Atlantic Revolutions and their Echoes

American (1775-1787)
French (1789-1815)
Haitian (1791-1804)
South American (1810-1825)

Echoes

Abolition of Slavery,
Nationalism, Feminism
American Revolution
(1775 – 1787)
King George III
“The revolution began in the hearts and minds of the people long before the first shot was fired.”

--John Adams

WHY?
Life in America was freer than in Europe

- No titled nobility
- No established church
- Local autonomy
- Right to be represented in Parliament

Settlers got used to these liberties and objected when the British government tightened control
The people of Boston were most outspoken and violent in their reaction to taxes.

They threatened and harmed British customs officials trying to collect taxes. So, the British quartered troops in Boston to protect their officials.

In 1770, the Boston Massacre occurred as British troops fired into a group of protesters, killing five of them. This was the first blood shed.
“Taxation without representation is tyranny.”
Protest Against Stamp Act
Proclamation Act of 1763
Spread of Enlightenment ideas
Natural rights to life, liberty, property
Government by consent of the governed
Boston Tea Party
IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the 13 United States of America.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, 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.

That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the consent of the governed.

That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such Principles and Organizing its Powers in such Form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.

Pray for the guidance of God, and for the success of American arms.
The Constitution

We the People

of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, ensure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common Defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

Article I.

Section 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislatures.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty-five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such Enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

Section 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be sworn in open Session. The Senate of the first Class shall be chosen at the Expulsion of the second Year, of the Second Class at the Expulsion of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expulsion of the sixth Year; so that one-third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two-thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and Disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of civil Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.
Results of American Revolution

• A new country was born – The United States of America
• Fulfillment of Enlightenment ideals
• Widening political participation
• Lowering of property requirements for voting
• Inspiring of other political revolutions
French Revolution
(1789-1815)
Marianne, a proud and determined woman, symbol of attachment of citizens to the Republic and liberty, equality, and fraternity
La Marseillaise

Allons enfants de la Patrie,
Le jour de gloire est arrivé !
Contre nous de la tyrannie,
L'étendard sanglant est levé,
Entendez-vous dans les campagnes
Mugir ces féroces soldats ?
Ils viennent jusque dans vos bras
Égorger vos fils, vos compagnes !

Aux armes, citoyens,
Formez vos bataillons,
Marchons, marchons
Qu'un sang impur
Abreuve nos sillons !

Arise, children of the Fatherland,
The day of glory has arrived!
Against us tyranny's
Bloodied banner is raised,
Do you hear in the countryside
The roar of those ferocious soldiers?
They come right here into your midst
To slaughter your sons and wives!

To arms, citizens,
Form your battalions,
Let's march, let's march!
May a tainted blood
Drench our furrows!
Tremble, tyrants and traitors
The shame of all good men,
Tremble! Your parricidal schemes
Will receive their just reward!
Against you, we are all soldiers,
If our young heroes fall,
The earth will bear new ones,
Ready to join the fight against you!
CLERGY  NOBILITY  COMMONERS

THE THREE ESTATES
ANCIEN REGIME
The Three Estates of Old Regime
France
VERSAILLES: HALL OF MIRRORS
KING LOUIS XVI OF FRANCE
TENNIS COURT OATH

A DEMAND FOR
CONSTITUTIONAL
GOVERNMENT
STORMING OF THE BASTILLE
Declaration of the Rights of Man
Declaration of the Rights of Man

The representatives of the French people, constituted into a National Assembly, considering that ignorance, forgetting or contempt of the rights of man are the sole causes of public misfortunes and of the corruption of governments, are resolved to expose, in a solemn declaration, the natural, inalienable and sacred rights of man, so that that declaration, constantly present to all members of the social body, points out to them without cease their rights and their duties; so that the acts of the legislative power and those of the executive power, being at every instant able to be compared with the goal of any political institution, are very respectful of it; so that the complaints of the citizens, founded from now on on simple and incontestable principles, turn always to the maintenance of the Constitution and to the happiness of all.

