

## Political Revolutions



The first major battle of the American Revolution was the Battle of Bunker Hill in 1775. Although the British won the battle, their losses were heavy. This gave the inexperienced Americans hope that they could match the mighty British.

## Political Revolutions



The Hôtel de Ville (City Hall) was the focus of many uprisings in Paris. Here we see revolutionaries fighting for control of the Hôtel de Ville in 1789.



## Political Revolutions



Toussaint L'Ouverture and his men fighting the French in the colony of Saint-Domingue.

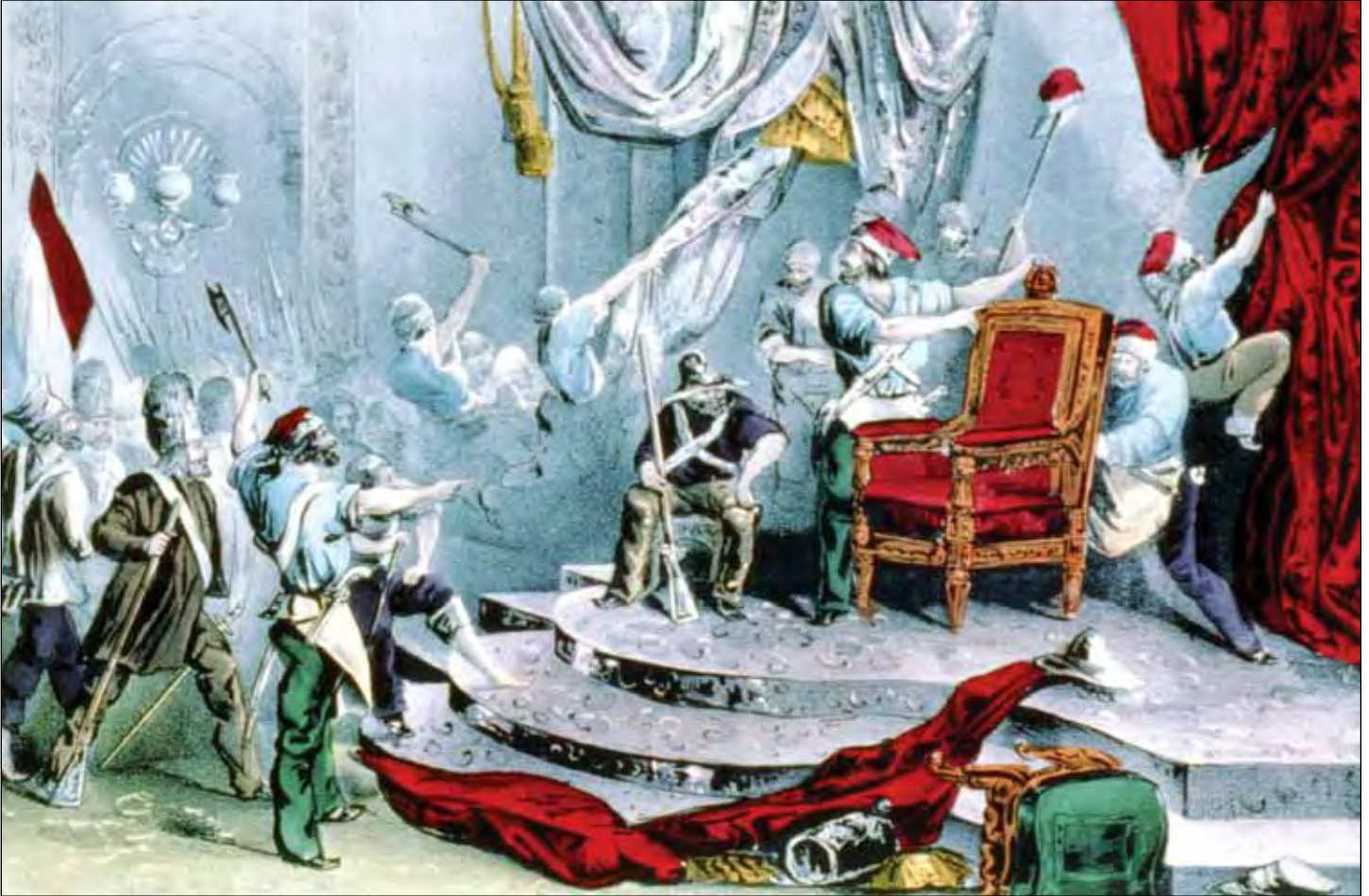
## Political Revolutions



Simón Bolívar led the Army of the North in revolutions against Spanish rule in South America. He became known as *El Libertador*, or The Liberator.



