

Latin American Independence Movement


Toussaint L'Ouverture, Simon Bolivar,
& Miguel Hidalgo

Teachers

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

WHO AM I?

Your Task: Write down three interesting facts about each leader in the boxes below.

Who?	Fact 1	Fact 2	Fact 3	Picture
Toussaint L'Ouverture				
Simon Bolivar				
Miguel Hidalgo				

Spain Builds An

Empire

- Spain conquered most of the lands in the Americas (while Portugal conquered Brazil).
- It divided its empire into provinces.
- The two most important provinces were New Spain and Peru.
- Spain set up a class system; Native Americans were the lowest.

Treatment of Natives

- The Native Americans were the least powerful class.
- They were forced to work on plantations (haciendas) for European settlers.
- They also worked in mines after silver was discovered (extremely dangerous).
 - Many died from overwork, malnutrition, or diseases.
- The population decreased from 25 million in 1519 to less than 2 million in the late 1500s.

Emergence of

Slavery

- European diseases decimated Native American population.
- European settlers still needed workers for plantations.
 - Colonists began importing African slaves to supplement Native American labor.
- Aspects of Native American & African culture (languages, customs, beliefs, traditions) survived & blended together.

Blending of Ethnic

Groups

- Mestizos: people of mixed Native American and European ancestry
- Criollo: had Spanish-born parents, but was born in Latin America
- Mulattoes: people of mixed African and European ancestry

Triangular Trade

- Ships leaving Europe first stopped in Africa; they traded European goods for captives taken in tribal wars or raids.
- Ships then traveled to America; slaves were exchanged for sugar & other island products.
- Ships returned home loaded with products from the Americas that grew very popular with Europeans.



Slavery in Americas

- An estimated 8-15 million Africans reached the Americas from the 16th to the 19th century.
- The African slave population quickly began to outnumber the Europeans & the Native Americans.
 - Slave rebellions were common.



Toussaint
L'Ouverture

Toussaint

L'Ouverture

- He was a former slave in Haiti (freed in 1777).
- In 1791, he led a huge slave revolt against the French in Hispaniola.
- France was also fighting a war against Spanish forces in Hispaniola; they couldn't deal with slave rebellions.
 - They promised that any slave who joined the French army & fought the Spanish would be freed.
- In 1795, L'Ouverture's army helped the French defeat the Spanish.





Toussaint

- In 1801, L'Ouverture led a huge army into a Spanish colony & freed all slaves there.
 - Six months later, he became “governor general of Haiti for life.”
- In 1802, a large French army lands in Haiti.
- They wanted to restore old French government & regain control of sugar trade.
- L'Ouverture's army fought the French & lost.
- French arrested L'Ouverture and sent him to prison in France.
 - L'Ouverture died while in prison.



TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE

Chef des Nègres de Saint-Domingue

A Paris chez M. de la Harpe, N. 10.

Haiti's Independence

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





Simon
Bolivar

Simon Bolivar

- Bolivar was a wealthy Venezuelan Criollo who spent many years traveling Europe.
- While in Italy, he discovered his life's purpose: to liberate his homeland from European control.
- In 1810, Bolivar's army kicks Spanish governor out of Venezuela
- In 1811, a new constitution proclaimed Venezuela independent of Spanish rule.
- Soon after, Spanish royalists defeated the new country's army & Bolivar was forced to flee to New Granada (Colombia).



El Libertador

- Bolivar organized a bigger army and marched back into Venezuela.
- In 1813, Bolivar's army won & took control of Venezuela's capital, Caracas.
 - Bolivar was nicknamed *El Libertador*.

El Libertador

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 - Bolivar was nicknamed *El Libertador*.
- Over the next few years, Bolivar liberated New Granada (now Colombia), Ecuador, Panama, Peru, & Upper Peru (now Bolivia).

