The general strike is an idea that floated around since the 19th century, when

The First IWMA during the 20th century encoded various left-wing ideas. These ideas ranged from worker organization and cementing the international nature of working men however among the various debates was the debate of the general strike as a method of action. The idea of the general strike had been around since the 19th century, when William Benbow published a pamphlet in which he advocated for the concept of stopping work (Rocker 1998, 63). Marx disagreed with the concept of the general strike while Bakunin, the father of modern anarchism, approved it. This meant that the general strike became associated with anarchists. This association was further cemented in the

Anarcho-syndicalism emerged as a revolutionary way of labour organizing throughout the mid-twentieth century. This revolutionary way of organizing drew its origins from the anarchist movement. Its dislike towards the bourgeoisie came from Proudhon but its violent and direct action stemmed from Bakunin, the father of modern anarchism. Ever at odds with Marx, Bakunin participated in the First International, along with other collectivist anarchists. However in 1872

<https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-75620-2_21>

<https://www.persee.fr/doc/rbph_0035-0818_2006_num_84_4_5056> 🡪 Important

<https://openurl.ebsco.com/EPDB%3Agcd%3A5%3A9413461/detailv2?sid=ebsco%3Aplink%3Ascholar&id=ebsco%3Agcd%3A176480171&crl=c> 🡪 Improtant but unreliable

<https://www.marxists.org/archive/steklov/history-first-international/index.htm>

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Romanticism for nation building

* The Polish Case
* The French Case 🡪 Need to look up the romantic movement and its effect on the perception of the French revolution (including Napoleon).

Taking both bloody events and transforming that into a source of national pride.