## Political Revolutions



In France, angry demonstrators took to the streets in protest. After King Louis Philippe sent the army to dispel the rioters, they moved to Tuileries Palace. Fearing civil war, the king abdicated the throne.



## Nationalism and Nation-States



Some of the Italian states were allowed to vote on unification. In 1860, the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies voted to join Sardinia.



## Nationalism and Nation-States



Emperor Meiji, shown here, adopted some Western cultural ideas while retaining his Japanese culture. He wore European clothes and ate Western-style food, but he also composed thousands of poems in the traditional Japanese style.



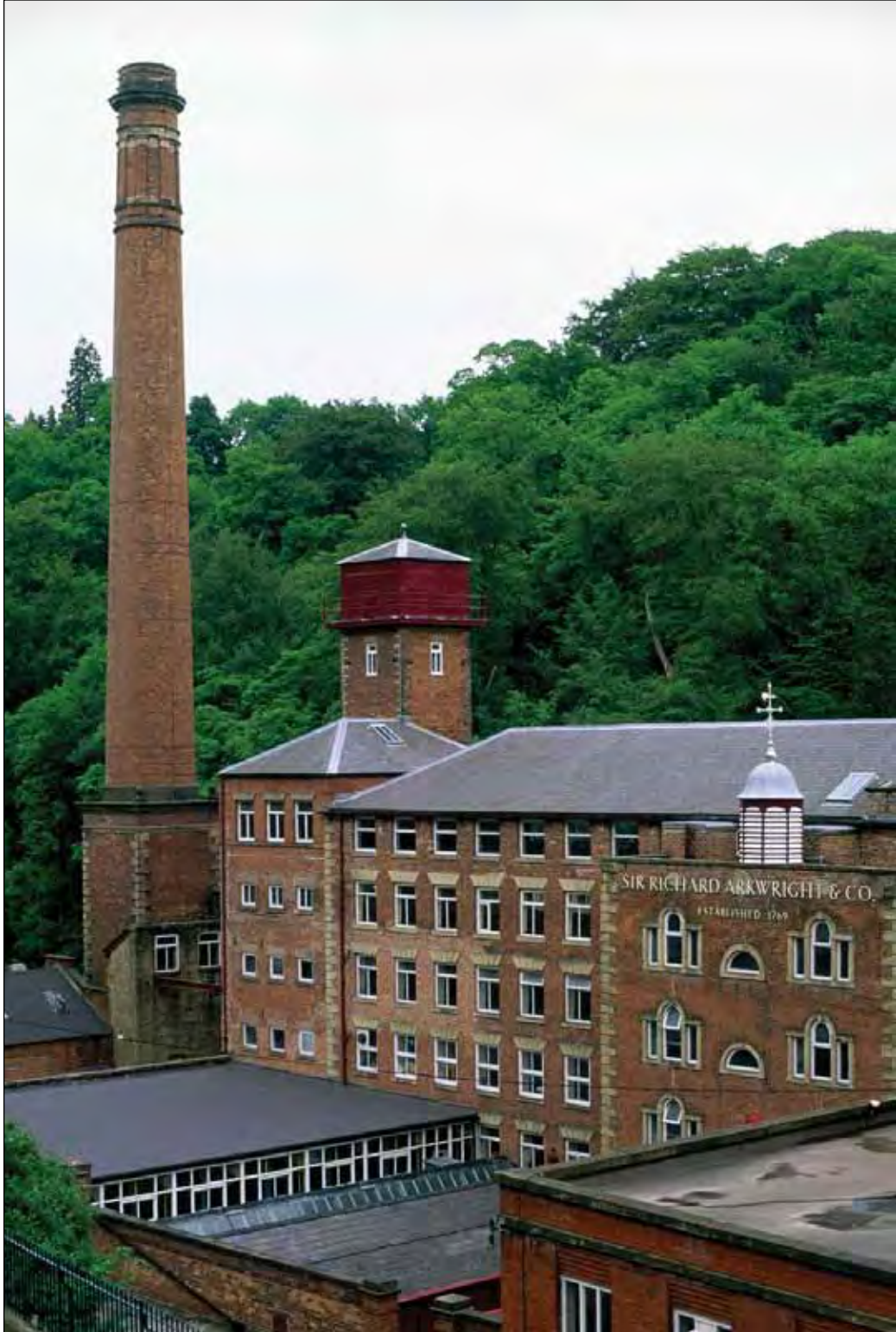
## Nationalism and Nation-States



Chinese nationalists wanted foreigners out of their country. During the Boxer Rebellion of 1900, peasants targeted Christians and Western missionaries in an effort to drive them out of China.



