

REVOLUTIONARY IDEAS SPREAD TO LATIN

AMERICA

Agenda:

1. Latin American
Revolutions Notes
2. CrashCourse

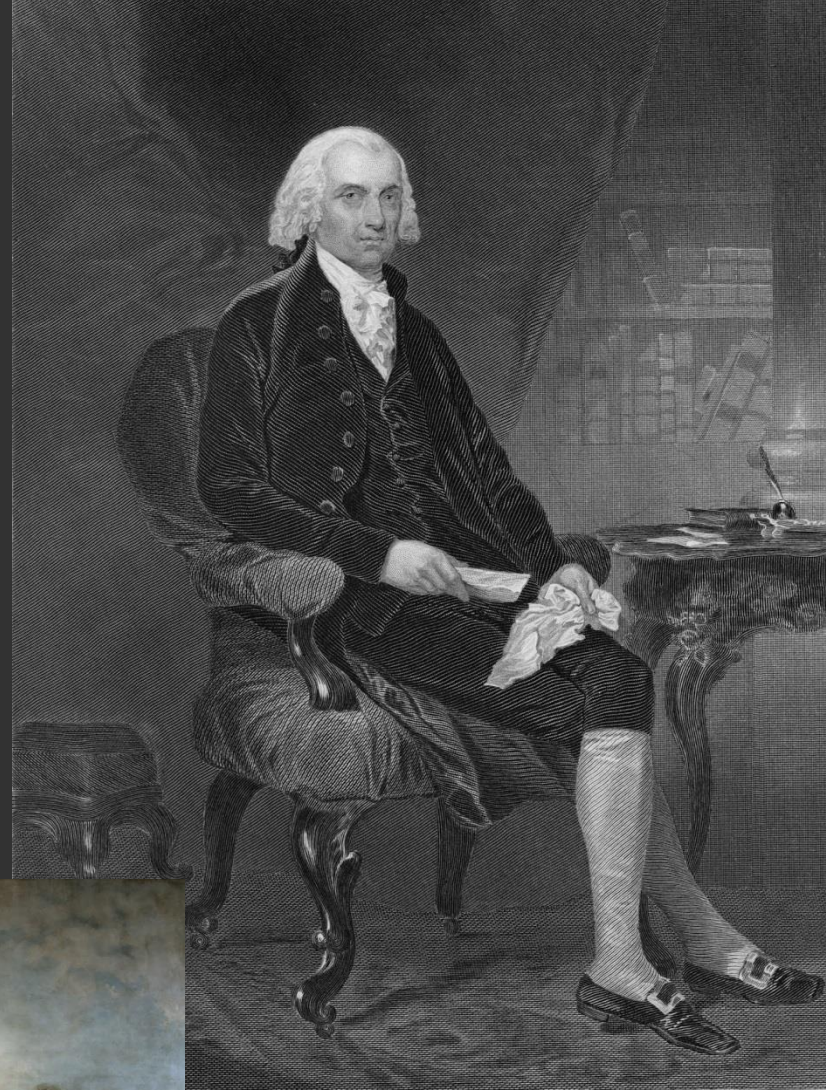
