


Latin America's INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT

Presentation, Graphic Organizers, & Activities

Independence

- L'Ouverture's army was outraged and took up arms again against France.
- In November 1803, they defeated the last of the French forces.
- In 1804, St. Domingue declared itself independent of France.

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Independence Movement Notes I

Colonies:

- European governments let Latin America run nearly 300 years.
- They tightly controlled their colonies and gave the governments and money there.
- By the end of the 18th century, people living in the colonies grew restless and began calling for...

Leopold I Overture:

Childhood:

- Leopold I Overture was born in the mid-1700s.
- His father was a ... who was captured and brought to the island of St. Domingue (now Haiti).
- Overture learned to read and write and was interested in books about ... for all men.

Revolution:

- St. Domingue was a rich colony full of huge estates and...
- French owners forced their slaves to work long hours under...
- In 1793, a group of slaves led by ... their white masters, killing many planters and...

Slavery:

- During this time, France was also fighting a war.
- They couldn't deal with their rebellious slaves and...
- After this victory, L'Overture took control of...

French Control:

- France's emperor...
- Overture was named emperor.
- In 1802, he sent a large army to re-establish French control over the island and...

Capture:

- Overture's army...
- Overture was invited to a meeting with a French official who...
- He was imprisoned and eventually...

Who Am I?

On the name tag below, write 3-5 clues about one of the leaders that we have studied. Don't write the person's name because your classmates are going to guess who it is based on your descriptions!

HELLO

My name is...

Leader Business Card

Directions: Create a business card for one of Latin America's independence movement leaders. Include the person's job description, awards or honors, and past experiences on the card. Also, create a logo (symbol) and a catchy slogan.

Description:	Name:	Logo
	Company:	
	Email:	

Awards:

Independence Leader Selfie

Directions: Choose one of the leaders that we have studied. Create a "selfie" that this person could have taken after accomplishing a major event. Draw the selfie inside of the phone, and then write what happened during the event from the person's point of view. Also, create a username for the person and write the actual date and location of the event. Don't forget to highlight the person's thoughts and feelings about the event!

Username: _____ Date: _____

Location: _____ # _____

Like Comment

STANDARDS:

SS6H2 The student will explain the development of Latin America and the Caribbean from European colonies to independent nations.

c. Explain the Latin American independence movement; include the importance of Toussaint L'Ouverture, Simon Bolivar, and Miguel Hidalgo.

TEACHER INFO: CLOZE Notes

- The next pages are handouts for the students to use for note-taking during the presentation. (Print front to back to save paper and ink.)
- Check the answers as a class after the presentation.

Independence Movement Notes 1

Colonies

- European governments like _____ ruled most of Latin America for nearly 300 years.
- They tightly controlled their colonies and _____ from the plantations and mines there.
- By the end of the 18th century, people living in the colonies grew restless and began calling for _____.

Toussaint L'Ouverture:

Childhood

- Toussaint L'Ouverture _____ in the mid-1700s.
- His father was a _____ who was captured and brought to the island of St. Domingue (now Haiti).
- L'Ouverture learned to read and write and was interested in books about _____ for all men.

Rebellion

- St. Domingue was a rich colony full of huge coffee and _____.
- French planters forced their slaves to work long hours under _____.
- In 1791, a group of slaves led by _____ against their white masters, killing many colonists and burning the land.

Slavery

- During this time, France was also fighting a war against _____ forces in St. Domingue.
- They couldn't deal with slave rebellions, and in 1793, the French government _____.
- After this victory, L'Ouverture took control of the country and _____ for life.

French Control

- France's emperor, _____, was not happy with L'Ouverture's self-imposed title.
- In 1802, he sent a large army to re-establish _____ of the island.
- Their mission was to _____, restore the French-led government, and regain control of the sugar trade.

Capture

- L'Ouverture's army _____ and lost.
- L'Ouverture was invited to a meeting with a French general to discuss a peace treaty, but instead was _____ and sent to France.
- He was imprisoned and eventually _____ in a French dungeon.

Independence Movement Notes 2

Independence

- L'Ouverture's army was outraged and took up arms again
- In November 1803, they _____.
- In 1804, St. Domingue declared itself independent of French rule and was _____ forces.
- Haiti became the _____ in Latin America to break free of European imperialism.

Simon Bolivar: Childhood

- Simon Bolivar was born in 1783 in Caracas, Venezuela to a _____.
- Bolivar had an _____ and, like L'Ouverture, read many books on freedom and equality.
- While traveling in Italy, he discovered his life's purpose: to _____ from European control.

The Liberator

- From 1810 to 1824, Bolivar _____ a number of South American countries, including Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Panama.
- In 1824, he finally _____ and ended the country's rule over South America.
- He was nicknamed _____ and the country of Bolivia was named in his honor.

