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Nota di contenuto	The Americas in the rise of industrial capitalism / John Tutino -- The Cadiz liberal revolution and Spanish American independence / Roberto Brena -- Union, capitalism, and slavery in the "rising empire" of the United States / Adam Rothman -- From slave colony to Black nation : Haiti's revolutionary inversion / Carolyn Fick -- Cuban counterpoint : colonialism and continuity in the Atlantic world / David Sartorius -- Atlantic transformations and Brazil's imperial independence / Kirsten Schultz -- Becoming Mexico : the conflictive search for a North American nation / Alfredo Avila and John Tutino -- The republic of Guatemala : stitching together a new country / Jordana Dym -- From one patria, two nations in the Andean heartland / Sarah C. Chambers -- Indigenous independence in Spanish South America / Erick D. Langer -- Epilogue. Consolidating divergence : the Americas and the world after 1850 / Erick D. Langer and John Tutino.
Sommario/riassunto	After 1750, 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, Bajío insurgents took down the silver economy that fueled global trade and sustained Spain'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, most American nations turned to commodity exports, while Haitians and diverse indigenous peoples struggled to retain independent ways.
