







- Essential Question:




- What were the main causes & effects of Latin American revolutions ?

- Warm-Up Question:

- Get your assigned clicker & get ready for review questions

Which group made up the Second Estate in French society?

-  A. The Roman Catholic clergy
-  B. The bourgeoisie
-  C. The peasants
-  D. The nobles

-  [Default]
-  [MC Any]
-  [MC All]

Why did King Louis XVI call a meeting of the Estates-General in 1789?








- A. He feared the spread of Enlightenment ideas in France
- B. He hoped to find solutions to France's severe economic crisis
- C. He wanted to bring an end to the Reign of Terror
- D. He wanted to suggest a government based on limited monarchy

[Default]






[MC Any]

[MC All]

How did the Third Estate respond to the king's proposal during the Estates-General?

-  A. Immediately executed Louis XVI
 -  B. Changed laws so that all decisions would be by “order” not by “head”
 -  C. Formed the National Assembly
 -  D. Destroyed copies of Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen
-  [Default]
 [MC Any]
 [MC All]

Which event is considered to be the symbolic beginning of the French Revolution?

-  A. The execution of Louis XVI
-  B. Women's demand for bread at the Versailles Palace
-   C. The formation of the National Convention
-  D. The mob storming Bastille prison

[Default]

[MC Any]

[MC All]

Which of the following French governments is INCORRECTLY matched?

-  A. Gov't before the French Revolution = **Absolute Monarchy**
-  B. National Assembly = **Limited Monarchy**
-  C. National Convention = **Democratic Republic**
-  D. Government after the Reign of Terror = **Absolute Monarchy**

 [Default]

 [MC Any]

 [MC All]

Latin America, 1800

INTERACTIVE



From 1500 to 1800, Latin America was colonized by Europe, especially

European nations used mercantilism to gain wealth from their American

Catholic missionaries from Spain & France



One major impact of European colonization was the unequal social hierarchy in Latin America

White Europeans were at the top of society

Peninsulares were royal governors sent by the king to enforce mercantilism & maintain order in the

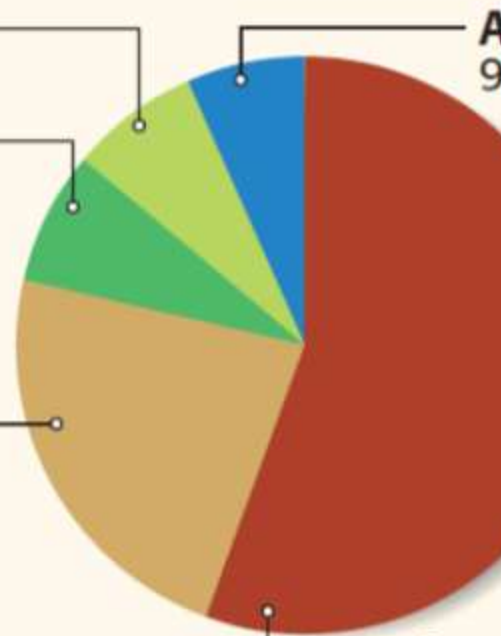
The Divisions in Spanish Colonial Society

Mestizos (7.3%)
1,034,000

Mulattos (7.6%)
1,072,000

EUROPEANS { *Peninsulares and Creoles (22.9%)*
3,223,000

Indians (55.8%)
7,860,000



Source by Le...

One major impact of European colonization was the unequal social hierarchy in Latin America