Gran Colombia

- Bolivar is often called the "George Washington of South America" because of his battle to _____ from Spanish control.
- He declared himself dictator and tried to create a single, large South American country called _____.
- _____ caused the different countries to break up into Colombia, Panama, Venezuela, and Ecuador.
- Bolivar _____ in 1830.

Miguel Hidalgo: Childhood

- Miguel Hidalgo was born in 1753 in _____ (now Mexico).
- His family saw that he got a good education and he eventually trained to _____.
- While working among native people and peasants, he realized that there was _____ in Mexico.
- Those born in Spain got _____, compared to those born in Mexico.

Independence Movement Notes 3

Equality

- Father Hidalgo began _____ against this unfair treatment.
- He protested that slaves should be freed, land should belong to Mexican farmers and not Spanish ones, and that Spain should _____.
- In 1810, Father Hidalgo decided to _____ and on September 6th, he gave a famous speech called, _____, which set off Mexico's independence movement.

Defeat

- _____ joined Hidalgo and marched to meet the Spanish in Mexico City.
- The rebel group won several small victories, but in the end, they were _____ for the Spanish forces.
- The Spanish troops _____ and captured Father Hidalgo.
- He was tried for _____.

Independence

- The war for Mexico's _____ until after his death.
- Mexico did not win its independence for another 10 years when Spain finally withdrew its last troops from _____.
- Today, Hidalgo is known as the _____.

Independence Movement Notes 1

KEY

Colonies

- European governments like **Spain and Portugal** ruled most of Latin America for nearly 300 years.
- They tightly controlled their colonies and **gained enormous wealth** from the plantations and mines there.
- By the end of the 18th century, people living in the colonies grew restless and began calling for **independence from European rulers**.

Toussaint L'Ouverture:

Childhood

- Toussaint L'Ouverture **born a slave** in the mid-1700s.
- His father was a **free African** who was captured and brought to the island of St. Domingue (now Haiti).
- L'Ouverture learned to read and write and was interested in books about **freedom and equality** for all men.

Rebellion

- St. Domingue was a rich colony full of huge coffee and **sugarcane plantations**.
- French planters forced their slaves to work long hours under **horrible working conditions**.
- In 1791, a group of slaves led by **L'Ouverture rebelled** against their white masters, killing many colonists and burning the land.

Slavery

- During this time, France was also fighting a war against **Spanish and English** forces in St. Domingue.
- They couldn't deal with slave rebellions, and in 1793, the French government **abolished slavery**.
- After this victory, L'Ouverture took control of the country and **declared himself dictator** for life.

French Control

- France's emperor, **Napoleon Bonaparte**, was not happy with L'Ouverture's self-imposed title.
- In 1802, he sent a large army to re-establish **French control** of the island.
- Their mission was to **dispose of L'Ouverture**, restore the French-led government, and regain control of the sugar trade.

Capture

- L'Ouverture's army **fought the French** and lost.
- L'Ouverture was invited to a meeting with a French general to discuss a peace treaty, but instead was **captured** and sent to France.
- He was imprisoned and eventually **died alone** in a French dungeon.

Independence Movement Notes 2

KEY

Independence

- L'Ouverture's army was outtraged and took up arms again **against France**.
- In November 1803, they **defeated the last of the French** forces.
- In 1804, St. Domingue declared itself independent of French rule and was **renamed Haiti**.
- Haiti became the **1st country** in Latin America to break free of European imperialism.

Simon Bolivar: Childhood

- Simon Bolivar was born in 1783 in Caracas, Venezuela to a **very wealthy family**.
- Bolivar had an **excellent education** and, like L'Ouverture, read many books on freedom and equality.
- While traveling in Italy, he discovered his life's purpose: to **liberate his homeland** from European control.

The Liberator

- From 1810 to 1824, Bolivar **fought to liberate** a number of South American countries, including Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Panama.
- In 1824, he finally **defeated the Spanish** and ended the country's rule over South America.
- He was nicknamed "**The Liberator**" and the country of Bolivia was named in his honor.

Gran Colombia

- Bolivar is often called the "George Washington of South America" because of his battle to **free much of the area** from Spanish control.
- He declared himself dictator and tried to create a single, large South American country called **Gran Colombia**.
- **Fights among different groups** caused the different countries to break up into Colombia, Panama, Venezuela, and Ecuador.
- Bolivar **died from tuberculosis** in 1830.

Miguel Hidalgo:

Childhood

- Miguel Hidalgo was born in 1753 in **New Spain** (now Mexico).
- His family saw that he got a good education and he eventually trained to **become a priest**.
- While working among native people and peasants, he realized that there was **not equality** in Mexico.
- Those born in Spain got **special treatment**, compared to those born in Mexico.