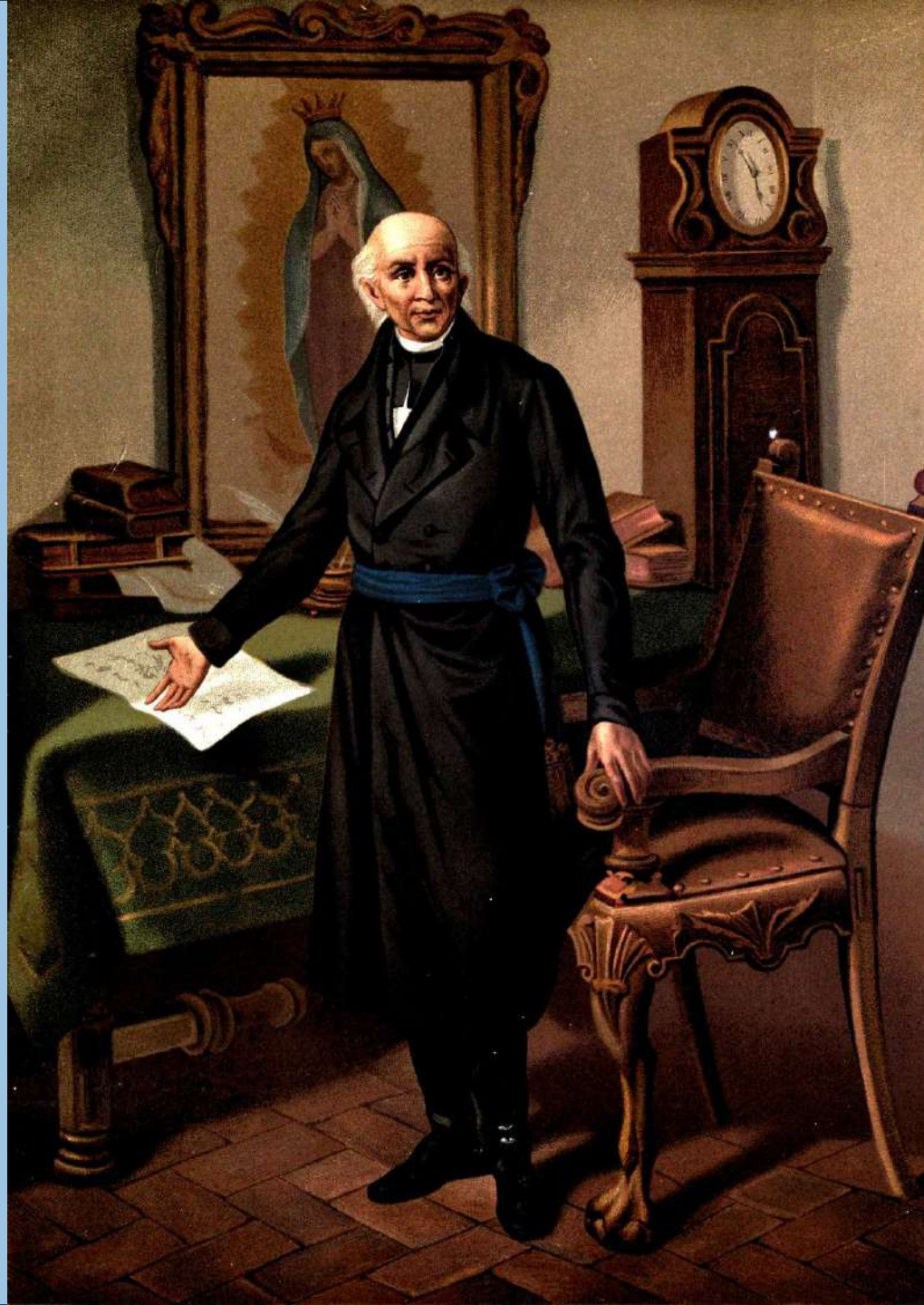




Miguel
Hidalgo

Miguel Hidalgo

- Hidalgo was a Catholic priest in the town of Dolores.
- He began the struggle for Mexico's independence in 1810.
 - September 16th, 1810: "Cry of Dolores" was his call for revolution.
- He rang church bells and shouted, "Long live our Lady of Guadalupe! Death to bad government! Death to the Spaniards!".
- An army of mestizos & Native Americans rallied behind Hidalgo.





Mexico Continues to

Fight

- Over 80,000 people joined the fight, but the army was soon defeated by the Spanish.
 - Hidalgo was captured and executed in 1811.
- Mexicans continued to fight for independence over the next decade.

Mexico's

- In 1821, Mexico gained independence from Spain.
- Mexico celebrates September 16th as its Independence Day.
 - The president rings a bell in Mexico city and repeats Hidalgo's "Cry of Dolores."

In Your Opinion...

All of these men had a tremendous impact on the independence of Latin American countries from European rule.

- In your opinion, which leader had the greatest impact on Latin America's independence? Why?
 - Use complete sentences to write your opinion statement and include at least 3 reasons that support it.

A Spanish 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, ...

Time Capsule

Your Task: create a time capsule for Latin America's independence movement.

