



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.



Essential Question

How did the independence movements change Latin America?



Conquistadors



They also did it for the glory of Spain.

Latin America Gains Independence



This painting called “Liberators” by Alfredo Zalce shows four important leaders of Latin American independence. The two priests of the left are **Father Miguel Hidalgo** and **Jose de Morelos**, two leaders of Mexican independence who were killed in the war against Spain. On their right South American "Liberator" **Simon Bolivar** shakes hands with Argentinean general **Jose de San Martin**. The two were responsible for leading South Americans in Spanish colonies to independence.

Colonial Possessions in Latin America, 1775–1800



Latin American Independence, 1800–50



Revolts in Latin America

Haiti	1791	Toussaint L'Ouverture leads an army of former slaves and ends slavery there.
Mexico	1810	Father Hidalgo gives his "el Grito de Dolores" speech. Eventually Mexico wins independence.
Argentina	1816	San Martín's army defeats the Spanish.
Chile	1818	San Martín helps Bolívar liberate Chile.
Colombia	1819	Simón Bolívar surprises the Spanish at Bogotá.
Venezuela	1821	Simón Bolívar liberates Venezuela.
Brazil	1822	Dom Pedro becomes emperor of an independent Brazil.
Ecuador	1822	Simón Bolívar liberates Ecuador.
Peru	1824	San Martín helps Bolívar liberate Peru.
Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras. Nicaragua. Costa Rica	1838	United Provinces of Central America breaks into separate republics.