Independence Movement Notes 3

KEY

Equality

- Father Hidalgo began **speaking out** against this unfair treatment.
- He protested that slaves should be freed, land should belong to Mexican farmers and not Spanish ones, and that Spain should **stop taxing Mexico's citizens**.
- In 1810, Father Hidalgo decided to **organize a revolt** and on September 6th, he gave a famous speech called, "**Cry of Dolores**", which set off Mexico's independence movement.

Defeat

- **Thousands of people** joined Hidalgo and marched to meet the Spanish in Mexico City.
- The rebel group won several small victories, but in the end, they were **no match** for the Spanish forces.
- The Spanish troops **defeated the rebels** and captured Father Hidalgo.
- He was tried for **treason and executed**.

Independence

- The war for Mexico's **independence continued** until after his death.
- Mexico did not win its independence for another 10 years when Spain finally withdrew its last troops from **Mexico in 1821**.
- Today, Hidalgo is known as the "**Father of Mexican Independence**".

Latin America's Independence Movements

Toussaint L'Ouverture,
Simon Bolivar,
& Miguel Hidalgo



Colonies

- European governments like Spain and Portugal ruled most of Latin America for nearly 300 years.
- They tightly controlled their colonies and gained enormous wealth from the plantations and mines there.
- By the end of the 18th century, people living in the colonies grew restless and began calling for independence from European rulers.





Toussaint L'Ouverture

Childhood

- Toussaint L'Ouverture born a slave in the mid-1700s.
- His father was a free African who was captured and brought to the island of St. Domingue (now Haiti).
- L'Ouverture learned to read and write and was interested in books about freedom and equality for all men.



Rebellion

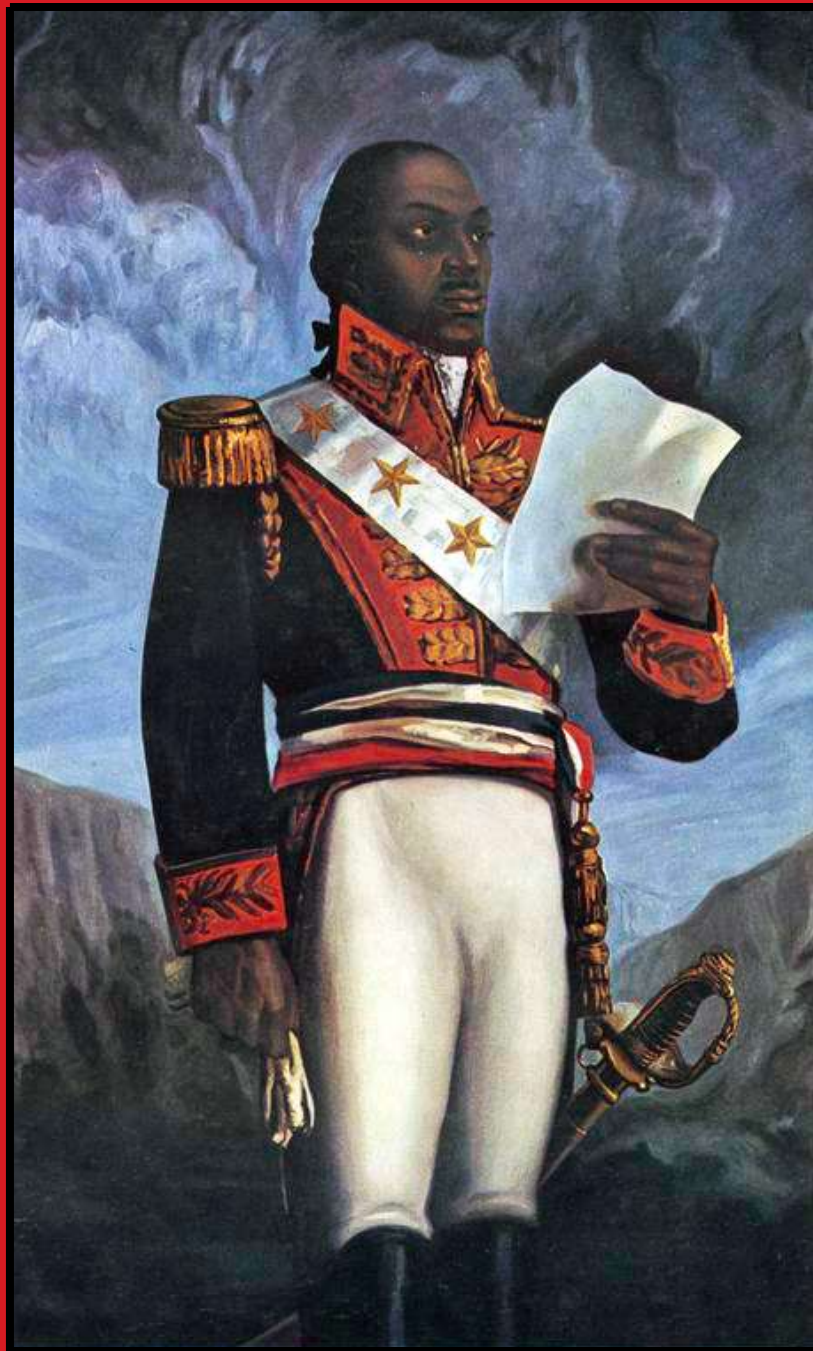
- St. Domingue was a rich colony full of huge coffee and sugarcane plantations.
- French planters forced their slaves to work long hours under horrible working conditions.
- In 1791, a group of slaves led by L'Ouverture rebelled against their white masters, killing many colonists and burning the land.



TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE
*Chef des Nôirs Insurgés de Saint Domingue.
A Paris chez Citoyen rue Jean de Beauvais, N° 40.*

Slavery

- During this time, France was also fighting a war against Spanish and English forces in St. Domingue.
- They couldn't deal with slave rebellions, and in 1793, the French government abolished slavery.
- After this victory, L'Ouverture took control of the country and declared himself dictator for life.



French Control

- France's emperor, Napoleon Bonaparte was not happy with L'Ouverture's self-imposed title.
- In 1802, he sent a large army to re-establish French control of the island.
- Their mission was to dispose of L'Ouverture, restore the French-led government, and regain control of the sugar trade.


Capture

- L'Ouverture's army fought the French and lost.
- L'Ouverture was invited to a meeting with a French general to discuss a peace treaty, but instead was captured and sent to France.
- He was imprisoned and eventually died alone in a French dungeon.

Independence

- L'Ouverture's army was outraged and took up arms again against France.
- In November 1803, they defeated the last of the French forces.
- In 1804, St. Domingue declared itself independent of French rule and was renamed Haiti.
- Haiti became the 1st country in Latin America to break free of European imperialism.



A light blue oval with a white border is centered on a background of a repeating pattern of concentric circles in red, white, and blue. The name "Simon Bolivar" is written in a large, bold, red serif font with a black outline, centered within the oval.

**Simon
Bolivar**

Childhood

- Simon Bolivar was born in 1783 in Caracas, Venezuela to a very wealthy family.
- Bolivar had an excellent education and, like L'Ouverture, read many books on freedom and equality.
- While traveling in Italy, he discovered his life's purpose: to liberate his homeland from European control.



The Liberator

- From 1810 to 1824, Bolivar fought to liberate a number of South American countries, including Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Panama.
- In 1824, he finally defeated the Spanish and ended the country's rule over South America.
- He was nicknamed "The Liberator" and the country of Bolivia was named in his honor.



Gran Colombia

- Bolivar is often called the “George Washington of South America” because of his battle to free much of the area from Spanish control.
- He declared himself dictator and tried to create a single, large South American country called Gran Colombia.
- Fights among different groups caused the different countries to break up into Colombia, Panama, Venezuela, and Ecuador.

© Brain Winkles Bolivar died from tuberculosis in 1830





**Miguel
Hidalgo**

Childhood

- Miguel Hidalgo was born in 1753 in New Spain (now Mexico).
- His family saw that he got a good education and he eventually trained to become a priest.
- While working among native people and peasants, he realized that there was not equality in Mexico.
- Those born in Spain got special treatment, compared to those born in Mexico.