White Europeans were at the top of society

Spanish colonists living in America were called creoles; They had land & wealth

but had

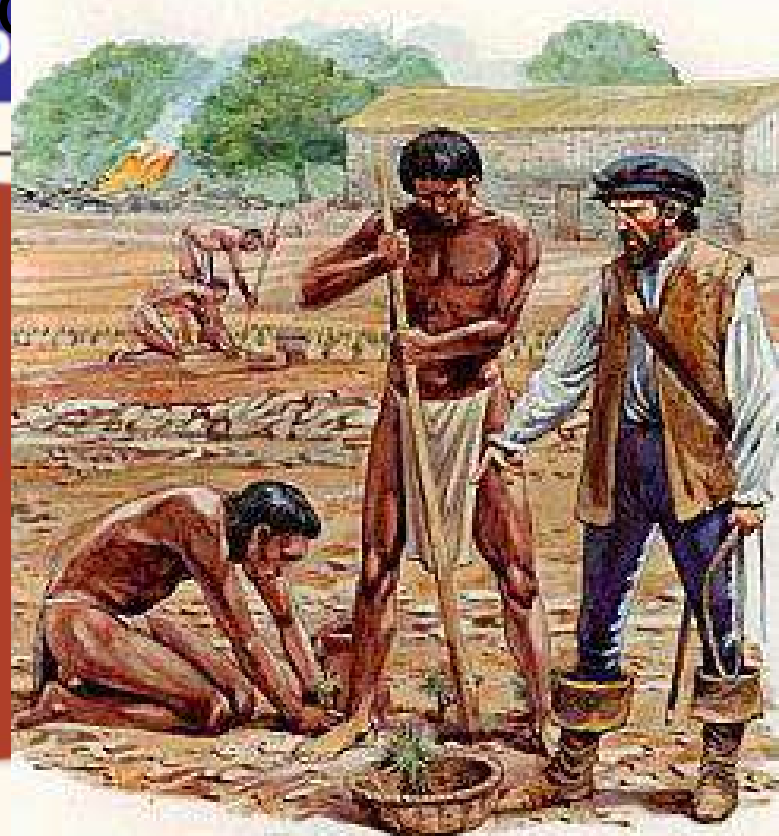
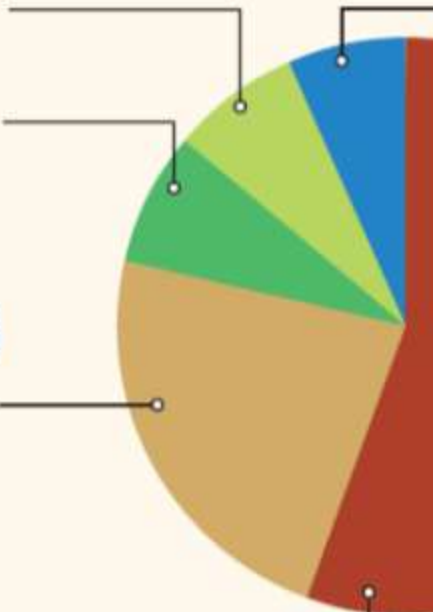
The Divisions in Spanish Colonies

Mestizos (7.3%)
1,034,000

Mulattos (7.6%)
1,072,000

EUROPEANS { *Peninsulares* and *Creoles* (22.9%)
3,223,000

Indians (55.8%)
7,860,000

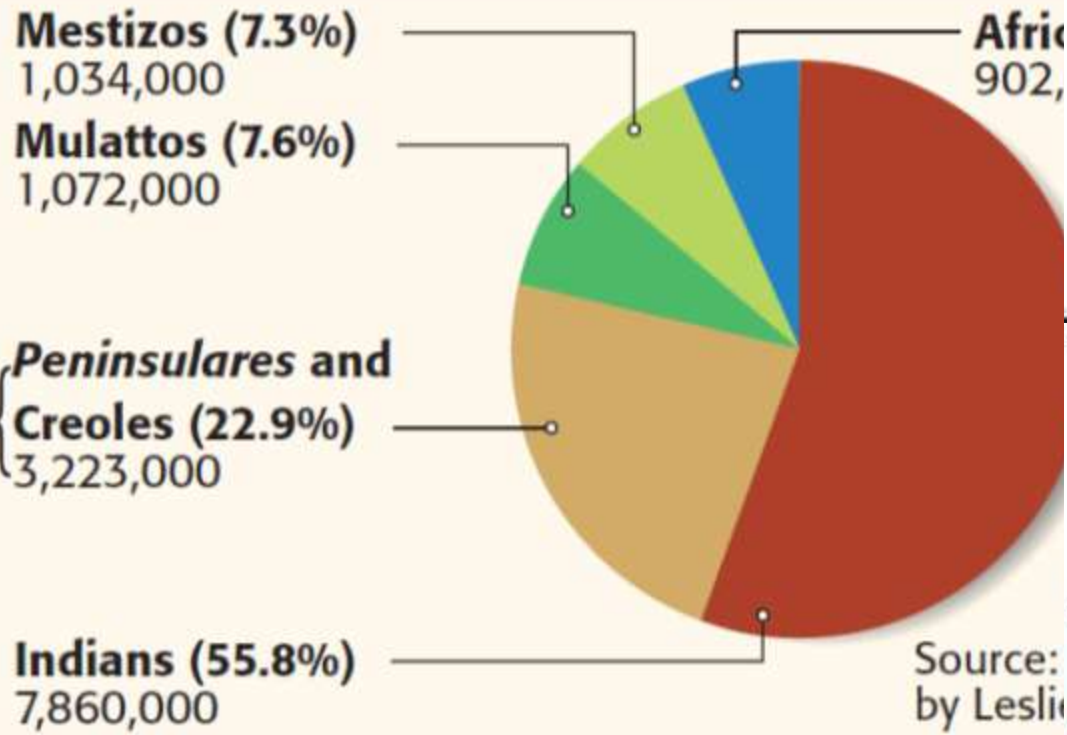


The lack of European women in America led to intermarriage & a large mixed-race population that made up the next level of the social hierarchy

Mestizos were the offspring of Europeans &

Mulattos were the offspring of Europeans &

The Divisions in Spanish Colonial Society



El Español, el Indio, Mestizo.