Include:

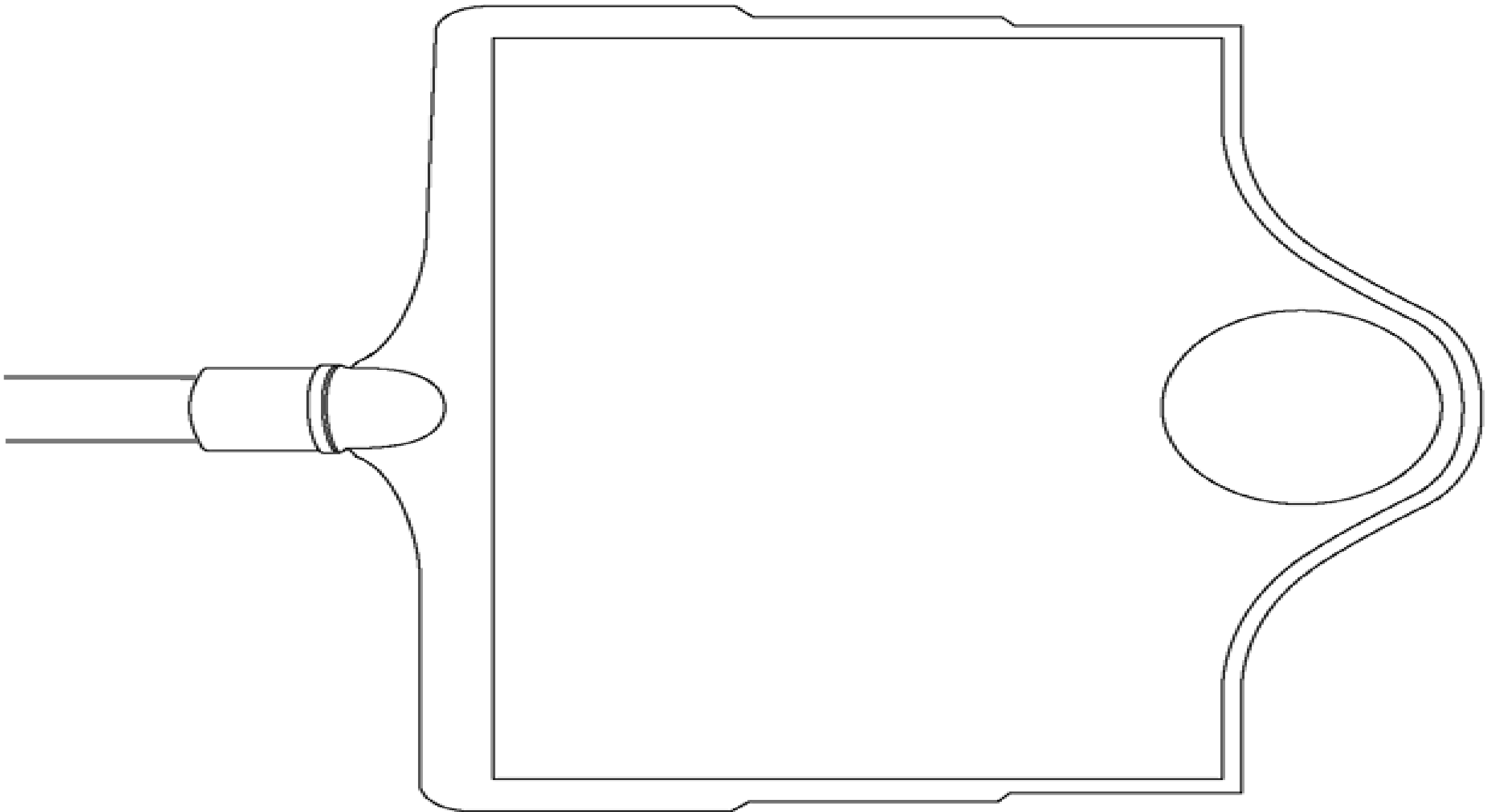
- A colorful cover.
- At least **THREE** items that represent the leaders (**NINE** items total).
- A written description of each item's significance to Latin America's history (**NINE** notecards).

Historical Marker

Create a historical marker for one of the Independence Leaders that could be placed in the country that he liberated from European rule.