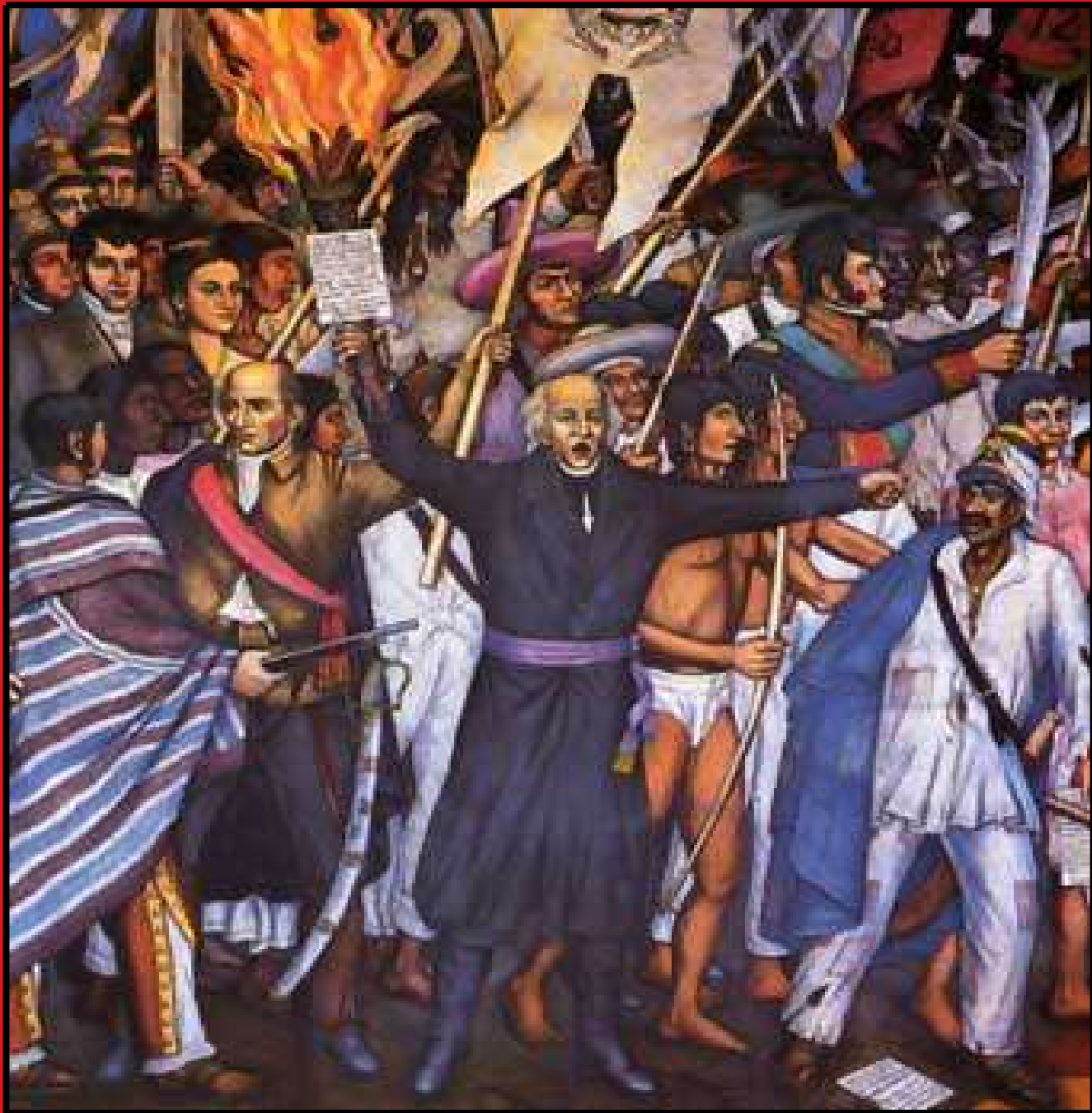


Equality

- Father Hidalgo began speaking out against this unfair treatment.
- He protested that slaves should be freed, land should belong to Mexican farmers and not Spanish ones, and that Spain should stop taxing Mexico's citizens.
- In 1810, Father Hidalgo decided to organize a revolt and on September 6th, he gave a famous speech called, "Cry of Dolores", which set off Mexico's independence

Defeat

- Thousands of people joined Hidalgo and marched to meet the Spanish in Mexico City.
- The rebel group won several small victories, but in the end, they were no match for the Spanish forces.
- The Spanish troops defeated the rebels and captured Father Hidalgo.
- He was tried for treason and executed.



Independence

- The war for Mexico's independence continued until after his death.
- Mexico did not win its independence for another 10 years when Spain finally withdrew its last troops from Mexico in 1821.
- Today, Hidalgo is known as the "Father of Mexican Independence".

TEACHER INFO: Graphic Organizer

- Print off the following page for each student.
- They should complete the chart after discussing the presentation.

Independence Movement Leaders

Directions: Complete the chart below after discussing the presentation.

	Who was the person?	What role did the person play?	Symbol
Toussaint L'Ouverture			
Simon Bolivar			
Miguel Hidalgo			

Independence Movement Leaders

Directions: Complete the chart below after discussing the presentation.