Conditions before Independence

- Latin America was ruled by Spanish and Portuguese



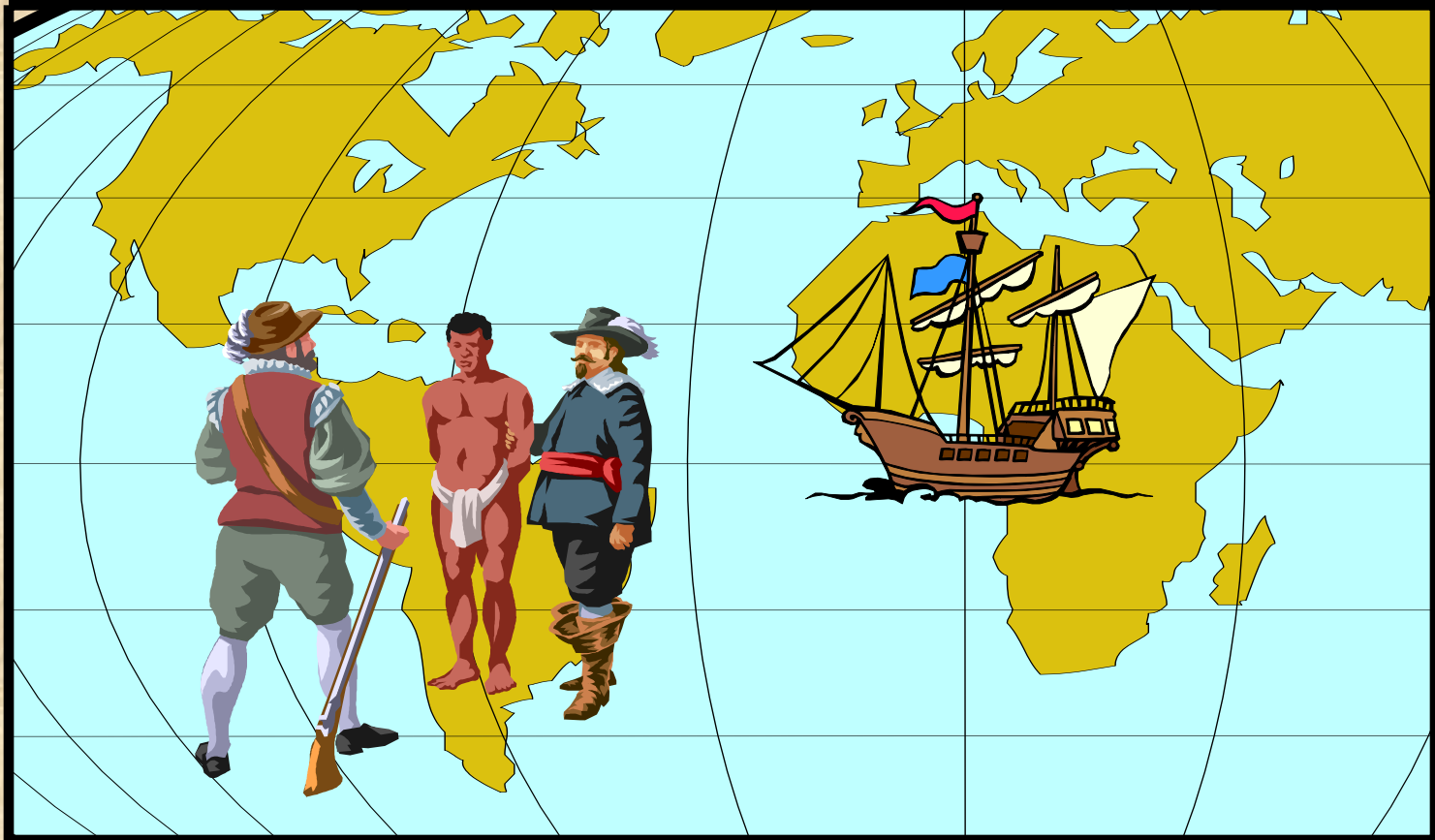


Conditions before Independence



- The natives were forced to work as slaves

Conditions before Independence



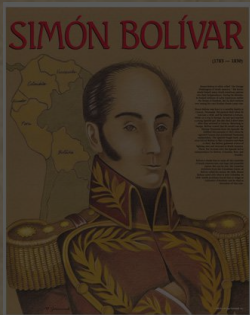
- Many slaves were coming from Africa to Latin America

Conditions before Independence



- The conditions for the lower classes were terrible

SIMON BOLIVAR



The Father of _____

Summarize the accomplishments of Simon Bolivar.

(Peninsulares). - held all jobs of high power, the most wealthy with the most land



_____ Spanish born in America, wealthy and educated, had good jobs, but not government jobs.



_____ - mixed Amerindians and European lower middle class



_____ worked in mines and on farms



TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE



Write a tombstone inscription about his accomplishments.

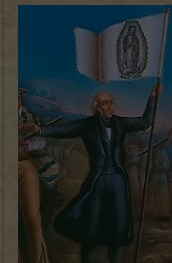
How did yellow fever play role in Haiti's independence?



How role did Napoleon play in Haiti's independence?

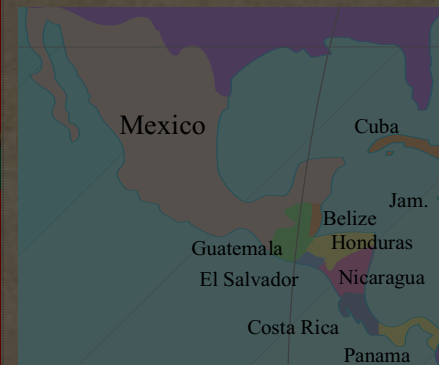


MIGUEL HIDALGO



What did he demand for the peasants?

Circle the countries that split from Mexico.?



What cause would you be willing to die for?

Grand Colombia 1819-1830



_____ Laborers, some in skilled trades



Slaves- had some rights, they were the property of the owner and they could buy freedom