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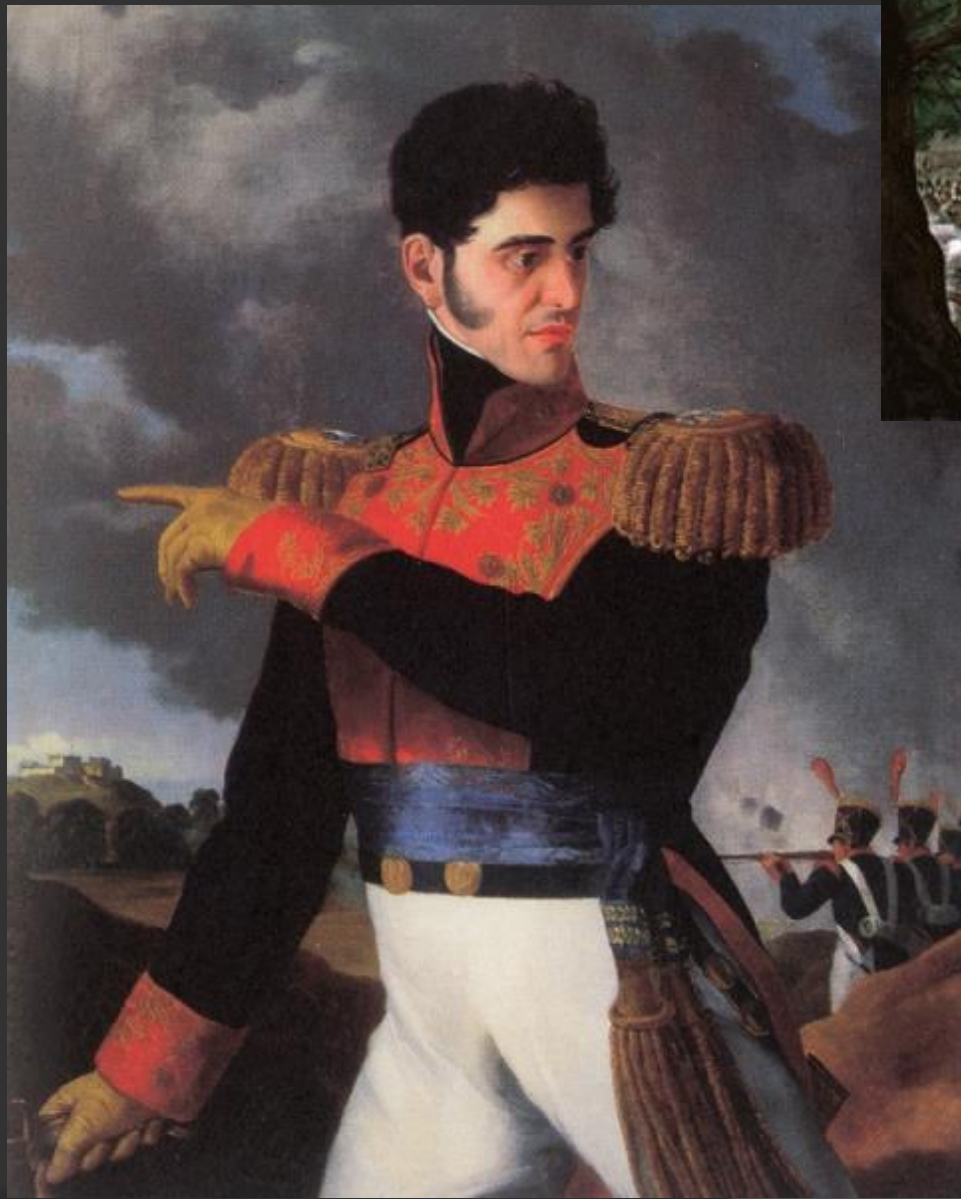
1. Haitian Revolution Reading
Homework
2. Egalite for All Video Notes