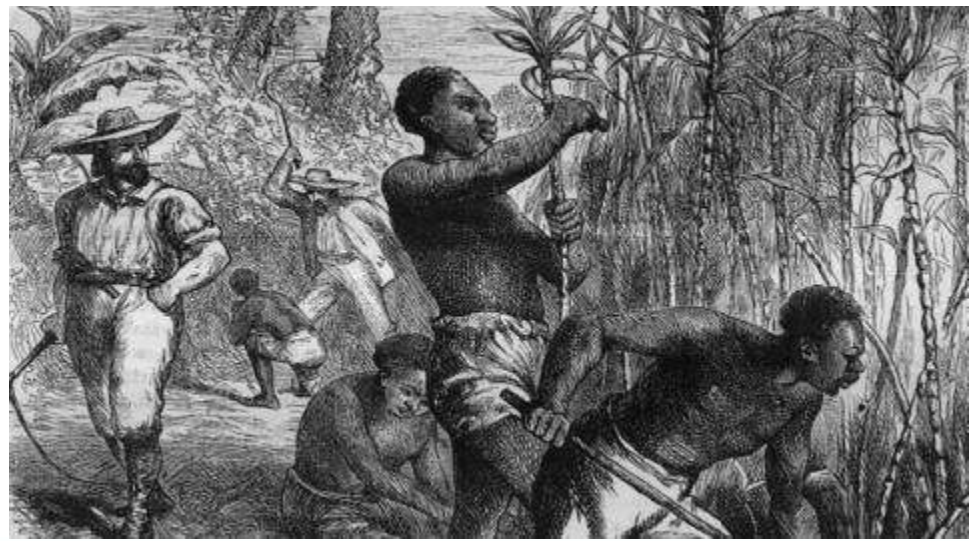
Español, y Negro. Mulato.



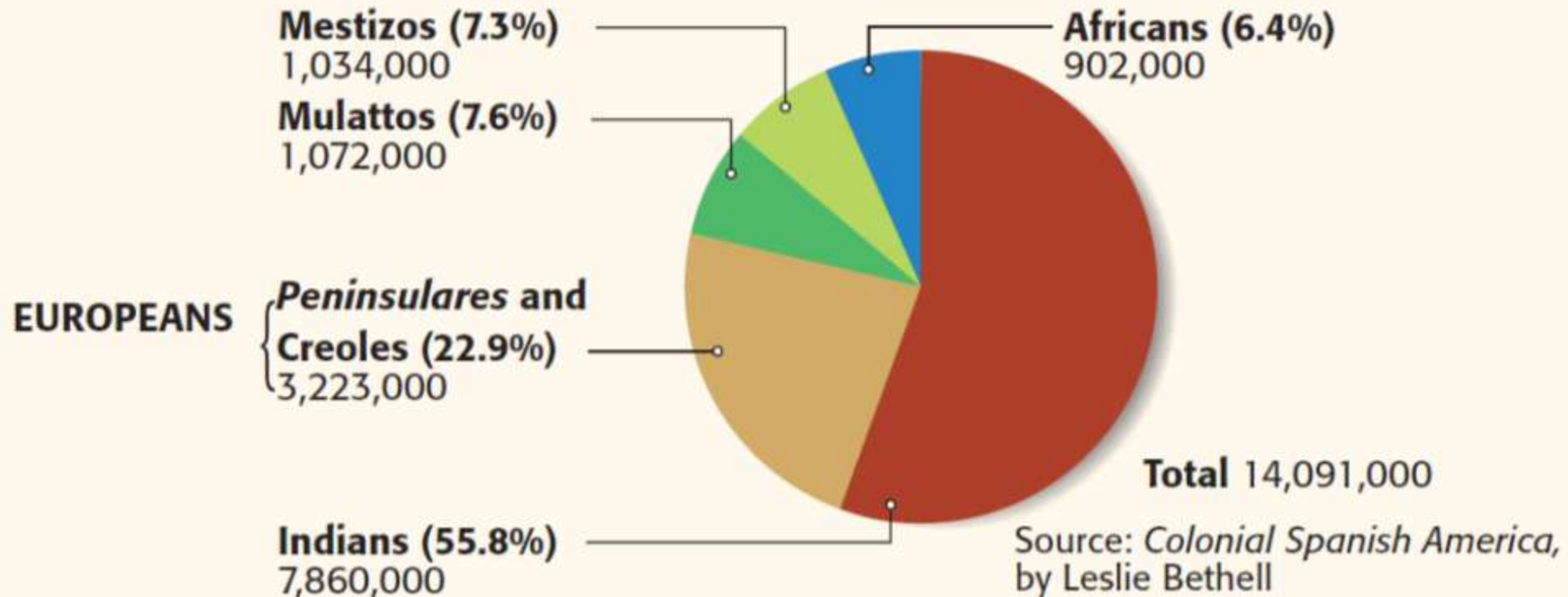
Source: by Leslie

Indians & African slaves made up the bottom of the social

Indians & slaves were used as workers for creoles plantations



The Divisions in Spanish Colonial Society, 1789



From 1800 to 1830, Latin American colonies began declaring independence from European nations & establishing democracies throughout the Americas



Quick Class Discussion:

(1) Which social group will lead these Latin American Revolutions? Why?