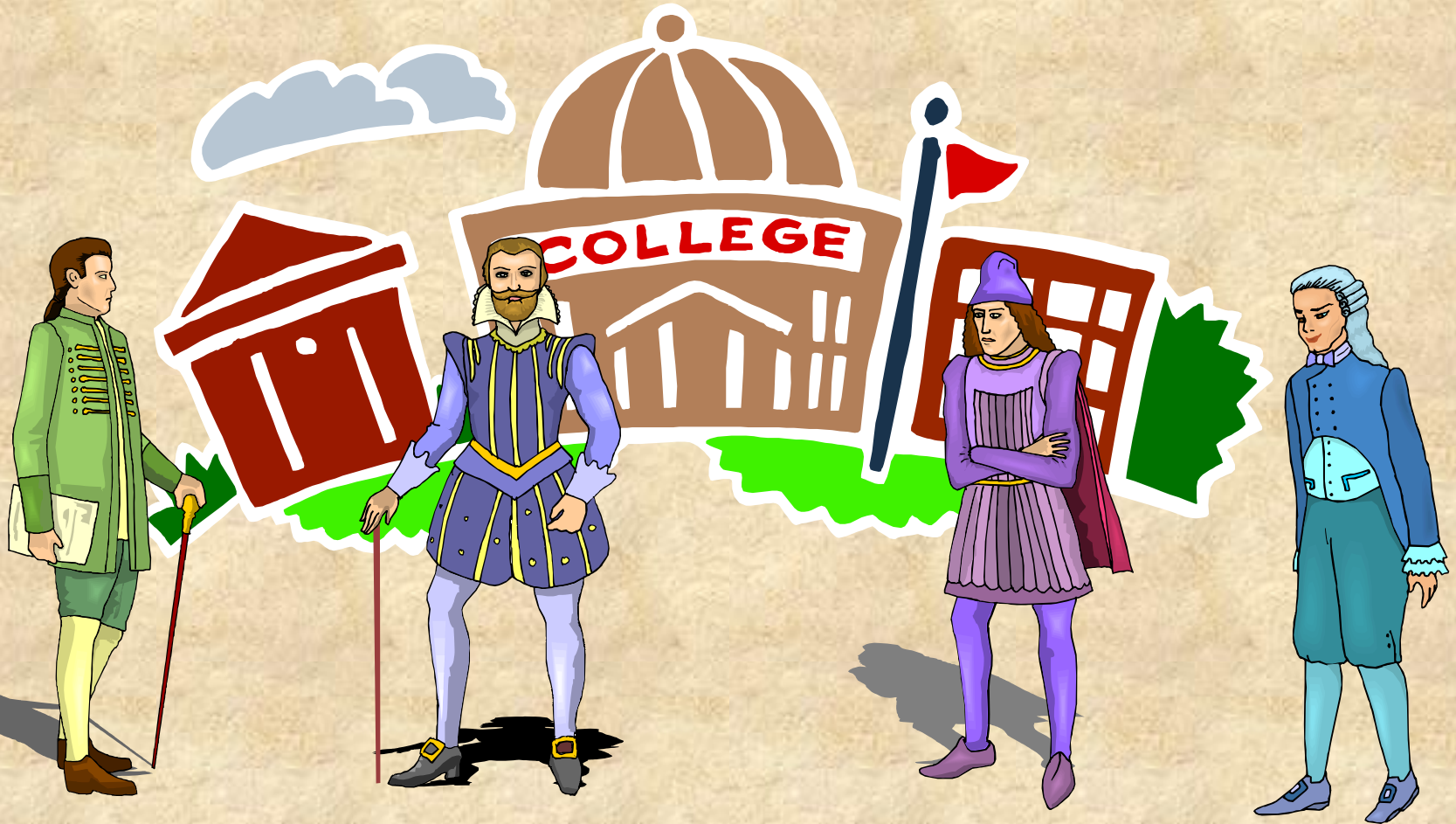


Social classes



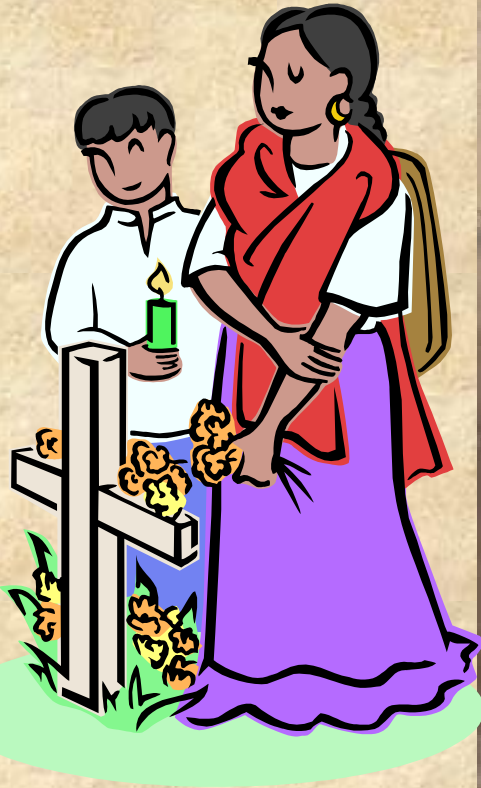
- European (Peninsulares). - held all jobs of high power, the most wealthy with the most land

Social classes



- Creoles- Spanish born in America, wealthy and educated, had good jobs, but not government jobs.