Caudillos vs. Founding Fathers

- ① View the images of the founding fathers of the US.
 - Revolutionary leaders of America
- ① Compare them to the Caudillos
 - Revolutionary leaders of Latin America.
- ① What different attributes would you use to describe them?





Revolutionary Fever Spreads

- By late 1700s, Revolutionary ideas had reached Latin America
- Discontent in Latin America over:
 - Social, racial, and political system that had emerged during Spanish Rule

Spanish Caste System

- People across Latin America were organized into a **caste system**, by Spanish law. This caste system was **based on race**. Those at the top lived very well. Those at the bottom lived very harsh lives.

Latin American social classes

- ⦿ Peninsulares - men born in Spain
 - held highest offices
- ⦿ Creoles - Spaniards born in Latin America
 - officers in army, but not in government
 - often resented power of the peninsulares
- ⦿ Mestizos - mixed European and Native
- ⦿ Mulattos - mixed European and African
- ⦿ Natives
- ⦿ Slaves

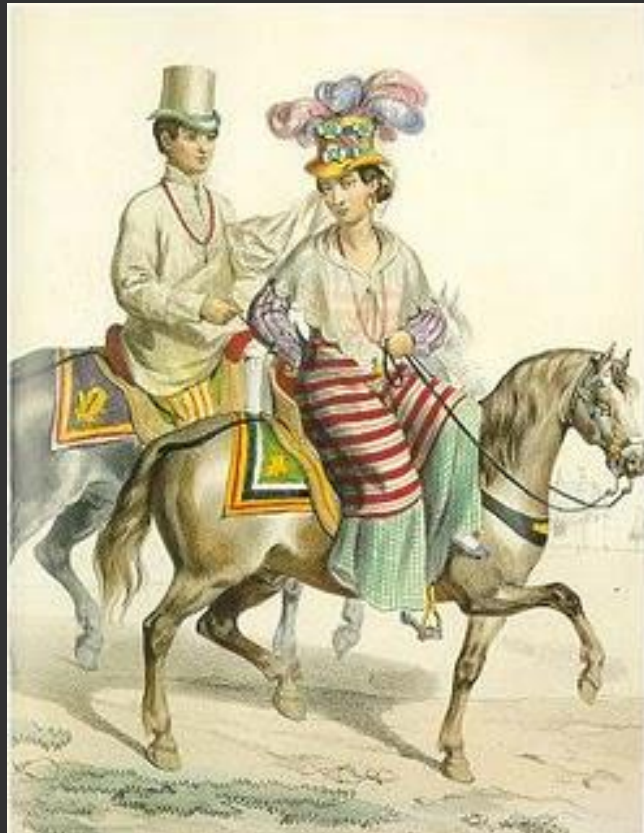
Peninsulares



Creoles



Mestizos





Español con India
Mestizo.



Mestizo con Española
Castizo.



Castizo con Española
Español.



Español con Negra
Mulato.



Mulato con Española.
Morisco.



Morisco con Española
Chino.



Chino con India.
Salta altas.



Salta altas con Mulata.
Lobo.



Lobo con China
Ceibaro.



Ceibaro con Mulata
Albarazado.



Albarazado con Negra
Canhufo.



Canhufo con India.
Sanbajo.



Sanbajo con Loba
Calpanulato.



Calpanulato con Canhufo.
Tenteen el Aire.



Tenteen el Aire con Mulata
Nocentiendo.



Nocentiendo con India
Tornatras.

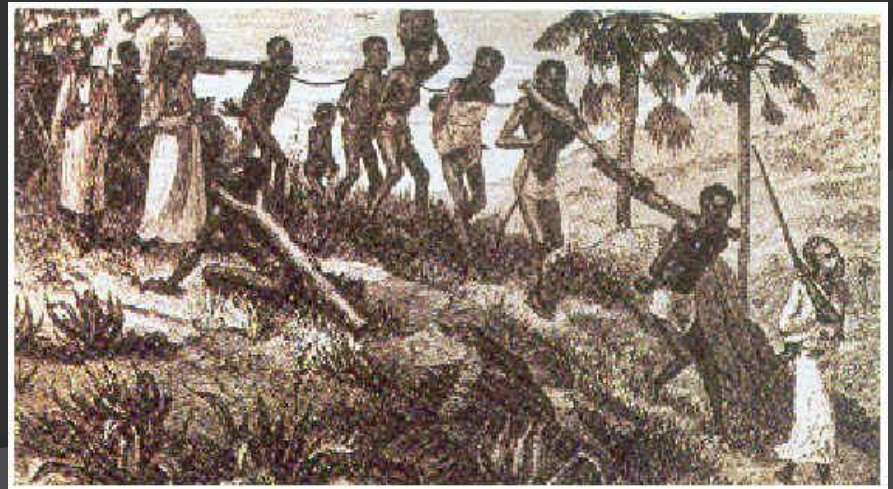
Native Americans



Slavery

- ⦿ Caribbean and South America Regions:
 - Masses of enslaved Africans
 - **Result of the Triangle Trade** system which began in the late 1500s.
- ⦿ **Worked on plantations**
- ⦿ Longed for freedom

