Hist. 2c, L 14:
Latin America: Concepts recap.

How did change come about in the late 19th & early 20th century? (What caused change?)

1. Prof. Soto Laveaga on Mexico
2. Causality & big concepts recap

Maxim Gun, ca. 1865
Qing representatives in England, after Taiping rebellion (1850-1864)

Causes: Industrialization

- Capital accumulation from triangle trade
- Climate + harvests; demographics; fuel
- Mercantilist system
- Inventors; entrepreneurs
- Governance values
- Infrastructure (canals, railroads)

Causes: Enlightenment

- Belief in progress, human agency
- Salons; academies
- "Enlightened Absolutism" (Fred. II Prussia, Jos. II Austria)
- Exchange across Europe
- Enlightenment values

Causes: French Revolution

- Court's bankruptcy
- Demographics & harvests
- Wars vs. British
- Estates General; cahiers de doléances; salons; print culture
- Louis XVI
- Danton; Robespierre; J.L. David
Causes: Abolition of Slavery

- Shift agriculture -> manufacturing
- Declining profitability
- Slave uprisings, day-to-day resistance
- Bible, Enlightenment; belief in econ. inefficiency
- British policing; military alliances
- Clarkson, Granville, Equiano, l'Ouverture
- Representative gov't

Concepts 1: Colonialism

1. Settler colonies
   - Europeans went to stay
     (British in N. America; Dutch Boers in Africa; creoles in Latin America)
   - Before industrialization
2. Politically dependent states
   - Administered by imperial power
   - Europeans come and go
   - Goal: economic extraction
   - How is it different from imperialism?

Concepts 2: Nationalism

- Latin root: *natio* = birth; "people" (vs. state)
- Cultural: an idea (or system of ideas)
- French revolution & nation-state
  (North Am. colonies; Bolivar's Gran Columbia)
- Nationalism vs. patriotism
  - N: Exclusive or inclusive, superior
  - P: Ditto