Social classes



- Mestizos- mixed Amerindians and European lower middle class

Social classes



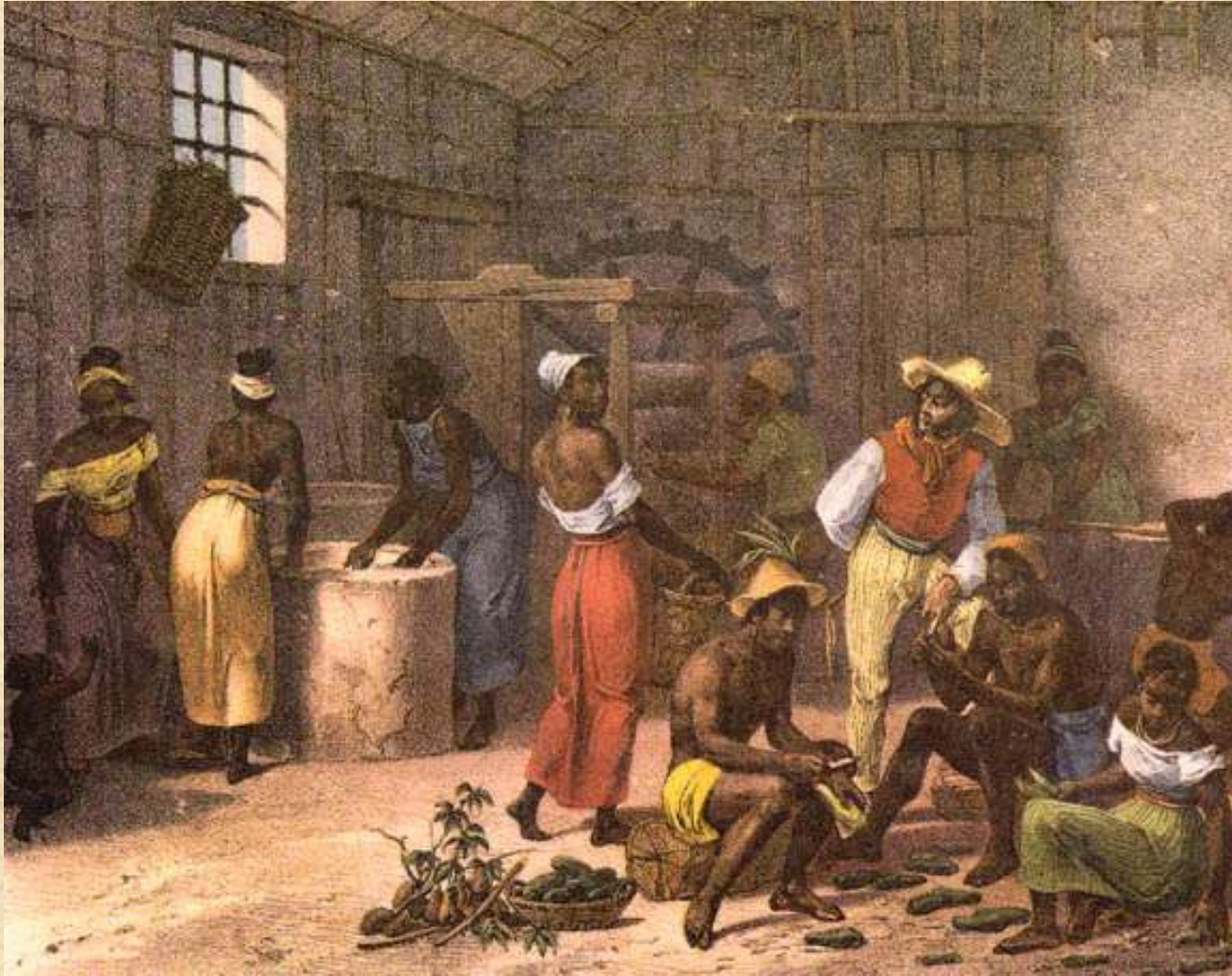
- Native Americans- worked in mines and on farms

Social classes



- Freed Blacks- laborers, some in skilled trades

Social classes



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Causes of the Revolution

- The enlightenment ideas
- Creole discontent of being left out of the government and trade
- The success of the French and American revolutions
- The attacks of Napoleon forced the Spanish and Portuguese to withdraw troops to Spain and Portugal leaving the ability to control the colonies weakened

Causes of Latin American Revolutions

Enlightenment Ideas

NATURAL LAWS govern natural science and human society.

Give people rights → life, liberty, property!

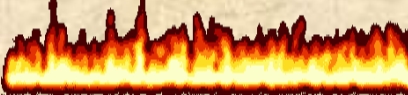
Challenged the theory of “Divine Right” monarchy.

Preoccupation of Spain & Portugal In Fighting Napoleonic Wars



(tōō-sāN' lōō-vēr-tūr').

Toussaint L'Ouverture

- Self-educated ex-slave who led Haitian revolution against France
- 1791 burned sugarcane fields and killed slave owners 
- He had over 100,000 followers
- 1800 foreign forces driven off of island of Hispaniola.



