NATIONALISM & REVOLUTIONS





HERE IS ALL THAT THE COLLEGE BOARD REQUIRES OF YOU FOR: REVOLUTIONS **

THIS IS THE THEMATIC FOCUS. IT'S WHAT YOU SHOULD FOCUS ON FOR THIS SECTION

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS

KC-5.3.II.ii

People around the world developed a new sense of commonality based on language, religion, social customs, and territory. This was sometimes harnessed by governments to foster a sense of unity.

KC-5.3

The 18th century marked the beginning of an intense period of revolution and rebellion against existing governments, leading to the establishment of new nation-states around the world.

KC-5.3.IV.A.i

Discontent with monarchist and imperial rule encouraged the development of systems of government and various ideologies, including democracy and 19th-century liberalism.



NATIONALISM NATIONALISM MAS A MILLION DIFFERENT DEFINITIONS... IT HINK THIS OWE IS BEST. THE NATION SHOULD EQUAL THE STATE NATION = Community of STATE = Centralized On roces





THEMATIC FOCUS

Governance Gov

A variety of internal and external factors contribute to state formation, expansion, and decline. Governments maintain order through a variety of administrative institutions, policies, and procedures, and governments obtain, retain, and exercise power in different ways and for different purposes.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS

KC-5.3.III.B

Colonial subjects in the Americas led a series of rebellions inspired by democratic ideals. The American Revolution, and its successful establishment of a republic, the United States of America, was a model and inspiration for a number of the revolutions that followed. The American Revolution, the Haitian Revolution, and the Latin American independence movements facilitated the emergence of independent states in the Americas.

KC-5.3.I.B

The ideas of Enlightenment philosophers, as reflected in revolutionary documents—including the American Declaration of Independence during the American Revolution, the French "Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen" during the French Revolution, and Bolívar's "Letter from Jamaica" on the eve of the Latin American revolutions—influenced resistance to existing political authority, often in pursuit of independence and democratic ideals.

KC-5.3.II.iii

Newly imagined national communities often linked this new national identity with borders of the state, and in some cases, nationalists challenged boundaries or sought unification of fragmented regions.

NATIONALISM REVOLUTIONS





REVOLUTIONS: AMERICANA













NATIONALISM: PROPAGANDA C



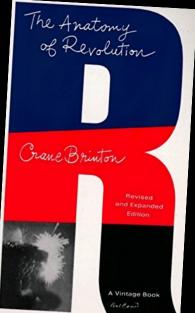






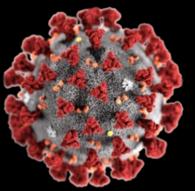


OTTOMANISM OTTOMAN EMPIRE



←IN 1938, CRANE BRINTON WROTE THIS BOOK

BRINTON COMPARES POLITICAL REVOLUTIONS TO THE COURSE OF A FEVER.











1. INCUBATION

This stage in an illness is when the <u>cause</u> of the sickness first comes into contact with the individual, <u>infecting</u> them, but not yet causing any symptoms to present themselves.

2. FEVER

This stage in when sickness starts to affect the person in observable ways. Temperature may rise. A cough may present itself. The individual might

The individual might become weak, or tired.

3. CRISIS

This is the critical stage of an illness where two things can happen. The person either breaks the fever & get better or they get worse and never recover.

4. CONVALESCENCE

This stage involves recovering from the illness. The individual might be weakened from the experience, but they eventually emerge healthy & able to prevent future illness.

REVOLUTION DESCRIPTION

THE POLITICAL,
SOCIAL, ECONOMIC,
INTELLECTUAL
CAUSES. THESE
CAUSES COULD
FESTER FOR YEARS
BEFORE MANIFESTING
IN ANY ACTION.

THE STAGE WITH
DIRECT ACTION
STEMMING FROM THE
CAUSES. THIS COULD
BE PUBLICATION OF
WORKS, RIOTS, OR
ANY DIRECT ATTEMPT
AT CHANGE.

THE REVOLUTION IS IN FULL SWING. USUALLY INVOLVING DIRECT CONFLICTS
RANGING FROM DEBATE TO WAR.
(SUCCESSFUL REVOLUTIONS SURVIVE THIS STAGE.)

THIS STAGE IS ALL ABOUT RECOVERY FROM THE CRISIS. THE CAUSES FROM STAGE 1 MUST BE ADDRESSED IN SOME WAY.