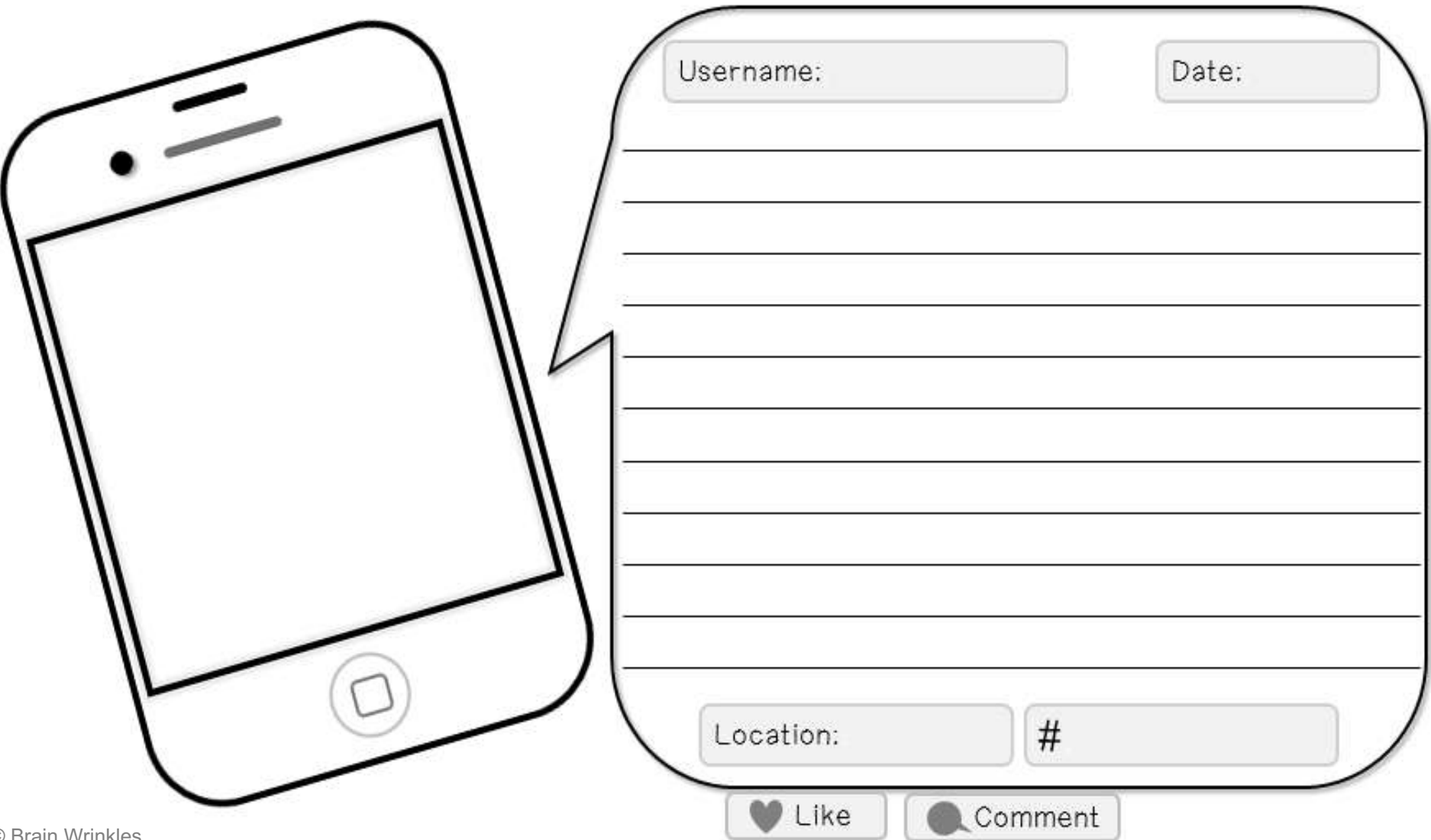
	Who was the person?	What role did the person play?	Symbol
Toussaint L'Ouverture	Former slave from Haiti	Fought against France for slaves' freedom – won; declared himself dictator of Haiti for life; fought against France and lost; imprisoned and died in France	
Simon Bolivar	Wealthy Venezuelan who was educated in Europe	Fought against Spanish rule in northern South America and won; nicknamed The Liberator; set up New Granada, which eventually became several countries; Bolivia was named after him	
Miguel Hidalgo	Priest from Mexico who worked with the poor	Began Mexico's independence movement with Cry of Dolores; led a group of rebels against Spanish; lost and was executed; 10 years later, Mexico gained independence; Father of Mexico's Independence	

TEACHER INFO: Independence Leader Selfie

- Print off the Selfie handout for each student.
- The students will “take” a selfie of one of the leader’s in action. Then, they will write about what happened during the event from the leader’s perspective.

Independence Leader Selfie

Directions: Choose one of the leaders that we have studied. Create a “selfie” that this person could have taken after accomplishing a major event. Draw the selfie inside of the phone, and then write what happened during the event from the person’s point of view. Also, create a username for the person and write the actual date and location of the event. Don’t forget to hashtag the person’s thoughts and feelings about the event!



TEACHER INFO: A Spanish Spy Letter

- Project the following slide onto the board. Each student will need a sheet of paper.
- The students will write a letter from the perspective of a Spanish spy in Latin America. He/she will “spy” on the leaders and report the findings to the Spanish government.

A European Spy...

You are a spy that was sent by the Spanish government to Latin America. Your mission is to look for suspicious people who may try to revolt against European countries. Write a letter to the Spanish government telling them about the three revolutionary leaders that you have found in Latin America. These men are a huge threat to Spain and other European empires, so make sure you include a lot of information about these leaders.

Hints: Who are they? Where are they located? What are they trying to do? Why are they against European control?

Dear Spanish Official, ...

TEACHER INFO: Rate-A-Leader

- Give each student a copy of the Rate A Leader handout.
- The students will create a review page for one of the leader's in Latin America's Independence Movement.
- They will need to write:
 - Description of the leader – What's his background? How did he fight for independence? Was he successful?
 - Customer review from someone who liked him
 - Customer review from someone who disliked him
- *Project the slide with red directions so that the students know what goes in each section.

