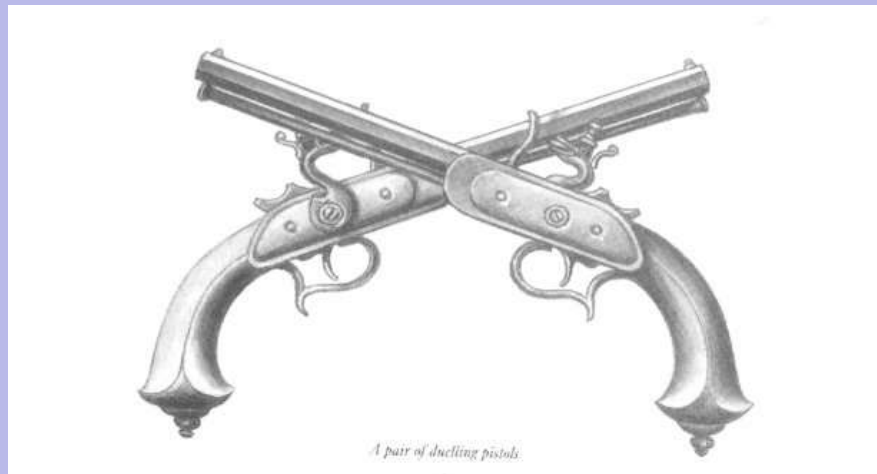




# LATIN AMERICAN REVOLUTIONS

“It takes a revolution....  
to make a solution....”

- Bob Marley



WHAT WERE THE PROBLEMS?

# LATIN AMERICAN REVOLUTIONS: MENU

CAUSES

LEADERS

EFFECTS

PROBLEMS WITH  
THE FRENCH AND  
SPANISH EMPIRES

ENLIGHTENMENT  
IDEALS

CAUSES

AMERICAN AND FRENCH  
REVOLUTIONS

NATIONALISM  
&  
DESIRE FOR ECONOMIC  
FREEDOM

# DISCONTENT WITHIN THE SPANISH EMPIRE

## \* Political Disempowerment:

Spanish colonies were run by the **Council of the Indies**, a group appointed by the King that met in Spain and sent its directives across the Atlantic. **Viceroy**s, officials appointed by Spain, governed the colonies. Think about how American colonists felt when the British Parliament created policies to govern America without American representation.

## \* Economic Disempowerment:

Spain had the first right to colonial goods and resources. Excluding all competitors, economic policy was set for Spain's maximum benefit (MERCANTILISM!)

# SOCIAL HIERARCHY

Creoles:  
People of pure  
European blood  
But born in the  
New World

Peninsulares:  
Native Spaniards

Mulattos:  
African +  
European blood

Mestizos:  
Indian +  
European  
blood

M & M

NA & A

Native Americans and Africans



# THE ENLIGHTENMENT

BEFORE: Kings are placed on the throne by God. Only God can remove them.

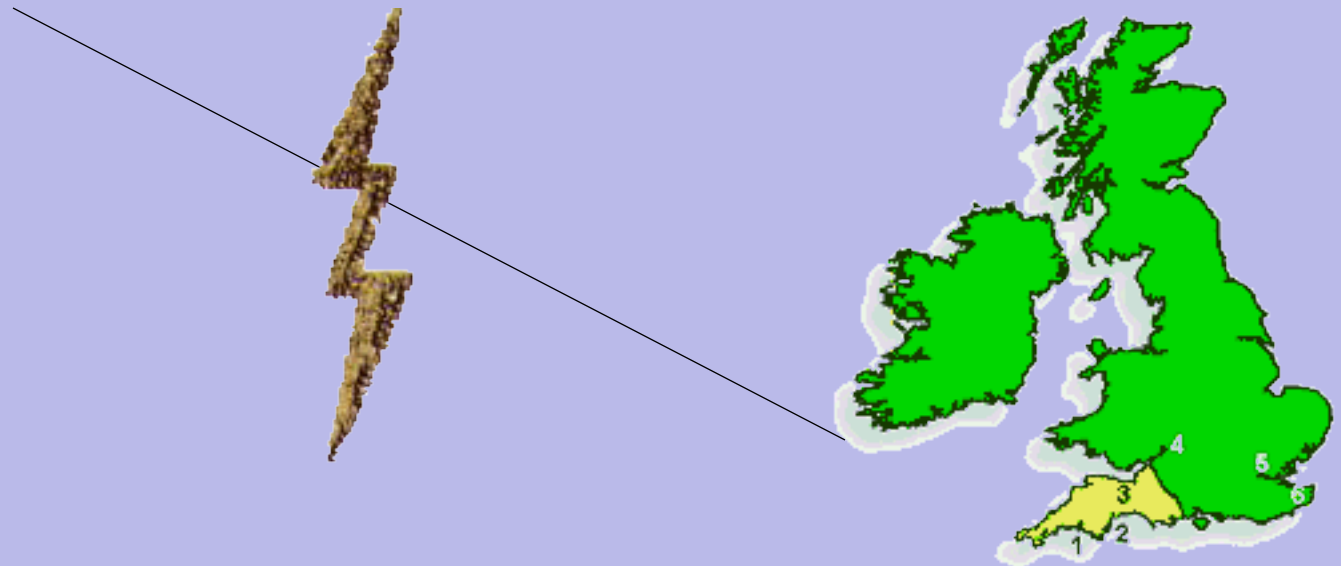
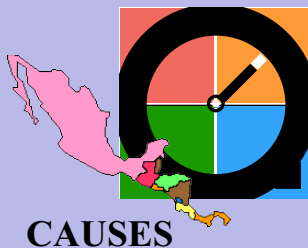