Slaves



Enlightenment Ideas Spread

- 1700s: Educated Creoles read the works of Enlightenment Thinkers
- Watched colonists in America revolt against British Rule
- Translations of U.S. Declaration of Independence and Constitution were available

Enlightenment Ideas Spread

- ◎ Young Creoles traveled to Europe during French Revolution
 - Inspired by “Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity”
- ◎ Creoles were reluctant to act

Napoleon Invades Spain

- Spark that ignited widespread call for revolution in Latin America.
- Napoleon invades Spain in 1808.
 - Ousted Spanish King
- Latin American leaders saw Spain's weakness
- Took opportunity to reject their dominance and rule.
 - Declare independence from colonial rule!

Mexico

- Natives and mestizos, not creoles, played the key role in independence movements.
- Creoles sided with Spain to avoid violence of lower-class rebellions (until 1820).

Miguel Hidalgo

- A village priest, believed in Enlightenment ideals.
 - Mestizo
- 1810, called for revolution.
 - Grito de Dolores (call for revolution)
- Hidalgo's native and mestizo followers marched to Mexico City.
- Spanish army and creoles acted against Hidalgo and defeated him in 1811.



Jose Maria Morelos

- ◉ Mestizo priest
- ◉ Took leadership after Hidalgo's defeat.
- ◉ Declared independence in 1813.
- ◉ Defeated by creoles in 1815.



Mexican Independence, 1821

- ⦿ 1820 revolution in Spain put a liberal government in power.
- ⦿ Mexican creoles feared loss of influence, so they united against Spain.
- ⦿ Agustin Iturbide declared himself emperor, but was overthrown.
- ⦿ 1824: Establishment of the Mexican Republic.

Simon Bolivar

- Wealthy Venezuelan creole.
- “The Liberator”
- 1811-1828





Venezuelan Independence, 1821

- Venezuela declared independence, 1811.
- Bolívar's armies unsuccessful at first.
- 1819: Bolívar marched armies over Andes into today's Colombia, defeated Spanish army.
- 1821: Venezuelan independence.
- Marched north to Ecuador to meet Jose de San Martin.

Jose de San Martin



- Simple, modest man.
- Born in Argentina, spent time in Spain as military officer.
- Years active: 1816-1822

Argentinean Independence

- Argentina declared independence in 1816.
- San Martin led army across Andes to Chile, joined by Bernardo O'Higgins, and freed Chile.
- Ecuador, 1822: San Martin met with Bolivar to decide how to remove remaining Spanish forces in Lima, Peru.