Rate-A-Leader

Picture
Or
Symbol

Leader:

Location: _____

Leader Description:

What is the leader's background?
How did he contribute to the
independence movement in Latin
America?

Customer Reviews



By _____ Date: _____
from _____

What would a person who liked the
leader say about him? Why?
How many stars would he give?



By _____ Date: _____
from _____

What would a colonist who disliked
the leader say about him? Why?
How many stars would she give?

Rate-A-Leader

Leader:

Location: _____

Leader Description:

Customer Reviews



By _____

Date: _____
from _____



By _____

Date: _____
from _____

TEACHER INFO: Leader Business Card

- Print off Business Card template for each student.
- The students will choose one of the leaders of Latin America's independence movement and create a business card for him.

Leader Business Card

Directions: Create a business card for one of Latin America's independence movement leaders. Include the person's job description, awards or honors, and past experiences on the card. Also, create a logo (symbol) and a catchy slogan.

Description:

Awards:

Past Experience:

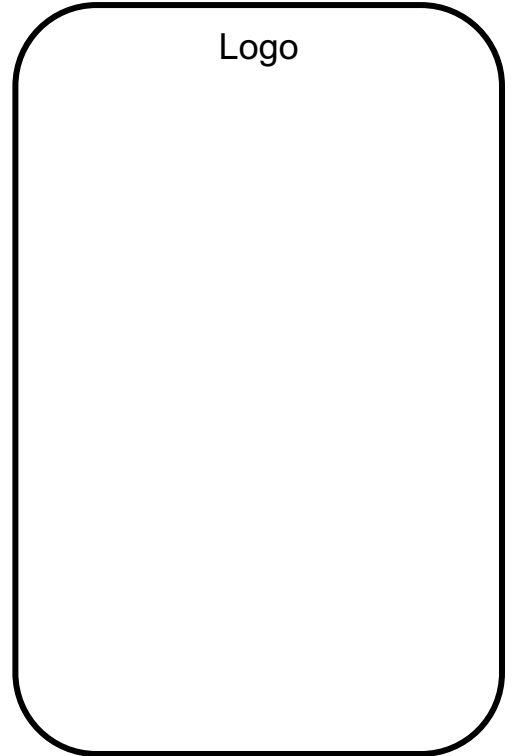
Name: _____

Company: _____

Email: _____

Slogan:

Logo



TEACHER INFO: Who Am I? Review

- Print off the cards on the following page and glue them back to back.
- Project the “Who Am I?” statements and have the students hold up the correct end of the card.
- After you scan to see the students answers, display the “I Am...” answer slide.

Bolívar

Hidalgo

L'Overture

All

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© Brain Wrinkles

Who Am I?

The country of
Bolivia was
named in my
honor.

I Am...

Simon Bolivar

Who Am I?

I am known as
the Father of
Mexican
Independence.

I Am...

Miguel Hidalgo

Who Am I?

I was able to
end Spanish rule
in much of South
America.

I Am...

Simon Bolivar

Who Am I?

I was imprisoned
& died in
France.

I Am...

Toussaint
L'Ouverture

Who Am I?

I am a wealthy
Venezuelan who
was educated in
Europe.

I Am...

Simon Bolivar

Who Am I?

I was a Catholic
priest in Mexico.

I Am...

Miguel Hidalgo

Who Am I?

I helped citizens
gain
independence in
Haiti.

I Am...

Toussaint
L'Ouverture

Who Am I?

I fought for
freedom from
European rule.

I Am...

All 3

Who Am I?

Colombia, Ecuador,
Panama, and Peru
won their
independence through
my efforts.

I Am...

Simon Bolivar

Who Am I?

I am a former
slave who was
self-educated.

I Am...

Toussaint
L'Ouverture

Who Am I?

I am the only one
of the 3 who lived
to see my country
gain
~~independence.~~

I Am...

Simon Bolivar

Who Am I?

I believe in
freedom and
equality for all.

I Am...

All 3

Who Am I?

My nickname is
“The Liberator”.