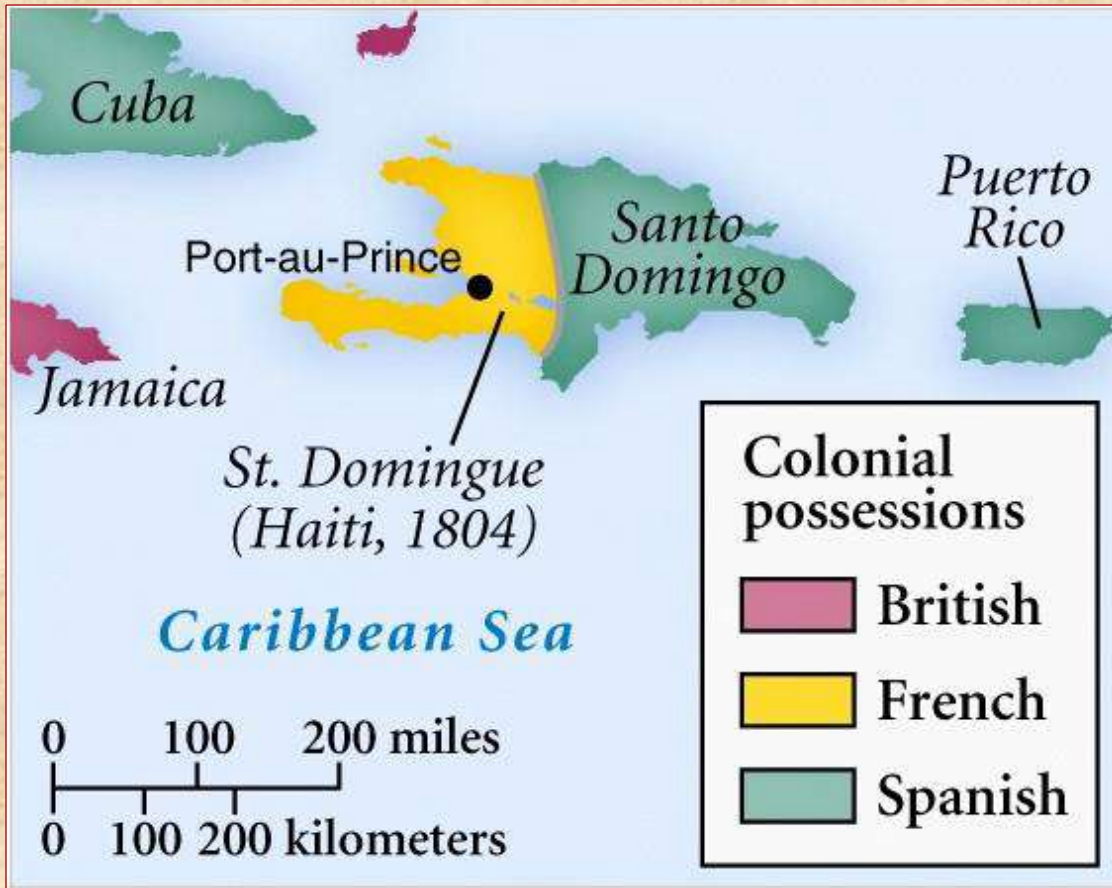
Toussaint L'Ouverture

- Napoleon Bonaparte comes to power & tries to regain Haiti



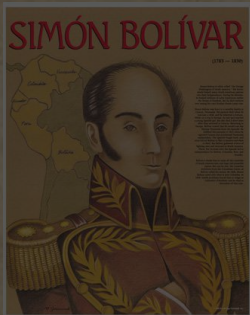
- 1802 sends army
- L'Ouverture captured & sent to prison in France. He dies in 1803.
- French soldiers dying of yellow fever.

Toussaint L'Ouverture



1804 First independent nation in Latin America

SIMON BOLIVAR



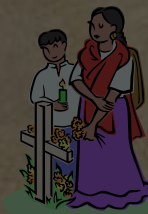
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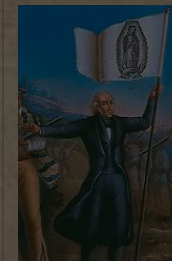
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TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE

Write a tombstone inscription about his accomplishments.

MIGUEL HIDALGO



What did he demand for the peasants?

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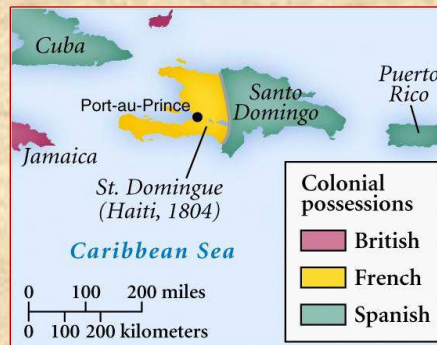
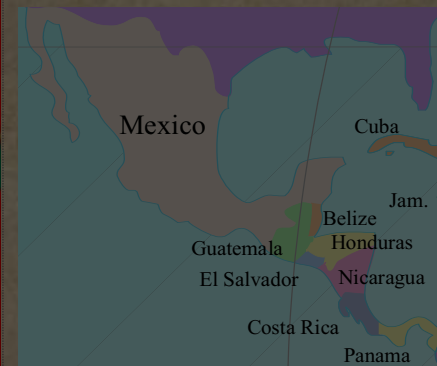
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Circle the countries that split from Mexico.?



What cause would you be willing to die for?