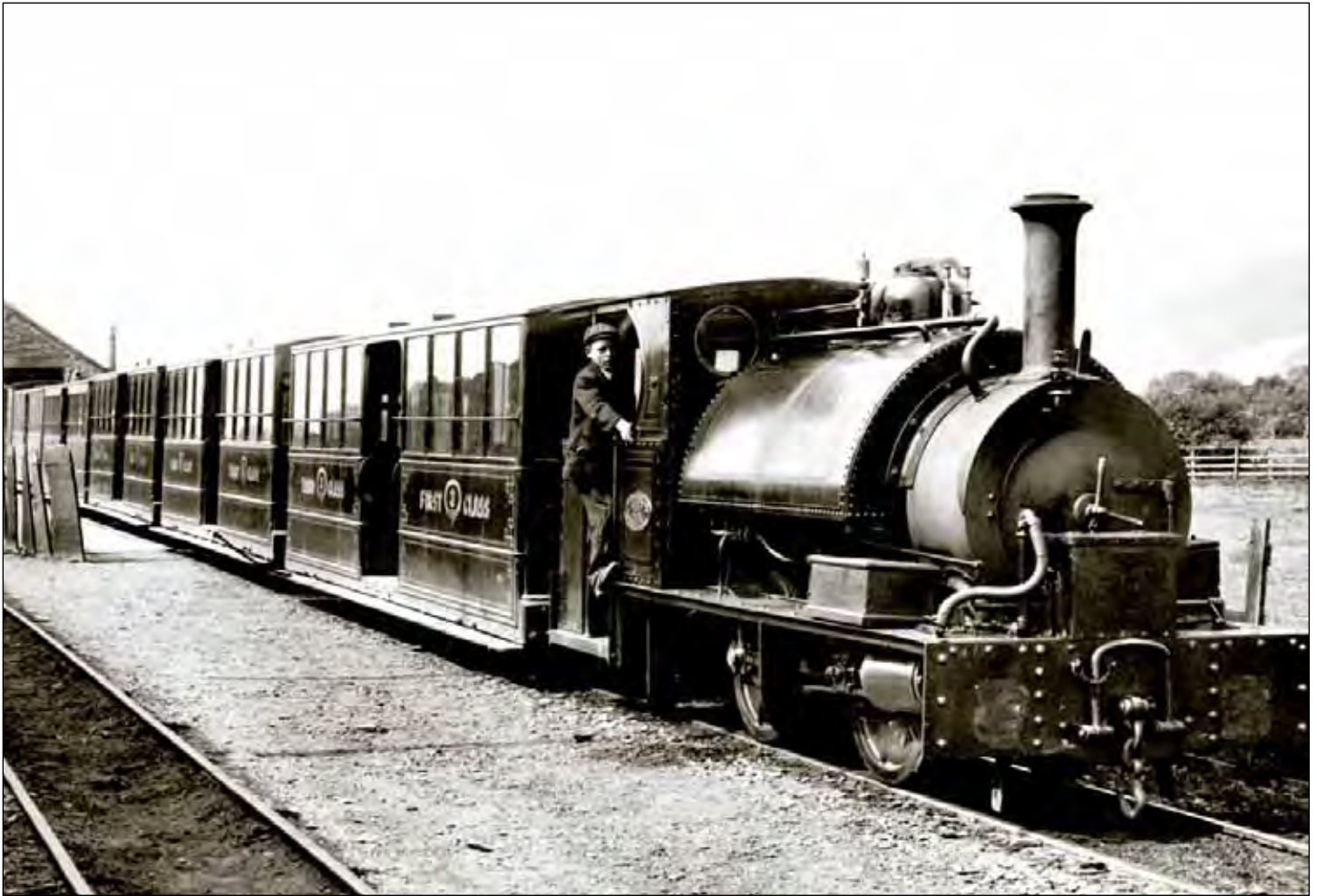
## Industrial Revolution



Masson Mills was a water-powered textile mill built by Richard Arkwright in 1783 in England. It continued to produce cotton fabrics until 1991, when it became a working textile museum.



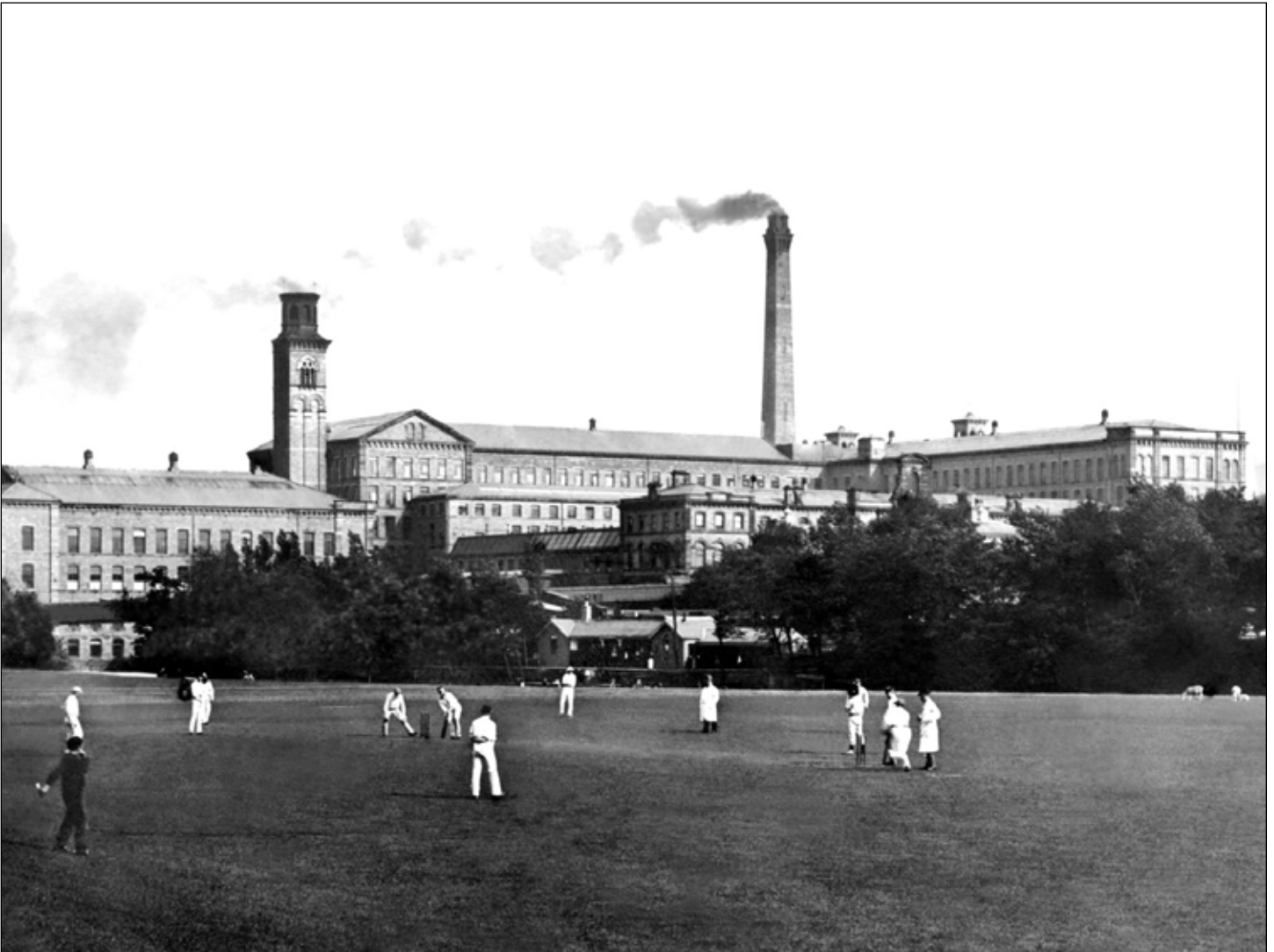
## Industrial Revolution



The Corris Railway was built in Wales in 1859 as a horse-hauled tram road, but steam locomotives arrived in 1878. This image is from 1899.



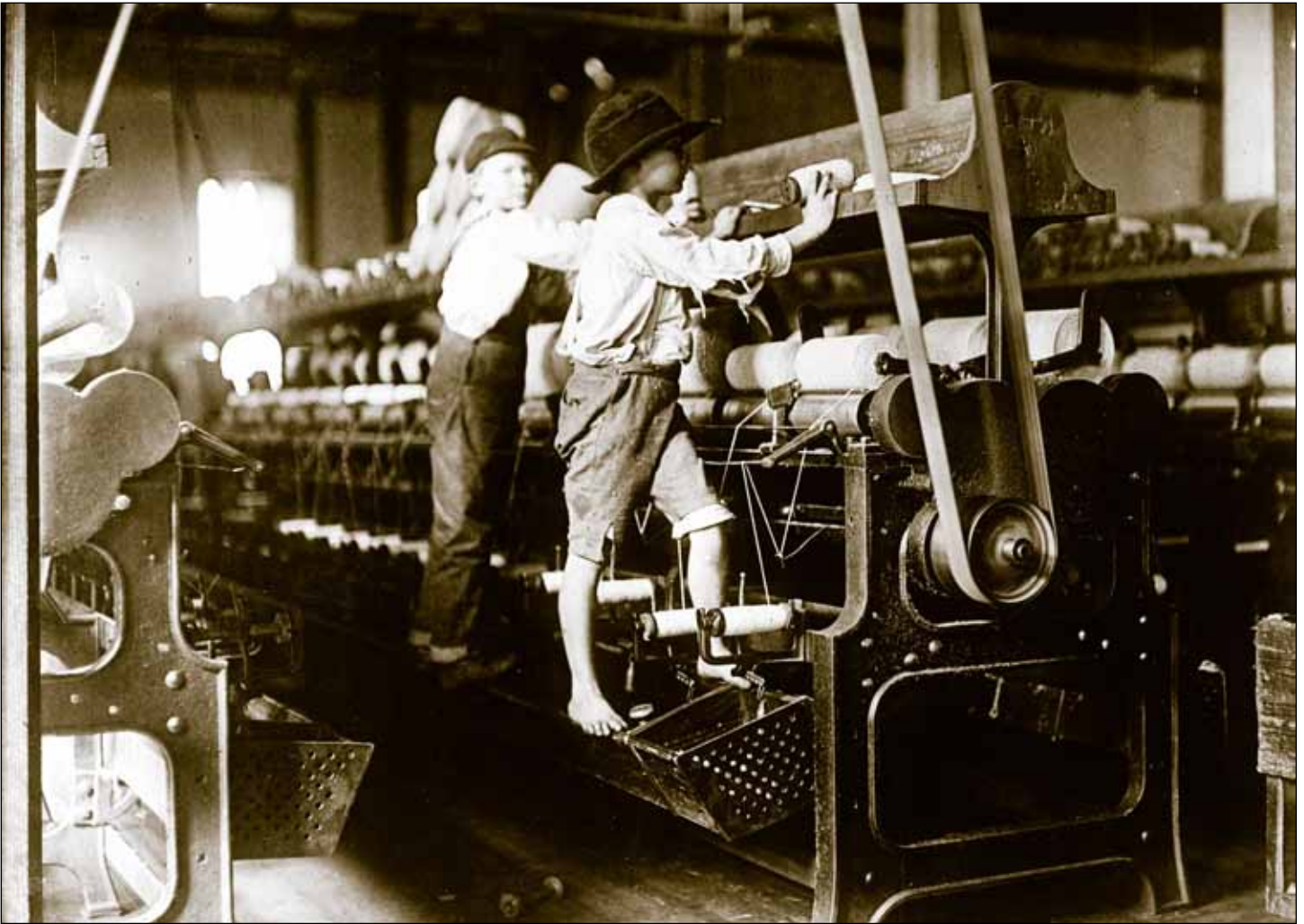
## Industrial Revolution



The British industrialist Titus Salt built this woolen mill near Bradford, England, in 1853. One of the richest men in the region, he built an entire village for his workers in the countryside, away from the polluted city of Bradford.



## Industrial Revolution



Children work at a textile mill in the state of Georgia around 1909. These child workers were so small they had to climb up on the spinning frame to mend broken threads and put back empty bobbins.

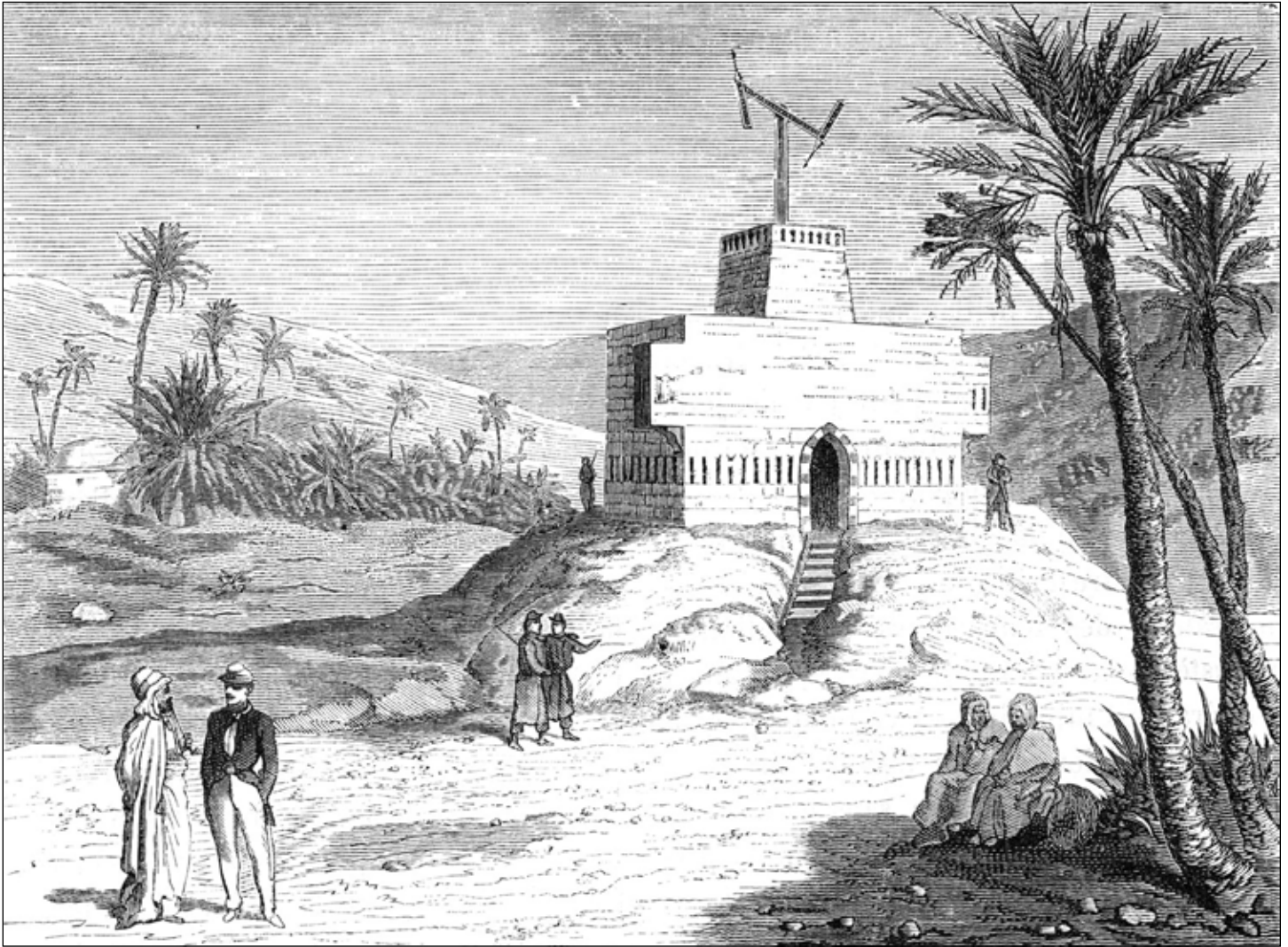
## Imperialism



This image from the late 1700s shows the warehouses built in Canton, China, by French, American, English, and Dutch companies.



## Imperialism



The French brought their optical telegraph system to Algeria. The arms on the post could be moved into different semaphore positions to send a message. Using telescopes, operators at stations 10 miles apart could read and relay messages across long distances.

