Where are we coming from?

• American Revolution.

• French Revolution.

• Napoleon.

• Liberal revolutions.
Where are we going now?
Political Revolution

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• The liberal revolutions (pages 68-70).

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• Spain after Vienna: to liberalism (pages 75-76).

• The Carlist wars (pages 76-77).

• Nationalism & the Basque Country (pages 79-81).
The bourgeois revolution
• The bourgeoisie grown in power and influence.

• Goal: avoid the “Restoration” of the Ancien Regime.

• Since 1820 onwards: series of revolutions.

• Change of the face of Europe.

• Against the Congress of Vienna and the goal of going back to older times.
Liberalism & Nationalism
Liberalism
• A theory from the Enlightenment.

• Based on the **individual rights & freedom**.

• Page 66: examples of the different rights.
• First in the French Revolution.

• Reinforced with the Romanticism.

• Basis: the right of a nation to have its own political state.

• A new concept: nation-state.

• Napoleon’s invasion of Europe, awake the consciousness of cultural affinities (people united within the same state).

• 19th century: nationalism linked to independence.

• Inspiration from the Liberal ideas.
Nationalism
The bases of nationalism

• Culture.
• Language.
• Religion.
• Geography.
• Imperialism.
• Native leaders.
Cultural identity.

People sharing: customs, language & traditions.

Preference to live together.
Language

- A significant factor in movements of independence.

- “Linguistic identity”.
Religion

• “Religious identity”.

• Many independence movements because of traditional problems between Catholics & Protestants.
Geography

- “Geographical factors”.
- Natural frontiers?
Imperialism

• Imperial power “eats up” the occupied territory.

• Ignoring the cultural differences.
Native leaders

• Monarchs or emperors were often foreigners.

• Demanding their own “native” monarch.
The liberal revolutions
• Spain (1820).

• Greece (1821).

• France (1830).

• Belgium (1830).

• Poland (1831).
General Riego

The Execution of Torrijos
Greece (1821)

• Greeks against the Ottoman Turk Empire.

• The Greek War of Independence until 1829.

• 1832: Greece recognised as a sovereign nation.
France (1830)

- “July Revolution”.

- Changing kings’ goal: constitutional monarchy.
  - Deposing the ultra-conservative Bourbon Charles X.
  - A more liberal oriented king, Louis-Phillipe I.
Belgium (1830)

• 1830: rebellion in Brussels.

• 1831: independence of Belgium, with a new king, Leopold 1st.
Poland (1831)

• 1815: “The Kingdom of Poland”, under the control of the Russian Empire (Tsar Nicholas I).

• Polish troops ordered to fight revolutions in France & Belgium.

• But... Polish sympathised with the revolutions.

• Poland declared independent from Russia.

• Consequences: rebellion suppressed & even less freedom.
European situation

- Liberal governments spread throughout Europe.

- Exceptions:
  - Central Europe, German & Italian states, Russian, Austrian and Turkish Empires.
The liberal revolutions of 1848

*Barricade* by Horace Vernet
The revolutions of 1848

• “The Spring of Nations”: a general outbreak of revolutions.

• Effect of other revolutions (France).

• Bourgeoisie raising against the Absolutism.

• Industrialisation (technology) & the proletariat (new class).

• Wider press: spread ideas to more people.

• Strong nationalism.

• Socialism/Communism appeared (Marx & Engels).

• 1846: crop failures in Europe; economic crisis; discontent among people.
Germany and Italy

Nationalism & Revolution
Italy

Risorgimento
1861 > 2011
150° anniversario Unità d'Italia
• 1861: Unification of Italy.

• 1871: Rome, capital of the Italian nation.

• 1805: Napoleon created the Kingdom of Italy.

• 1820: Italy, under 7 different states.

• 1820: the “Carbonari”, a revolutionary group dedicated to the unification of Italy, called the “Risorgimento”.

• 1859: Mazzini (“Soul of Italy”), Cavour and Garibaldi back from exile; helped in the unification of Italy.
Germania

Philipp Veit
Frankfurt parliament (1848)  
Germania in the middle
March, 1848 in Berlin  
Germany was born
After Congress of Vienna: Germany belonged to Prussia and Russia.

Situation: 39 states:

- Different frontiers, currencies and systems of government.
- Same language, culture & history (strong connection to Romanticism).

Steps to the unification:

- 1834: Zollverein (financial union): Prussia, stronger; Austria, weaker.

- 1848: creation of the Parliament of Frankfurt for all Germans.

- Otto Von Bismarck, guided the unification with victories over Denmark (1864), Austria (1866) & France (1870)
Otto Von Bismarck
• 1871: The “Second Reich” (German Empire) in Versailles.

• King Wilehm I of Prussia named German Kaiser (emperor, the main executive power).

• A federal state based on the Constitution of 1871:
  • The regions retained local government.
Kaiser Wilhelm I
Spain after the Congress of Vienna

The path to Liberalism
Ferdinand VII: an absolutist monarch (1814-1833)

• 1814: back from exile, welcome thinking that he would apply the Constitution of Cadiz (1812), but he rejected it.

• 1820: General Riego obliged the King to restore it; the Congress of Verona decided that France would help Spain restoring the King back to power.

• 1823: Ferdinand installed a repressive government with absolute power till (1833).

• 1825: all the colonies of Spain (except for Cuba, Puerto Rico, Philippines) were independent (based on liberal and nationalist ideas).
Isabella II (1843-1868)

• Isabellas was 3, and her mother took the crown as regent.