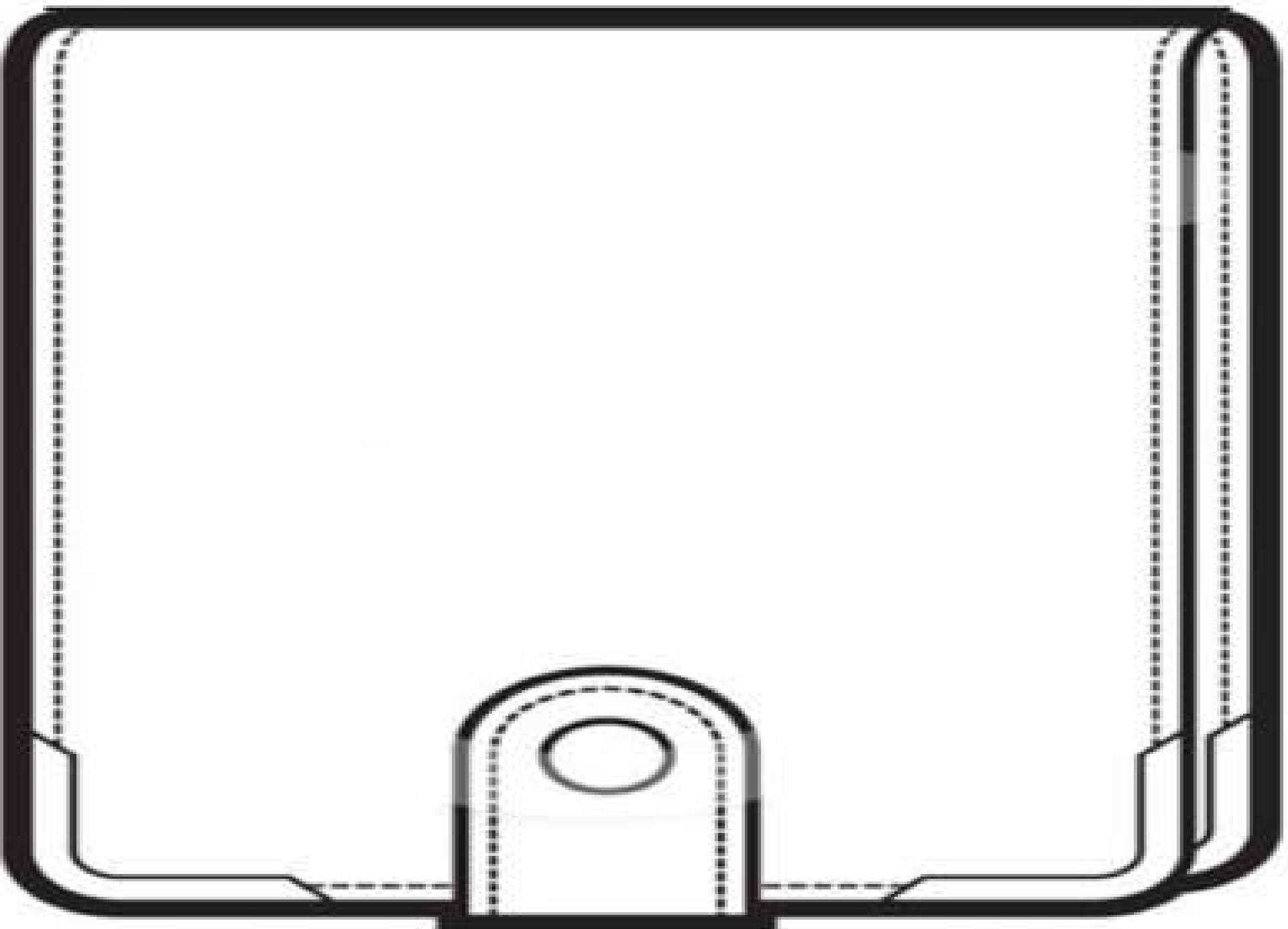
INCLUDE:

1. Facts about what the leader accomplished.
2. Where it's located and why.
3. An image that depicts what the leader accomplished.



What's in Your Wallet?

Directions: Uh oh! One of the historical figures that we are currently studying has lost his wallet! Help him find it by creating a "Lost Wallet" poster that includes a picture of the item and why it is significant to his life.



Teachers

- 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.
- There is also a blank template for you to add additional questions if you’d like.

?

Hidalgo

Bolívar

L'Ouverture

Who Am I?

The country of Bolivia was
named in my honor.

Who Am I?

I am known as the father of Mexican independence.

Who Am I?

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

Who Am I?

I am a wealthy Venezuelan
who was educated in
Spain.

Who Am I?

My job in Mexico was a
priest.

Who Am I?

I was imprisoned in
France.

Who Am I?

I helped citizens gain
independence in Haiti.

Who Am I?

When I rang my church bell, it was the signal for the beginning of the revolution.

Who Am I?

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

Who Am I?

I am former slave who was self educated.

Who Am I?

I did not live to see my
country gain
independence. (2)

Who Am I?

My nickname is
“El Libertador”.

Teachers

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