- \* Government is based on a contract between the ruler and the ruled (Locke).
- \* Government exists to protect the citizens' natural rights of life, liberty, & property (Locke).
- \* If the government violates the natural rights of the people, the citizens have a right to revolt against that tyranny (Locke).



# THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

\* The success of the American Revolution showed others that colonies could succeed in overthrowing their more powerful mother countries.





# THE FRENCH REVOLUTION



\* Napoleon crowns himself emperor of France in 1804.

\* In an attempt to rule all of Europe, he puts family and friends in charge of the territories he has conquered.

\* In 1810, Napoleon puts his brother Joseph on the throne of Spain. The Spanish royal family flees.





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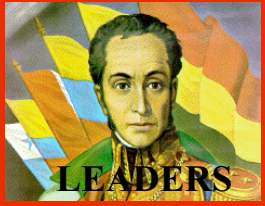
# LEADERS



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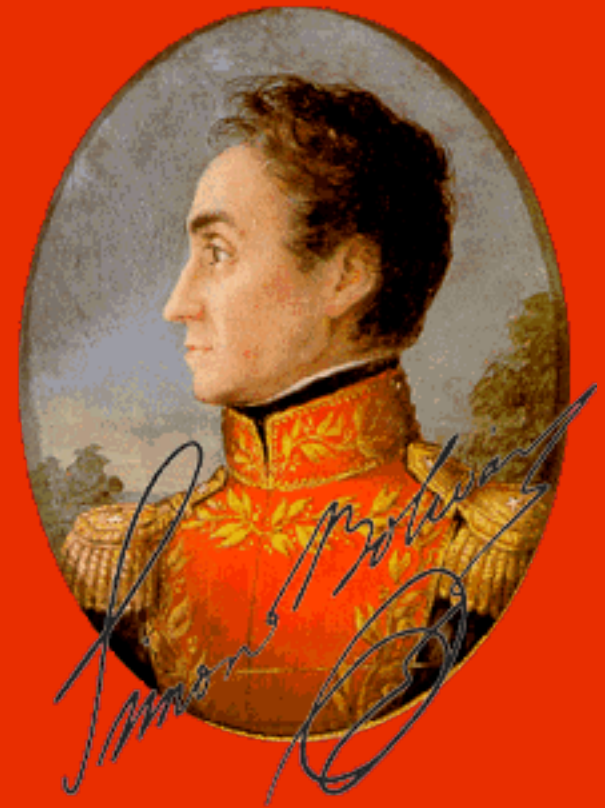


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# SIMON BOLIVAR

- \* Elite Creole planter —————> Military General
- \* Called the “George Washington of South America.”
- \* Liberated territories of modern day Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, & Bolivia
- \* Plan for a federated Latin America was crushed by political in-fighting.

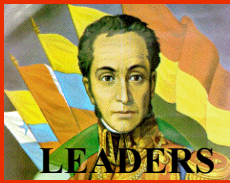




# JOSE DE SAN MARTIN



- \* Creole officer who had trained in European armies.
- \* Liberated Argentina from Spanish control.
- \* Met with Bolivar in Guayaquil in 1822. While Bolivar favored democracy, San Martin felt only monarchy could work. Turned over command.
- \* Died in obscurity in Europe.