• Dynastic dispute: Isabella & her uncle Carlos.

• She was declared queen at the age of 13, Queen of Spain in 1840.

• With her Spain became a liberal state.

• A rebellion ended with this period and the queen went to the exile.
Isabella’s liberal system

• Rural (industrialisation not in Spain yet).

• Political & economic problems.

• But:

  • The feudal system was abolished.

  • A new system of provinces into practice.

  • New laws permitting commercial and industrial freedom.

  • Laws permitting the sale of administrative & church lands ("Desamortizanción).

  • Law of compulsory education.

  • The creation a new national police force, “La Guardia Civil”.
Six revolutionary years (1868-1874)

• The provisional government of Serrano (1869).
  • Find a new monarch while creating the democratic constitution.

• The constitutional monarchy of Amadeus of Savoy (1870-1873).
  • Difficult situations, no support, so he abdicated.

• The First Republic.
  • In less than one year, four presidents.

• The Serrano dictatorship (1874).
  • General Serrano took the power; General Martínez de la Rosa’s coup d’état brought the Bourbon’s restoration, Alfonso XII.
The Carlist Wars

Zumalakarregi  Don Carlos
The cause of the Carlist Wars

- “Carlists” followers of Don Carlos, Ferdinand’s brother.
- Ferdinand dies in 1833, in the throne a 3-year-old queen, Isabella.
- “Carlists” called this illegal (a law prevented women from becoming monarchs) and demanded the coronation of Carlos.
- Many people side with the Carlists because:
  - The new queen was supported by liberals.
  - The Ancien Regime & privileges would disappear.
“Isabelinos” versus “Carlists”

• “Isabelinos”:
  • Liberals; the bourgeoisie; high clergy; high nobility; the administration; almost all the army.

• “Carlists”:
  • Absolutists; the peasants; part of the nobility; the middle & the lower clergy.
• The majority of the Basques (except for capitals) with the Carlists.

• Basque’s afraid of losing the “foruak” with the liberal laws (the same law for everyone, everywhere).

• Motif of the Carlists: “God, Country, King and Foruak”.

• Consequence: a civil war (1833-1839), “First Carlist War”.

• Liberal victory; the Treaty of Bergara: (suppose to) protect the Basque foruak.
• But, after the war, some foral priviledges abolished.

• 1841: “Ley paccionada”: Navarre ceased to be a kingdom and turned into a province.

• Maintain the priviledges, but custom borders moved to the Pyrenees.

• Military service obligatory (remember, an emigration factor).
Two more Carlist wars

- Unsuccessful attempts to recover the throne for the descendents of Carlos.

- “Third Carlist War” (the second in Basque territories, 1873-1876) also ended with the liberal victory.

- Punishment for supporting the Carlists, in 1876, Cánovas del Castillo abolished the foral system.
Nationalism & the Basque Country

BRITONS

"WANTS YOU"

JOIN YOUR COUNTRY'S ARMY!
GOD SAVE THE KING

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Origins

• First half of 19th century: nationalist movements motivated by liberal ideas.

• Second half of 19th century: more conservative (and Romantic) vision of historical tradition and collective national characteristics.

• Why this second part ideas appear in the Basque Country?
• A compulsory state education system (Castilian, official language).

• Extension of powers of the Guardia Civil.

• Abolition of the foruak.

• Emerging Spanish nationalism (cultural, linguistic & religious unity).

• The industrialisation:
  • Consolidation & political influence of the liberal bourgeois class.
  • Inmigration: migrant workers from all over Spain.
  • From a rural to an urban society (left bank of Nerbioi in Biscay).
The Nationalist Reaction

• Regional nationalist movements: reaction against these developments and changes.

• First attempts: revival of local languages, movements:
  
  • “Rexurdimento” in Galicia.
  
  • “Renaixença” in Catalonia.
  
  • “Pizkundea” in the Basque Country.
The nationalism in the Basque Country

• The goal was restoring the foruak:

  • “Asociación Euskara de Navarra” in 1878.

  • “Sociedad Euskalerria de Bilbao” in 1879.

  • “Bizcaya por su independencia” in 1892 by Sabino Arana (first nationalist ideas).

  • “Euskaldun Batzokija” in 1894 founded by Sabino Arana.

  • “Euzko Alderdi Jeltzalea” in 1895 founded by Sabino Arana.
Political distribution at the end of the 19th century

• Nationalist movement: easily spread to Gipuzkoa & Biscay.

• Socialist movement: in the “left bank” (working class area).

• Carlist: Araba & Navarre.
Main principles of the Basque nationalism

- Race.
- Ruralism.
- Religion.
- Original independence.
Race

• Basques constituted a separate historical people.

• Arana invented the word “Euzkadi”, meaning the “land of the Basques”.
Ruralism

• The essence of a nation, the countryside.

• Representing the original state of a nation.

• Arana was born in Abando, a small town.
  
  • He was anti-capitalist, anti-industrial development, anti-inmigation and anti-urban.
Religion

• Pro-clerical.

• “We are for Euzkadi and we are for God”.

• “Jaungoikoa and lagi zarra!” (JEL).
Original independence

• Idea of Arana that Biscay (after the whole Basque land) had originally been a nation.

• In 1839, the First Carlist War ended this independence.

• The myth of the original independence was very used in other national histories.

• The goal: unite the community into a homogeneous unit.