Simon Bolivar

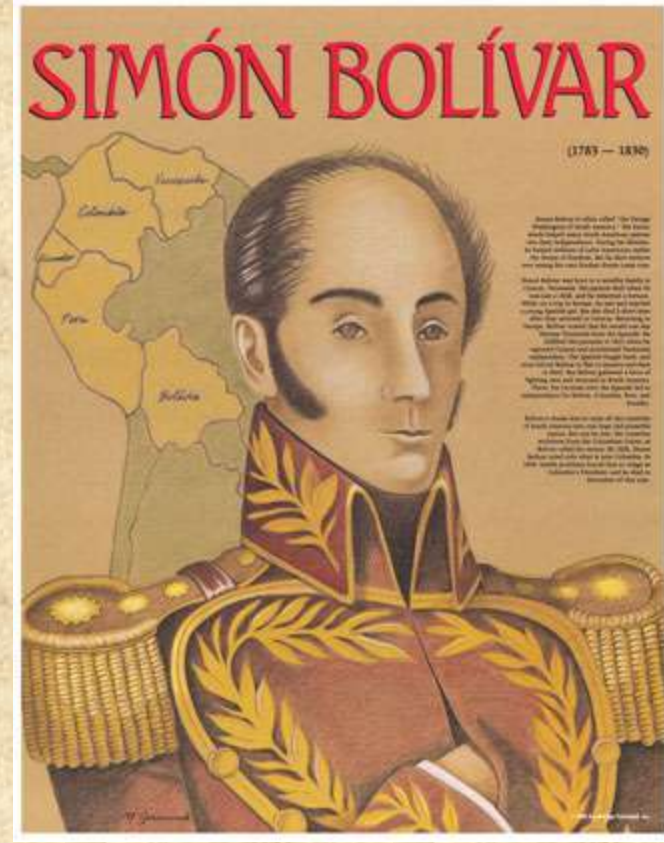
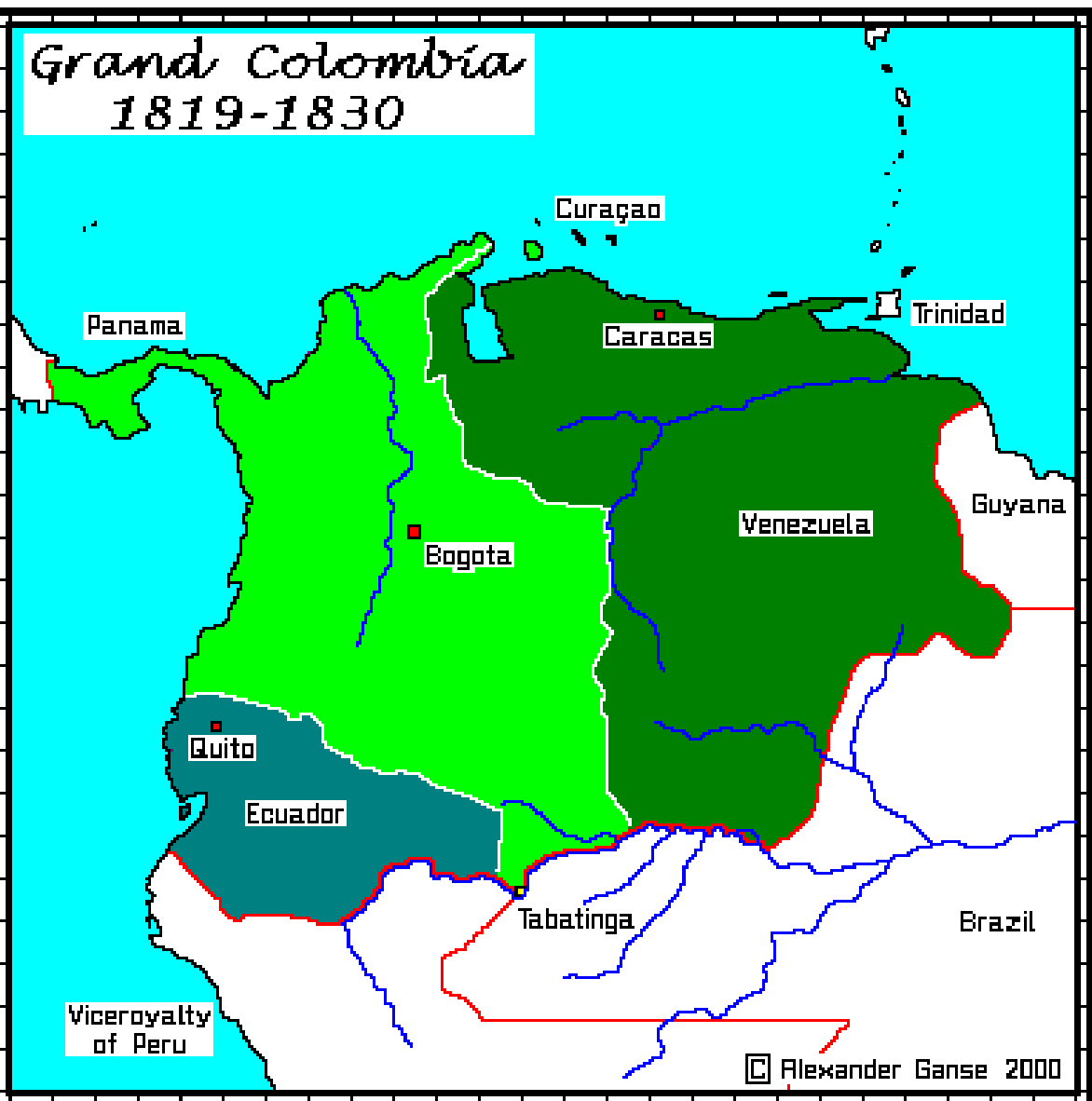
“Father of South America”

- In 1811 Venezuela Independent
- Earthquake of March 26, 1812
- In 1813 Bolivar becomes dictator of Venezuela:
 - Abolishes Indian tribute and other special privileges
 - But, refuses to free slaves, made Catholicism state religion, limited full citizenship to those with property
- 1814-1816: Spanish regain Spain- allowed them to reconquer Venezuela
- In 1816 with Haitian and English support:
 - Bolivar regains Venezuela after agreeing to free slaves