(2) Where did they get the idea to revolt & created democracies?

The Divisions in Spanish Colonial Society

African slaves in Haiti

Africans (6.4%)
902,000

Mestizos (7.3%)
1,034,000

Mulattos (7.6%)
1,072,000

Creoles in South America

Creoles (22.9%)
3,223,000

Indians (55.8%)
7,860,000

Indians in Mexico

Total 14,091,000

Source: *Colonial Spanish America*,
by Leslie Bethell

EUROPEANS

By the late 1700s, Latin Americans were inspired to gain independence because of the success of the American &

The ideas of the Enlightenment inspired independence especially among the well-educated creole class



Haiti was a French colony with 500,000 African slaves working on sugar & coffee

Plantation owners used brutal methods to control



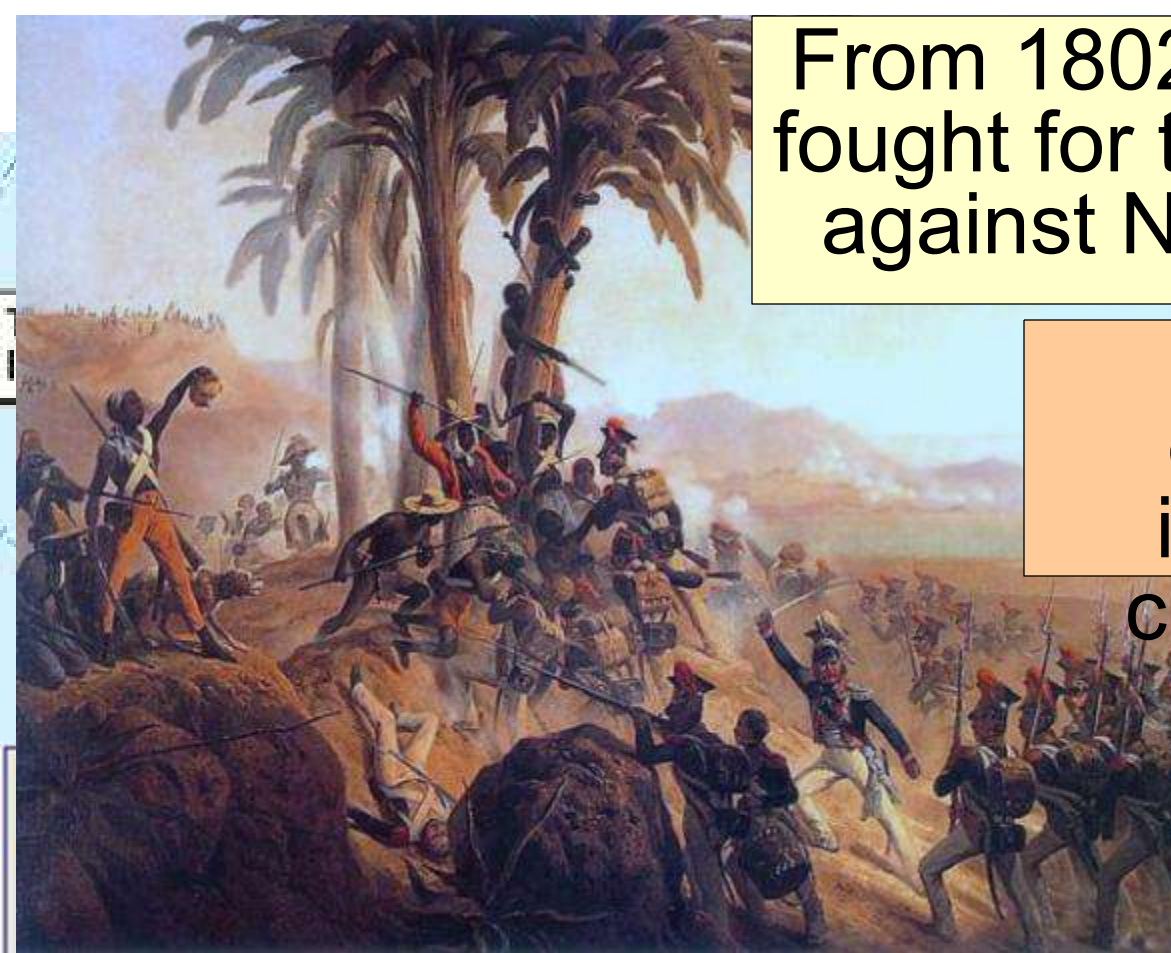
In 1791, Haitian slaves rose in revolt; Toussaint L'Ouverture became the leader of the slave uprising & helped free all the slaves by 1801