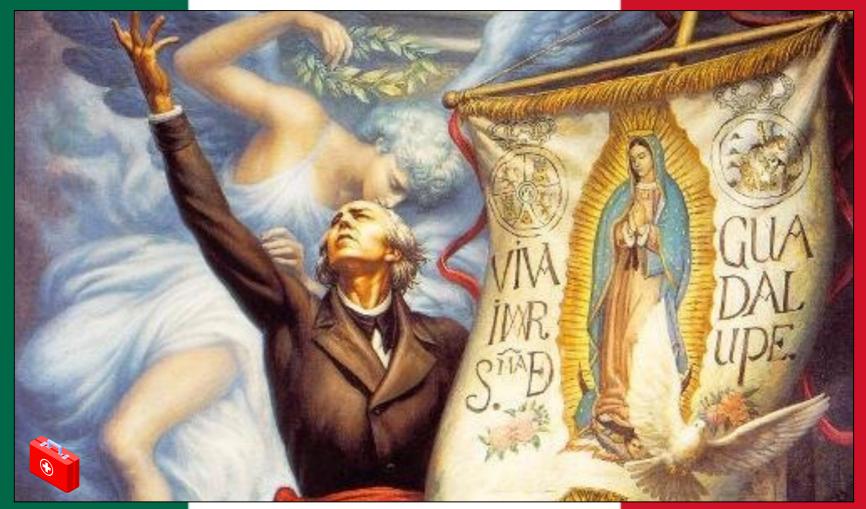
FRENCH REVOLUTION



HAITIAN REVOLUTION

LATIN AMERICAN REVOLUTIONS





"My children: a new dispensation comes to us today. Will you receive it? Will you free yourselves? Will you recover the lands stolen three hundred years ago from your forefathers by the hated Spaniards? We must act at once... Will you defend your religion and your rights as true patriots? Long live Our Lady of Guadalupe! Death to bad government! Death to the Gachupines!'(Peninsulares)" —Approximation of Hidalgo's Grito de Dolores

EVERY SEPTEMBER 15 AT 11PM, THE PRESIDENT OF MEXICO (SEEN BELOW IN 2019); RECITES A VERSION OF THE GRITO DE DOLORES AT



BELOW IS GENERALLY THE SCRIPT THEY FOLLOW, (PRESIDENT OBRADOR DOES NOT FOLLOW THIS SCRIPT EXACTLY). HE STATES SOME SHOUTS OF PATRIOTISM BASED ON THE GRITO DE DOLORES. THEN, LISTS SOME IMPORTANT MEXICAN HEROES... AFTER EACH LINE, THE CROWD SHOUTS, VIVA!.

¡Mexicanos!

¡Vivan los héroes que nos dieron patria!

¡Viva Hidalgo!

¡Viva Morelos!

¡Viva Josefa Ortiz de Domínguez!

¡Viva Allende!

¡Viva Aldama y Matamoros!

¡Viva la Independencia Nacional!

¡Viva México! ¡Viva México! ¡Viva México!

Mexicans!

Long live the heroes who gave us our homeland!

Long live Hidalgo!

Long live Morelos!

Long live Josefa Ortiz de Domínguez!

Long live Allende!

Long live Aldama and Matamoros!

Long live the nation's independence!

Long Live Mexico! Long Live Mexico! Long Live Mexico!



THE LIBERTADOR

SAN MATED FILMS AND PRODUCCIONES INSURSENTES IN ASSISTATION WITH SILVER SCREEN INC. AND WING FILM GAMEN MESSAY EDGAR RAMIREZ. THE LIBERATOR -LIBERTATOR: MARKA VALVERDE ERICH WILDPRET INVAN REFEON ORLANDO VALENZUELA JUANA ACOSTA
ANDEL PORTO ALEJANDRO FORTH AND IMANUL ARIAS DANNY HISTOR SENS SONIA GRANDE "FOUSTAVO DUDAMEL "SESS PORT ALEJANDRO FORTH AND IMANUL ARIAS DANNY HISTOR SENS SONIA GRANDE "FOUSTAVO DUDAMEL "SESS JUST LUIS ESCOLA





















HOW WOULD THIS WORK AT THIS FICTIONAL HIGH SCHOOL?

*REMEMBER, EVEN THOUGH FICTIONAL; PLEASE DO NOT OUTWARDLY THREATEN THE STAFF AND ADMINISTRATION HERE AT LRHS











THE COLLEGE BOARD REQUIRES YOU TO KNOW 3 REVOLUTIONARY DOCUMENTS:



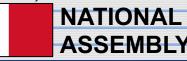
Declaration of Independence Philadelphia, PA July 4, 1776 To:



KING **GEORGE III**

2ND CONTIN. CONGRESS

Declaration of the Rights of Man & the Citizen, Paris 8/26/1789



LaFAYETTE AND **JEFFERSON**

STATEMENT OF CORE VALUES OF THE NEW FRENCH GOVERNM

"Human Beings are born and remain free and equal in rights."

Codified as the foundational, enlightenment-based law code that remains the code of law in France today.

The Jamaica Letter Kingston, Jamaica May 8, 1815

HENRY CULLEN (couldn't find a painting...)

EL LIBERATADOR (SIMON BOLIVAR)

GAIN SUPPORT FROM GREAT BRITAIN FOR

"The hatred that the Peninsula (Spain/Portugal) has inspired in us, is grater than the ocean between us. It would be easier to have the two continents meet than to reconcile the spirits of the two countries."

The letter lays out Bolivar's beliefs but, unofficial British support did not arrive for several years. Bolivar left Jamaica for Haiti, where he received immediate support.

Purpose: TO DECLARE INDEPENDENCE...

Best Line

From:

"We hold these truths to be selfevident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness."

Outcome:



