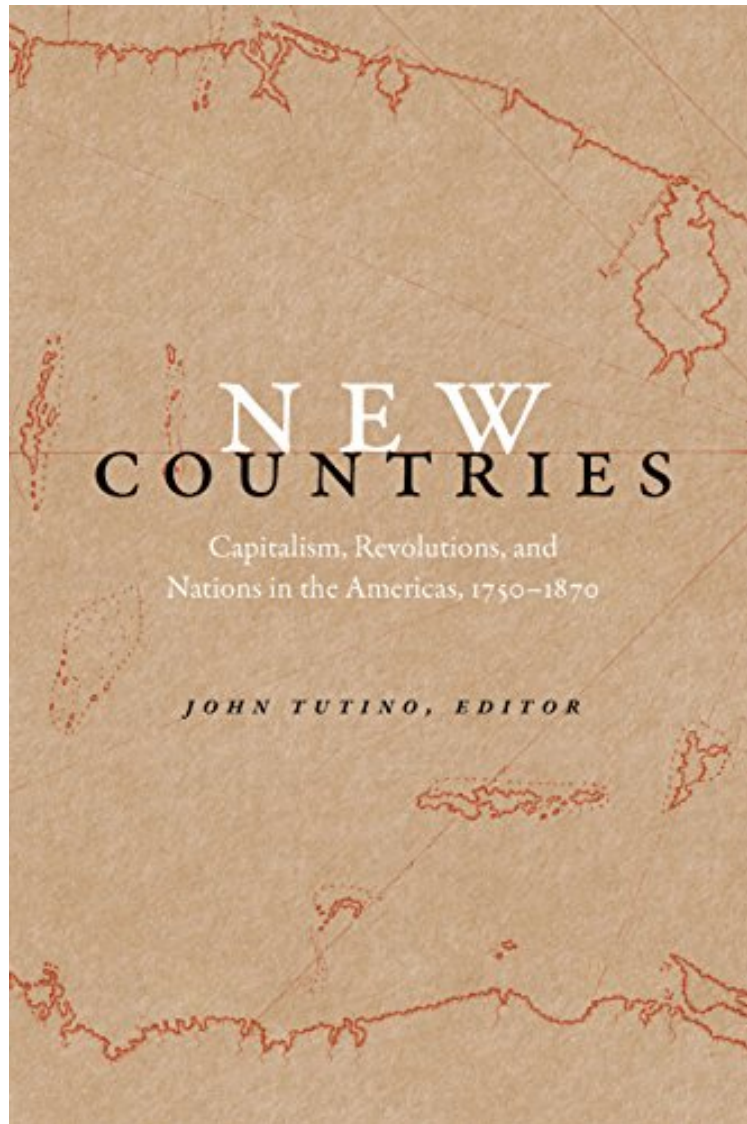


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New Countries: Capitalism, Revolutions, and Nations in the Americas, 1750-1870

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After 1750nbsp;the Americas lived political and popular revolutions, the fall of European empires, and the rise of

nations as the world faced a new industrial capitalism. Political revolution made the United States the first new nation; revolutionary slaves made Haiti the second, freeing themselves and destroying the leading Atlantic export economy. A decade later, Bajiacute;o insurgents took down the silver economy that fueled global trade and sustained Spainrsquo;s empire while Britain triumphed at war and pioneered industrial ways that led the U.S. South, still-Spanish Cuba, and a Brazilian empire to expand slavery to supply rising industrial centers. Meanwhile, the fall of silver left people from Mexico through the Andes searching for new states and economies. After 1870 the United States became an agro-industrial hegemon,nbsp;and most American nations turned to commodity exports, while Haitians and diverse indigenous peoples struggled to retain independent ways. nbsp;nbsp;

"New Countries offers a powerful correction to Atlantic and world histories of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries that still privilege Anglophone or Francophone worlds when explaining the rise of democratic republicanism and industrialization. It bridges the often arbitrary colonial-national divide while addressing many of the most active debates in Latin American history, including critiques that the literature so concerned with culture and politics has neglected the economic realm. This volume wisely insists we separate them at our peril."