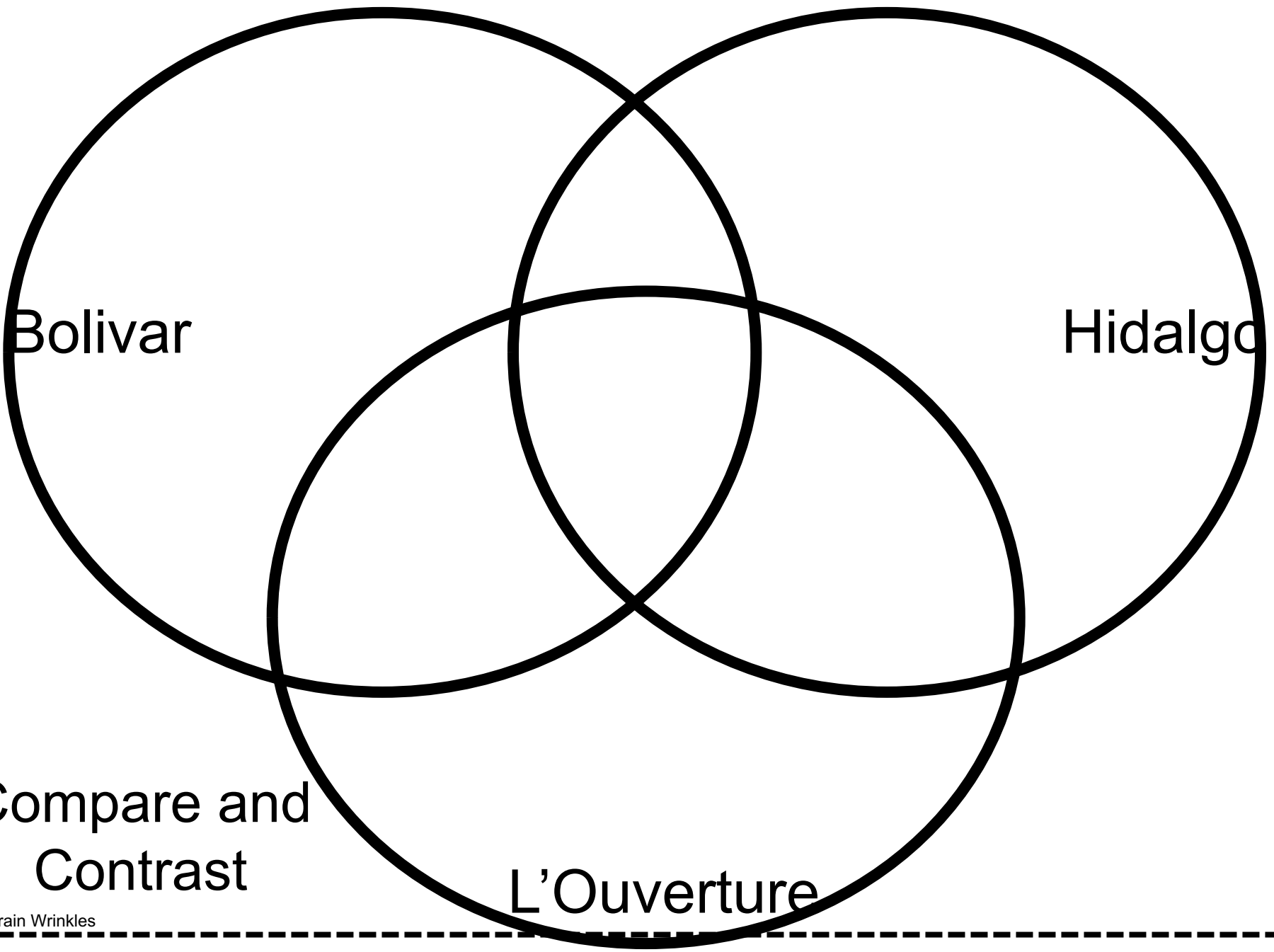
I Am...

Simon Bolivar

TEACHER INFO: Triple Venn Diagram

- Print off the Venn Diagram for each student.
- The students will work with partners to compare and contrast the three leaders of Latin America's independence movement.

INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT



Bolivar

Hidalgo

L'Ouverture

Compare and
Contrast

TEACHER INFO: TICKET OUT THE DOOR

- Have students write 3-5 “clues” about one of the leaders from this lesson.
- The next day, begin class by having students share their clues and have their peers guess the person. You can do this in partners, groups, or with the entire class.

Name:

Who Am I?

On the name tag below, write 3-5 clues about one of the leaders that we have studied. Don't write the person's name because your classmates are going to guess who it is based on your description!

HELLO

My name is...

Name:

Who Am I?

On the name tag below, write 3-5 clues about one of the leaders that we have studied. Don't write the person's name because your classmates are going to guess who it is based on your description!

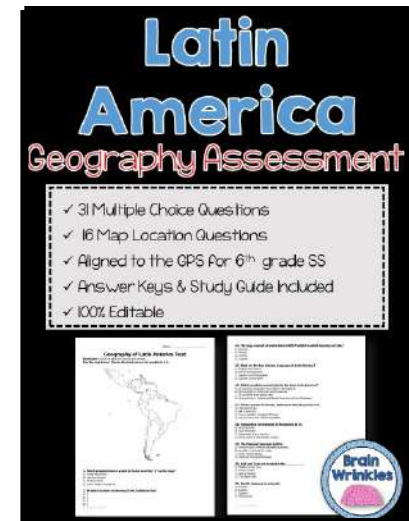
HELLO

My name is...

Thank You!

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Best wishes,

Ansley at Brain Wrinkles



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