Haiti was the first Latin American colony to free itself from European rule

From 1802 to 1804, Haitians fought for their independence against Napoleon's French army

In 1804, France granted Haiti its independence & created a republic

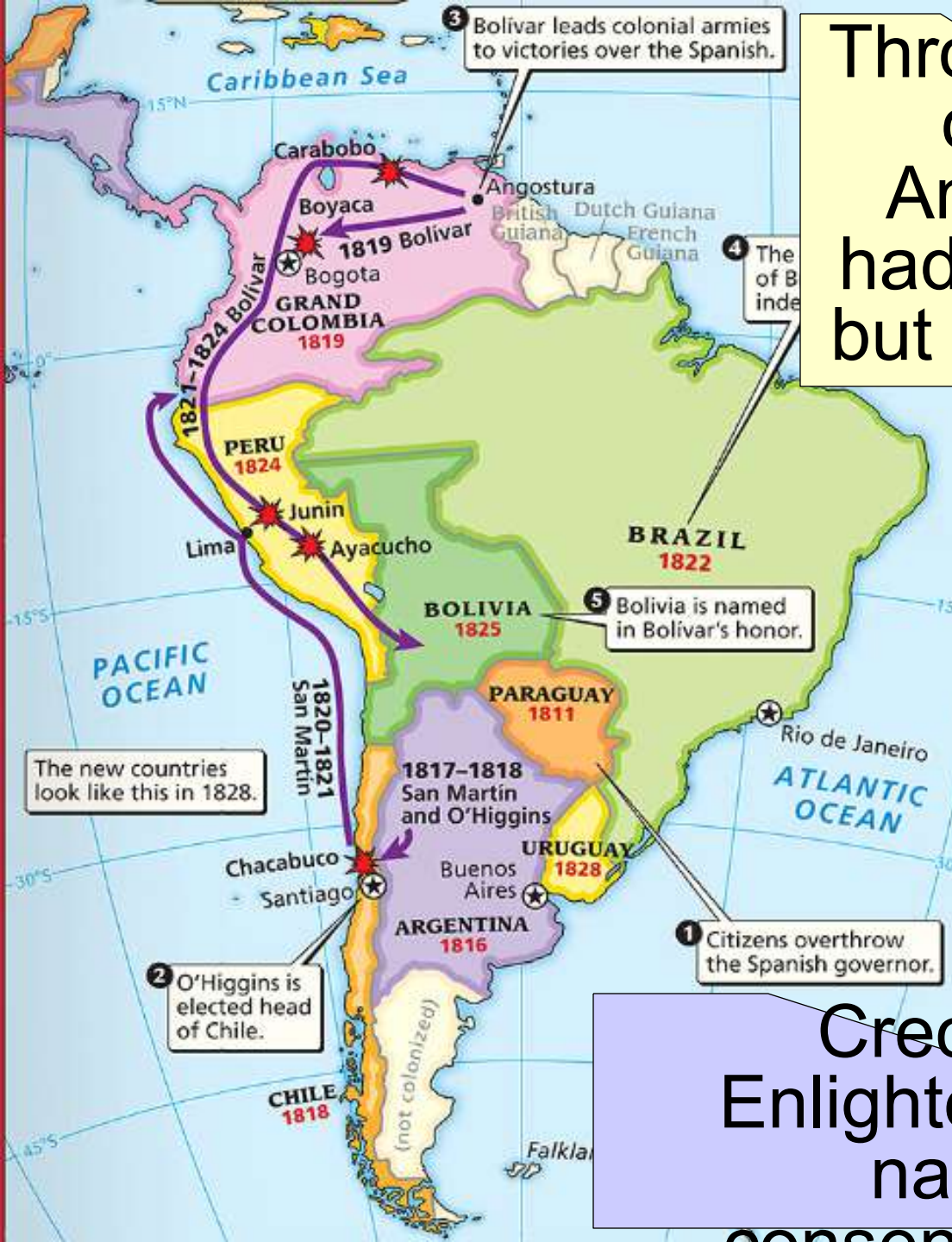


★ Capital

0 500 1000 miles

0 500 1000 kilometers

Throughout the Spanish colonies in South America, the creoles had wealth & education but could not participate in government.



Creoles embraced Enlightenment ideas like natural rights & consent of the governed.



In 1810, the demand by creoles for political rights led to revolutions throughout South America

South American nations gained their independence because of the leadership of two creole generals

South America

- Battle for independence
- 1811** Year of independence
- Capital
- Liberating army

0 500 1000 miles
0 500 1000 kilometers

The new countries look like this in 1828.