Bolívar's Accomplishment

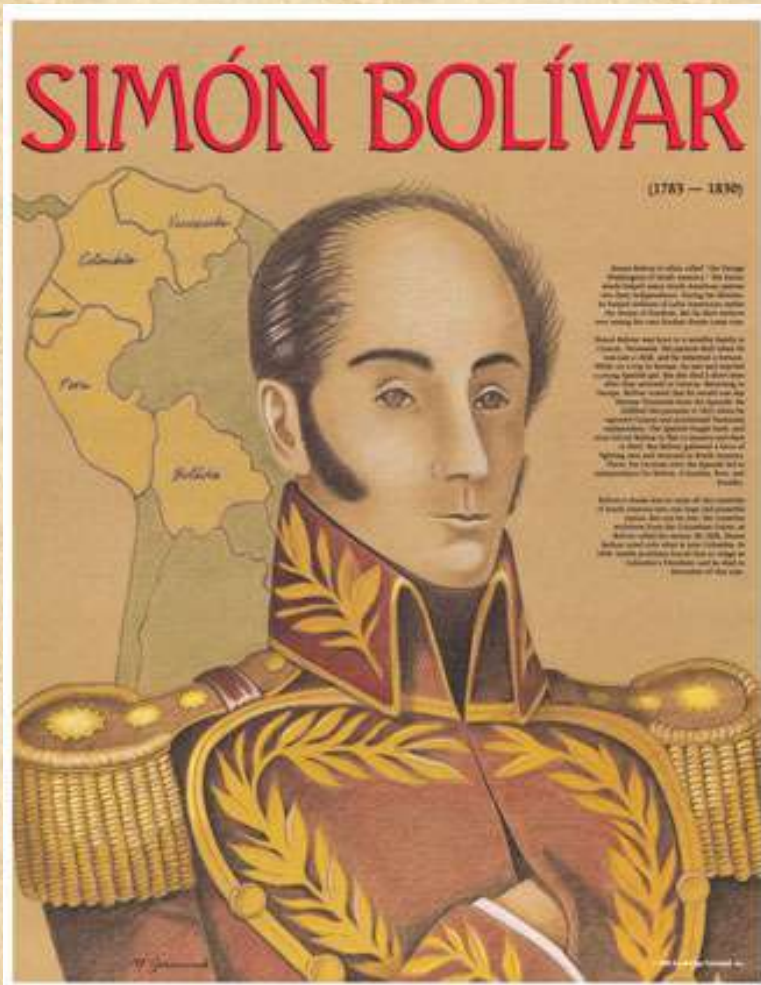


Bolivar's Failure

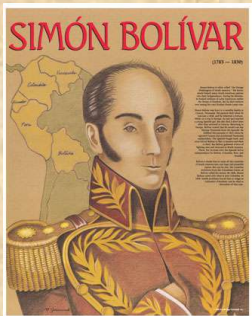
- **After uniting Venezuela, Columbia, & Ecuador into Gran Columbia, he left to help free the rest of Latin America.**
- **He died a year later, with his goal of uniting all of South America unfulfilled!**

Simon Bolivar

“Father of South America”



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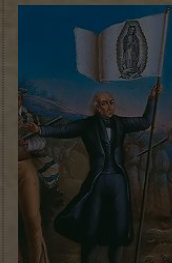