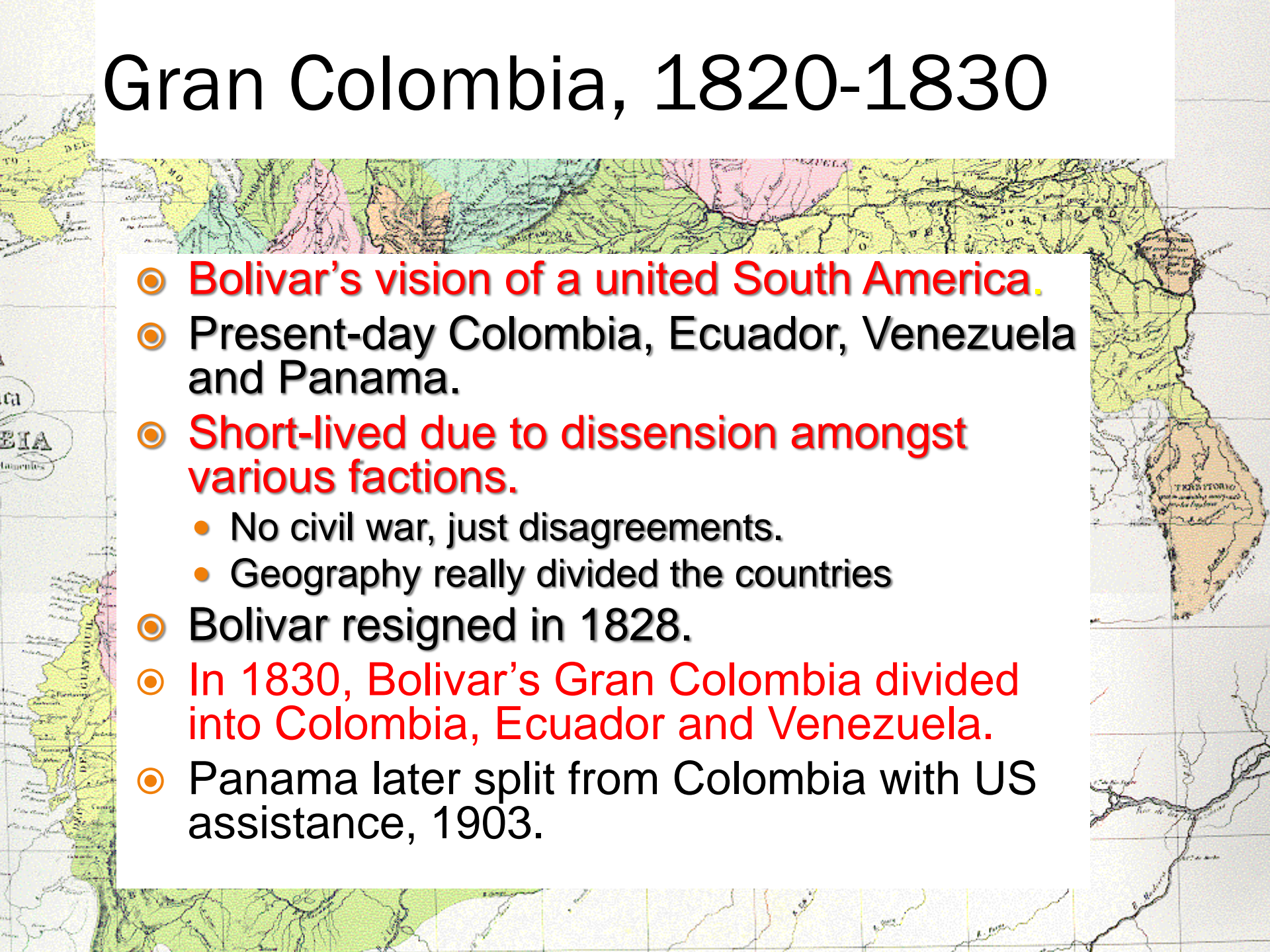
- San Martin sailed for Europe and died on French soil in 1850.
- Dec 9, 1824, Bolivar defeated Spanish at Battle of Ayacucho.

