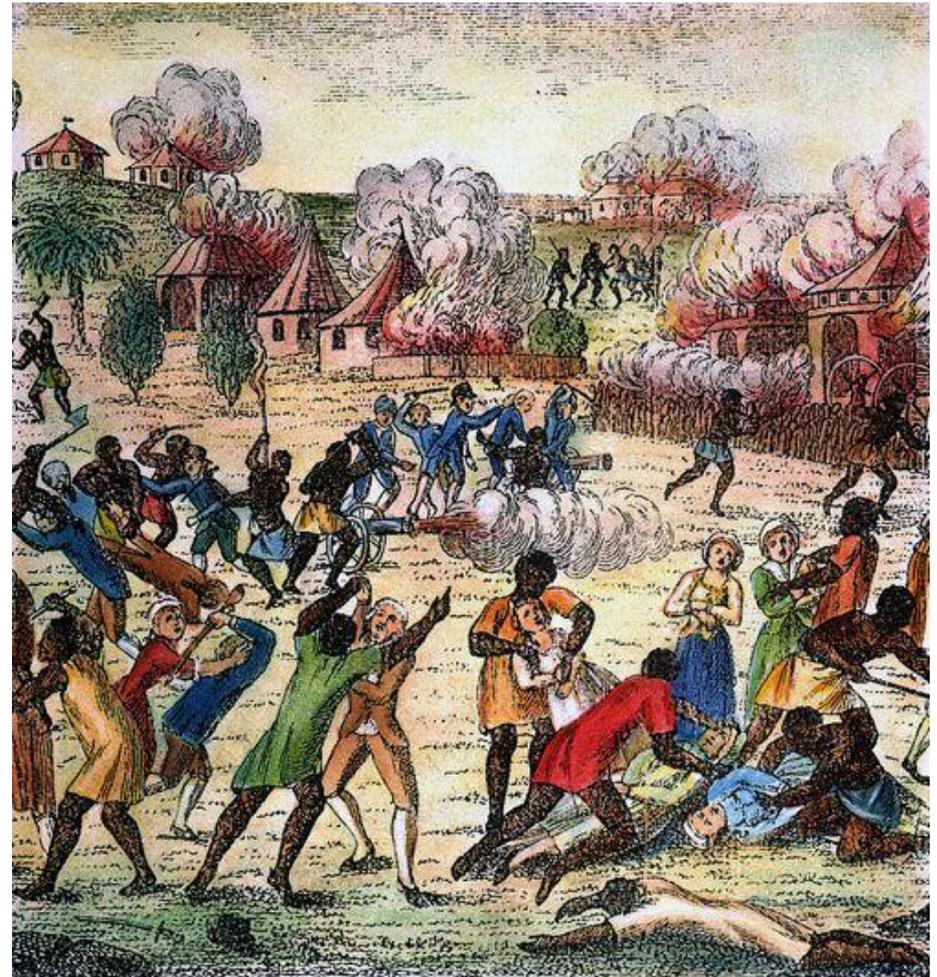
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racism + fear = punishment



Haiti fails:

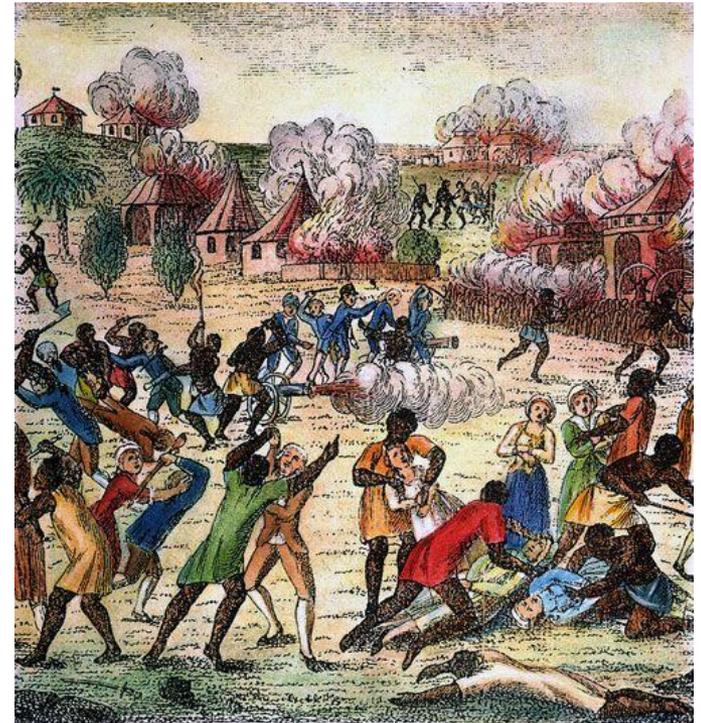
countries need support from other countries
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racism is stronger than enlightenment
(if blacks can make a country...)



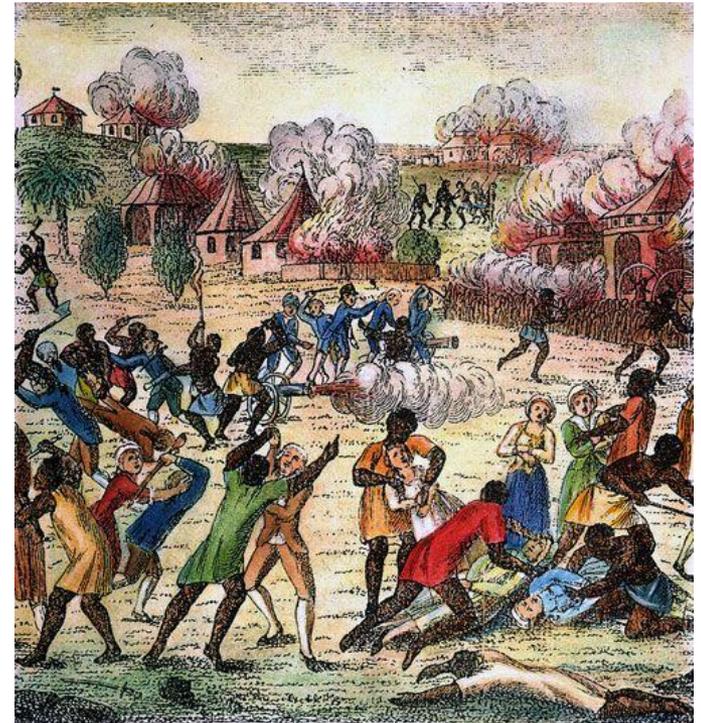
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countries need education, \$,
infrastructure, bureaucracies
(see 20th century decolonization.....

to be continued....



Results of Revolutions

1. people matter and can act to make their lives better
2. enlightenment ideas have power (freedom, democracy, equality)
3. conservative violence to stop change met with progressive violence
amer. rev = 2% death
french revolution = terror + millions dead
4. doesn't apply to everyone
women
blacks
native americans
immigrants/workers
= no defence against exploitation
= but given the language of resistance