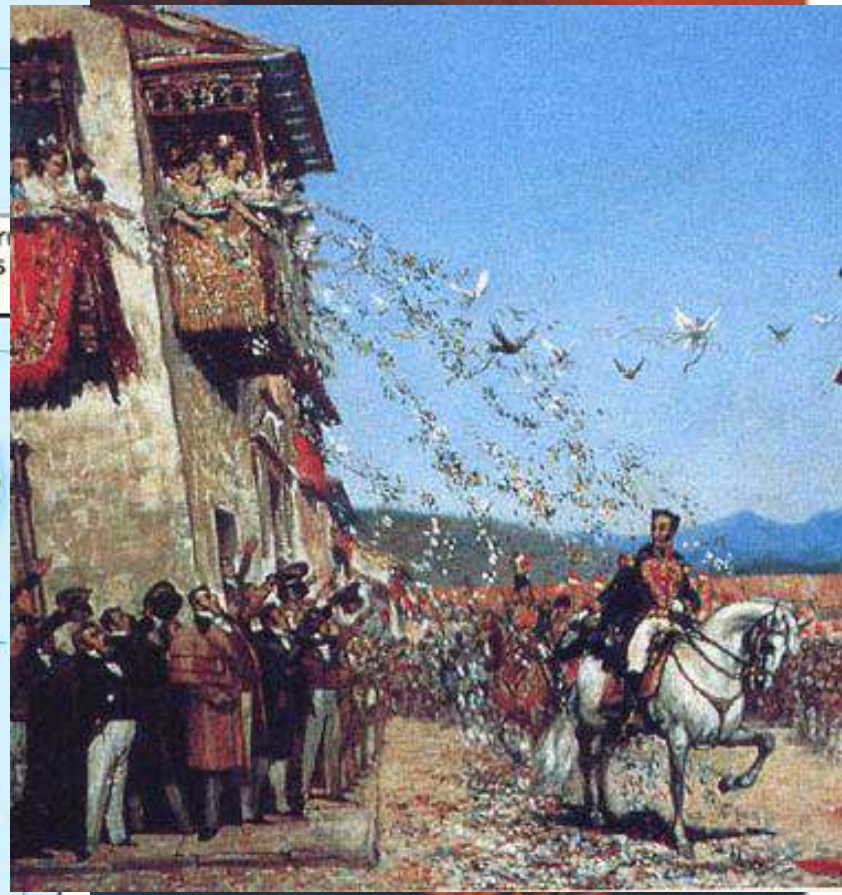
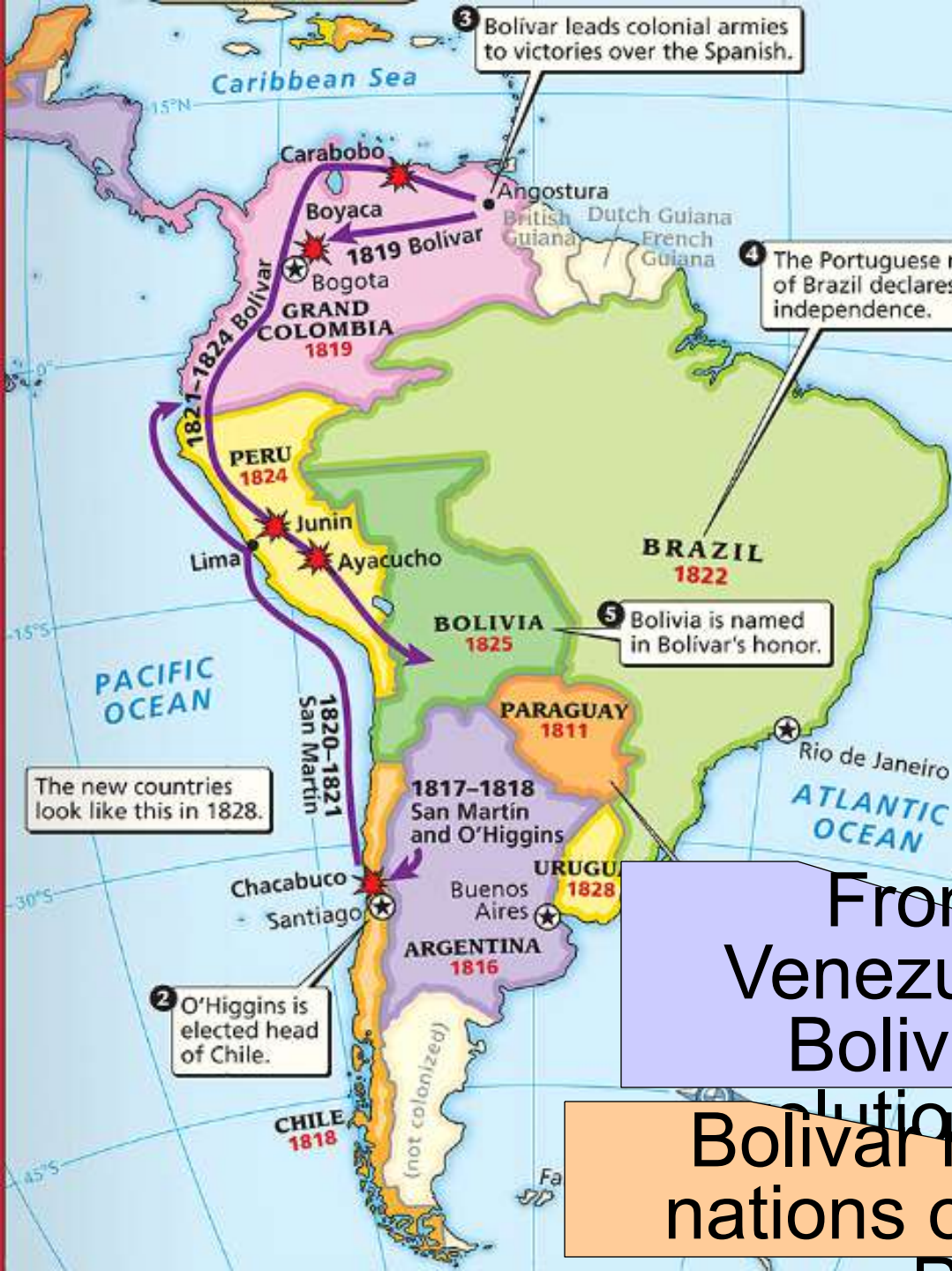
2 O'Higgins is elected head of Chile.