San
Martin

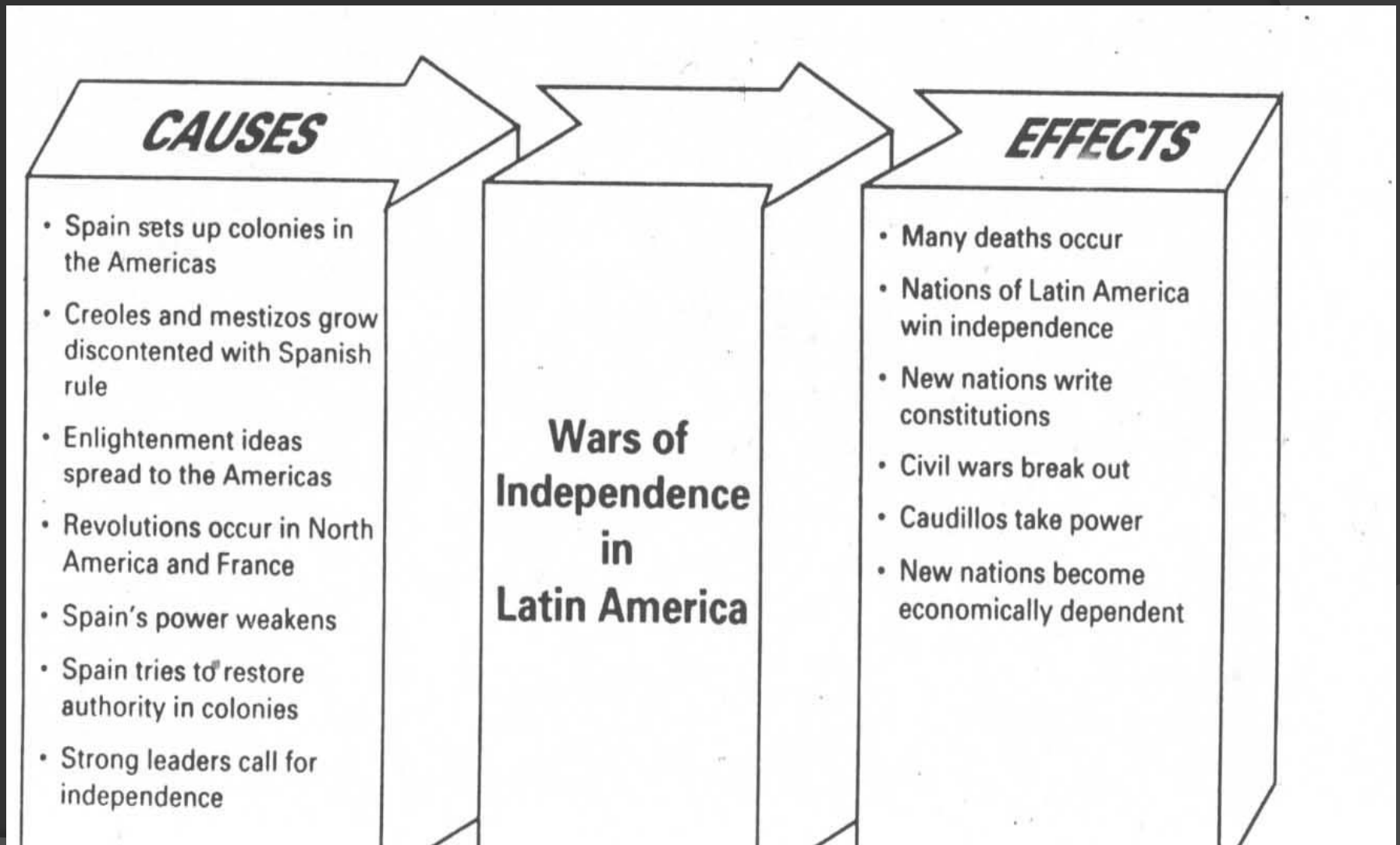


Bolivar

Gran Colombia, 1820-1830

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- **Bolivar's vision of a united South America.**
 - Present-day Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela and Panama.
 - **Short-lived due to dissension amongst various factions.**
 - No civil war, just disagreements.
 - Geography really divided the countries
 - Bolivar resigned in 1828.
 - **In 1830, Bolivar's Gran Colombia divided into Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela.**
 - Panama later split from Colombia with US assistance, 1903.

Latin American Independence Movements, 18th & 19th C.



CrashCourse – Latin America Revolutions

- Complete the Worksheet as we watch!