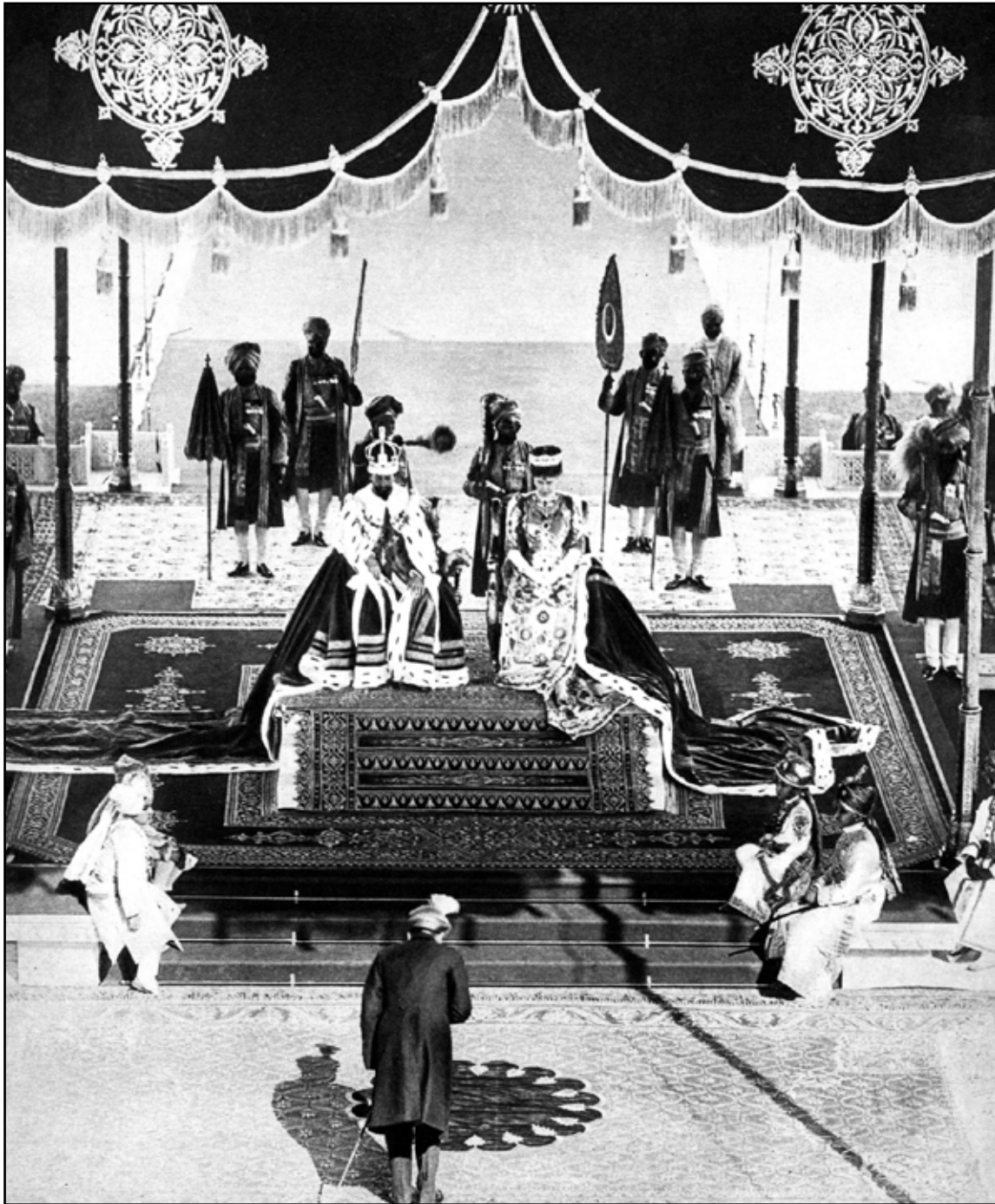
## Imperialism



The Suez Canal was paid for by French investors and the Egyptian viceroy. Financial troubles led the viceroy to sell his shares in the canal to Great Britain in 1875, leaving the French and British in control of the canal.



## Imperialism



In 1911, the British monarchs King George V and Queen Mary traveled to India to celebrate their coronation. The nizam, or ruler, of the Indian state of Hyderabad pays homage to them in Delhi.