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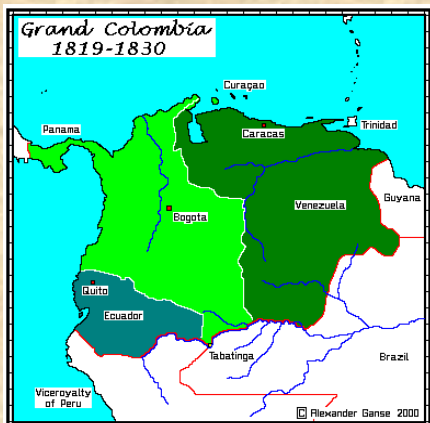
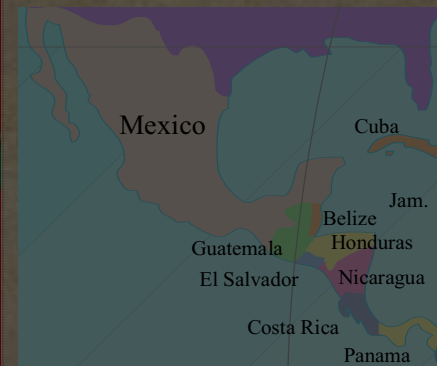
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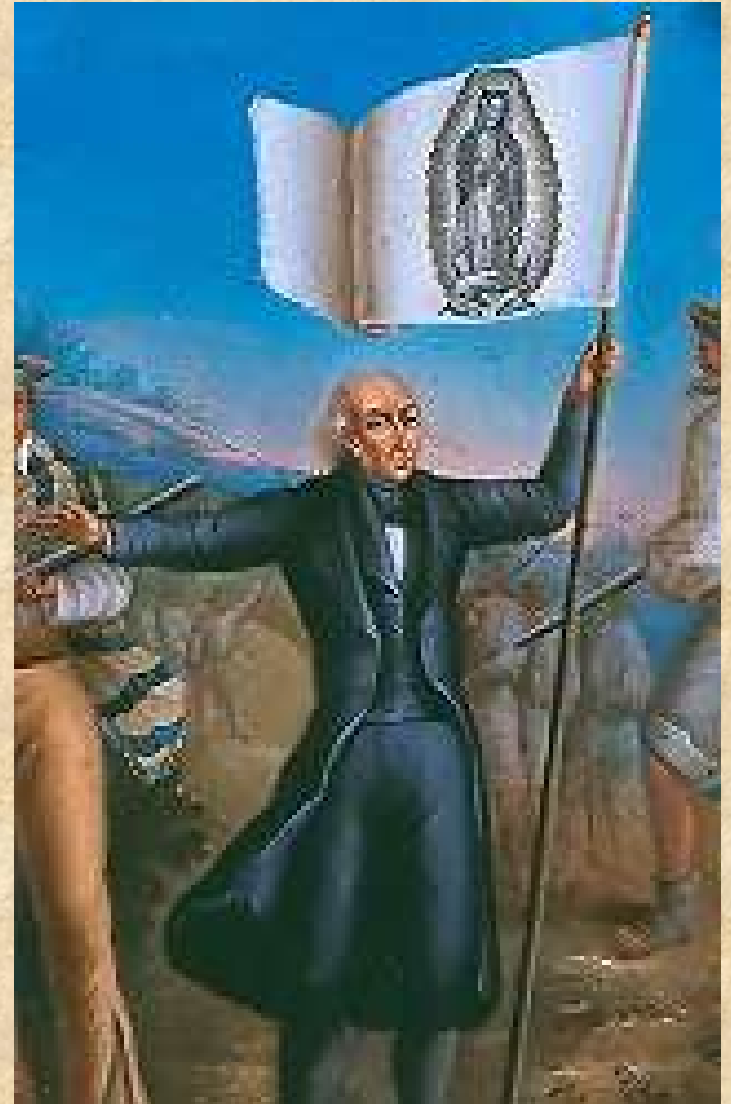


What cause would you be willing to die for?

(mēgel' hī-dāl'gō)

Mexico, Phase 1

- The rebellion of Amerindian and mestizo peasants led by **Father Miguel Hidalgo** confronted and united the upper classes.
- Father Hidalgo demanded civil rights for peasants, a redistribution of wealth, equality for peasants, and the return of land to indigenous peoples.



Mexico, Phase 1

- **Subsequently**, both liberal and conservative **elites joined** to crush the rebellion, and the revolutionary movement dissolved into **guerrilla warfare** when Father Hidalgo was captured and executed in 1811.



Mexico, Phase 2

- However, the 1820 liberal revolution in Spain led **conservative Mexican Creoles** to rebel that same year: led by **Agustin de Iturbide**, this movement called for independence and promised benefits to all the upper class groups in Mexico without basic social and economic change.
- With such overwhelming support, the **Spanish were forced to concede Mexican independence in 1821** and Iturbide declared himself emperor.

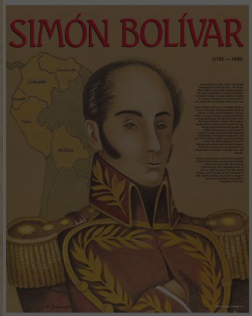


Mexico, Phase 3

- When support for Iturbide waned because of his incompetent administrative abilities, the Creoles deposed Iturbide and established a republic. The southern portion of Mexico declared independence and ultimately formed the states of **Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica**



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Results of the Independence

- Many new independent nations emerge
- There is no unity- civil war occurred with the new countries
- Geographic features also stop unity of Latin America (Gran Columbia)
- The wars disrupted the trade which made the conditions worse in the city and country
- Caudillos (Creole Dictators) took over Latin America
- The United States helps the countries by keeping Europe out of Latin America
- Mexican Revolution occurs

Compare American Revolution to Latin Americans

American

- Violence directed almost entirely vs. Britain
- Those who sided with Britain were later able to re-enter US society
- United States
- Began as a lesser colony but emerged as powerful and influential

Latin America

- Lasted twice as long
- Divided by class, race, and region
- Dread of social rebellion from below
- Inability to unite South America
- Began as the wealthiest but later became impoverished

Post Revolution Latin America

- Loss of population, property, livestock because of war
- Boundary disputes with other new nations
- Poor transportation and communication making unity within nation difficult
- Little experience ruling as a republic
- Britain replaced Spain and Portugal as dominating the economy
- Exportation of raw materials while importing finished goods reducing industrial production in Latin America leading to more foreign domination of their economy
- Land remained basis of wealth, social prestige, political power throughout 19th century