1 Citizens overthrow the Spanish governor.

5 Bolivia is named in Bolivar's honor.

4 The... of B... inde...

3 Bolivar leads colonial armies to victories over the Spanish.



From 1811 to 1824, Venezuelan creole Simon Bolivar led an army of revolutionaries. Bolivar helped create new nations of Grand Colombia,



Simón Bolívar

1783–1830

Called *Libertador* (Liberator), Bolívar was a brilliant general, a visionary, a writer, and a fighter. He is called the “George Washington of South America.” Bolívar planned to unite the Spanish colonies of South America into a single country called Gran Colombia. The area of upper Peru was renamed Bolivia in his honor.

Discouraged by political disputes that tore the new Latin American nations apart, he is reported to have said, “America is ungovernable. Those who have served the revolution have ploughed the sea.”



Argentinean creole San Martín led the independence movement in southern South America

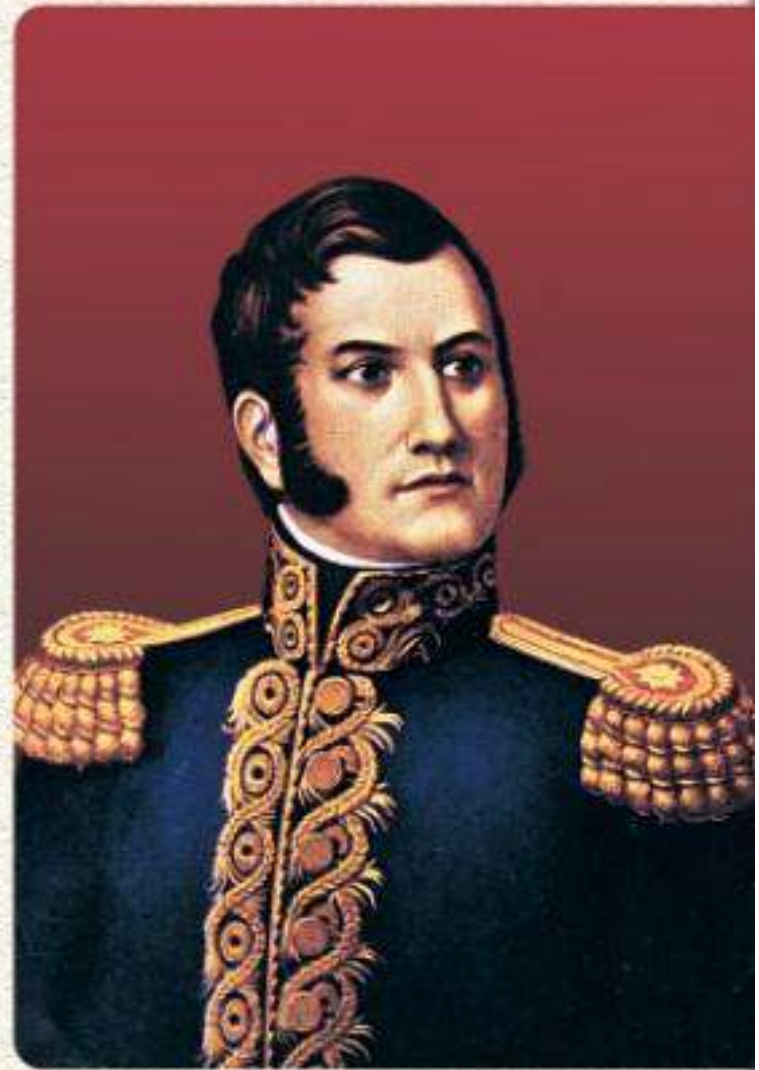
San Martín helped create new nations of Argentina, Chile & Peru