In consequence, the National Assembly recognizes and declares, in the presence and under the auspices of the Supreme Being, the following rights of man and of the citizen:

Article I - Men are born and remain free and equal in rights. Social distinctions can be founded only on the common utility.
Article II - The goal of any political association is the conservation of the natural and inviolable rights of man. These rights are liberty, property, safety and resistance against oppression.

Article III - The principle of any sovereignty resides essentially in the Nation. No body, no individual can exert authority which does not emanate expressly from it.

Article IV - Liberty consists of doing anything which does not harm others: thus, the exercise of the natural rights of each man has only those borders which assure other members of the society the enjoyment of these same rights. These borders can be determined only by the law.

Article V - The law has the right to ward [forbid] only actions [which are] harmful to the society. Any thing which is not warded [forbidden] by the law cannot be impeded, and no one can be constrained to do what it [the law] does not order.

Article VI - The law is the expression of the general will. All the citizens have the right of contributing personally or through their representatives to its formation. It must be the same for all, either that it protects, or that it punishes. All the citizens, being equal in its eyes, are equally admissible to all public dignities, places and employments, according to their capacity and without distinction other than that of their virtues and of their talents.

Article VII - No man can be accused, arrested nor detained but in the cases determined by the law, and according to the forms which it has prescribed. Those who solicit, dispatch, carry out or cause to be carried out arbitrary orders, must be punished; but any citizen called [summoned] or seized under the terms of the law must obey at the moment; he renders himself culpable by resistance.

Article VIII - The law should establish only strictly and evidently necessary penalties, and no one can be punished but under a law established and promulgated before the offense and [which is] legally applied.
SANS-CULOTTES
MAXIMILLEIN
ROBSPIERRE

Reine des Centfeuilles
GUILLOTINE
DECAPITATION
OF LOUIS XVI
Death of Marie Antoinette
Execution of Robespierre
NAPOLEON BONAPARTE
Haitian Revolution
(1791-1804)
Complex and shifting positions of the various interest groups which participated in it.

Three revolutionary movements:

The plantation owners’ move toward independence. The people of color's revolution for full citizenship. The slave uprising of 1791.
Toussaint L’Ouverture
A battle in Santo Domingo for control of Haiti
Revenge Taken by Black Army
General Maitland meets Toussaint to discuss secret treaty for British to leave
Dungeon at Fort de Jou, a mountain jail in France, where Toussaint spent his last days
South American Independence Movements (1810-1825)
South American societies were Roman Catholic, hierarchical, and authoritarian with no traditions of local self government. When Napoleon deposed King Ferdinand of Spain in 1808, Latin Americans took action for their independence.
Miguel Hidalgo  Jose Morelos  Jose de San Martin  Simon Bolivar
Simon Bolivar
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opponents</th>
<th>American</th>
<th>French</th>
<th>Haitian</th>
<th>South American</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>British government v Settlers</td>
<td>British government v Settlers</td>
<td>French elite v Commoners</td>
<td>Plantation Owners v Slaves</td>
<td>Spanish elites v Oppressed Poor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opponents</td>
<td>American</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>Haitian</td>
<td>South American</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opponents</td>
<td>American</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>Haitian</td>
<td>South American</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonial oppression, taxes</td>
<td>Colonial oppression, taxes</td>
<td>Absolute Monarchy</td>
<td>Slavery</td>
<td>Colonial oppression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leadership</td>
<td>Propertied Settlers</td>
<td>Commoners</td>
<td>Former slaves and slaves</td>
<td>Priests and Political liberals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goals</td>
<td>Independence from Britain</td>
<td>Representative Constitutional Government</td>
<td>Personal Freedom and Independence</td>
<td>Independence and justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broader implications</td>
<td>Enlightenment Ideas spread</td>
<td>Enlightenment Ideas spread</td>
<td>Enlightenment Ideas spread</td>
<td>Enlightenment ideas spread</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Echoes of the Atlantic Revolutions
Antislavery medallion commissioned by Quakers of the abolitionist movement
Nations and Empires of Europe 1880
Mary Wollstonecraft
*Vindication of Rights of Women* (1792)

Olympe de Gouges
*Declaration of Rights of Women* (1791)
Women’s Suffrage Movement