José de San Martín

1778–1850

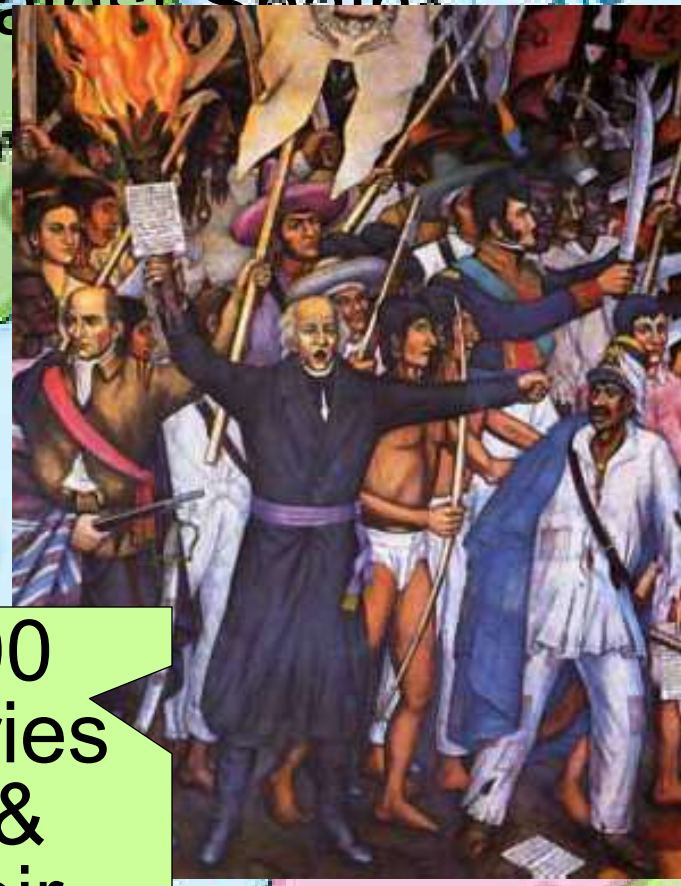
Unlike the dashing Bolívar, San Martín was a modest man. Though born in Argentina, he spent much of his youth in Spain as a career military officer. He fought with Spanish forces against Napoleon. He returned to Latin America to be a part of its liberation from Spain. Fighting for 10 years, he became the liberator of Argentina, Chile, and Peru.

Discouraged by political infighting, San Martín sailed for Europe. He died, almost forgotten, on French soil in 1850.



Unlike the South America creoles, in Mexico the Indians & mestizos played the leading role

In 1810, a poor but well educated Catholic priest named Miguel Hidalgo used Enlightenment ideals to call for a revolution against Spain.



Hidalgo led an army of 80,000 Indian & mestizos revolutionaries against the Spanish military & creoles who feared losing their wealth

During the rebellion, Hidalgo was killed but Mexicans found new leaders to continue the fight another 10

years

The turning point in the war came in 1820 when the creoles switched sides & joined the

In 1821, Spain granted Mexico its independence & a republic was formed





Throughout Latin America, new democratic republics were created

But, Latin Americans did not have a history of self-government & many of the new gov'ts were

In many nations, military dictators called caudillos seized power & made few reforms for citizens

Latin America became dependent on the USA

Closure Activity

- Creating an Enlightenment *Encyclopedia*:
 - Working with a partner, create an entry into Diderot's *Encyclopedia* about one key idea or person of the Enlightenment
 - Use the template provided to provide a brief summary of the person/idea & create a brief sketch
 - When finished, hang it up in the room to create a classroom encyclopedia
 - Be prepared to present on your topic

title

summary

sketch

your names

Encyclopedia Entries

1. Colonial assemblies
2. Reasons for the American Revolution
3. “No Taxation without Representation”
4. Declaration of Independence
5. American Revolution
6. Constitution
7. Thomas Jefferson
8. Reasons for the French Revolution
9. Estates-General
10. National Assembly
11. *Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen*
12. National Convention
13. Louis XVI
14. Maximilien Robespierre
15. Reign of Terror
16. Napoleon Bonaparte
17. Latin American social classes
18. Toussaint L'Ouverture
19. Simon Bolivar
20. San Martín
21. Miguel Hidalgo