# MIGUEL HIDALGO

- \* Highly educated Creole priest assigned to town of Dolores.
- \* September 16, 1810: El Grito de Dolores.

Hidalgo rang the church bell and called upon his mestizo and indigenous parishioners to take up arms against the Spanish.

- \* Led a rag-tag army toward Mexico City, unleashing mass slaughter of peninsulares in path.
- \* Never made it to the capital -- Captured and shot in 1811.





# JOSE MORELOS



\*Mestizo Priest who took over from Hidalgo.

\* Much more successful general

“With three such men as Jose Morelos, I could conquer the world.” - Napoleon Bonaparte

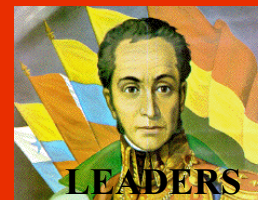
\* Established a congress which:

\*Created a declaration of rights

\*Abolished slavery

\*Declared equality of classes

\*Captured and executed in December 1815





POLITICAL

# EFFECTS



INTERNATIONAL



ECONOMIC

# POLITICAL: THE CAUDILLOS



- \* By 1830, nearly all Latin American countries were ruled by caudillos.

## WHY?

- \* The upper classes supported dictatorship because it kept the lower classes out of power.
- \* The lower classes did not have experience with democracy. Dictatorship seemed normal.





# INTERNATIONAL: THE MONROE DOCTRINE



“The American continents...are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers.” - James Monroe, 1823

# WHY?

- \* The War of 1812 with Britain had shown the U.S. that sometimes revolutionary victories could lead to sequels.
- \* The U.S. had political and economic interests in keeping Europe out of the Western hemisphere. From 1823 on, it would be the U.S.' backyard.
- \* Though the U.S. did not have the muscle to back up its threats, Great Britain agreed to support the Monroe Doctrine due to its new favorable trading position in Latin America.



# ECONOMIC: ONE-CROP ECONOMIES



- \* Now that trade was not restricted to the mother country, the U.S. and Great Britain became the new countries' major trading partners.
- \* A colonial economy continued...Latin America mainly exported cash crops and raw materials while importing manufactured goods.

# AN IMBALANCE OF TRADE



- \* As the imbalance of trade grew, Latin American countries took out large loans from the U.S., Britain, and Germany to build infrastructure.
- \* When the countries could not pay back their loans, foreign lenders gained control of major industries in Latin America.

# THE QUESTION OF LAND

*AT LEAST, DID THE SOCIAL PYRAMID CHANGE?* ▲

**NO!**

\* Once the Spaniards were expelled, the new governments seized their lands and put them up for sale, BUT....only the creoles could afford to buy them.

\* Thus, the creoles replaced the peninsulares at the top of the social pyramid, but other classes remained at the bottom of the ladder.



SUMMARY	BEFORE	AFTER
POLITICAL	Dictatorship of the Council of the Indies and the Viceroy	Dictatorship of the Caudillos
ECONOMIC	Unequal trade relationship with Spain benefiting	Unequal trade relationship with Great Britain and the U.S. benefiting
SOCIAL	Native Spaniards at the top of the social ladder, followed by creoles, and with the rest of the population at the bottom	Creoles at the top of the ladder with the rest of the population at the bottom.

# BOLIVAR'S LAST WORD

\* Simon Bolivar had taken up the cause of independence hoping to establish a new order where Latin American countries would be free, democratic, and federated (in agreement to work together.) Instead, upon his death, he saw a world in which dictators ruled and disunity reigned. Disgusted by what he saw, he gave this warning to future generations:

*“America is ungovernable for us. He who serves a revolution plows the sea.”*



# Who led the independence movement in Haiti?

- (A) San Martin
- (B) L'Ouverture
- (C) Bolivar
- (D) Morelos



# From whom did the Haitian's seek to gain their independence?

- Spain
- Portugal
- The Netherlands
- France

# What was the class of most of the revolutionaries in Haiti?

- Peninsulares
- Creoles
- Mestizos
- African and mulatto slaves

Which leader helped free Chile and Peru from Spanish domination?

- Bolivar
- San Martin
- Iturbide

(D) Morelos

- Which group had the most power in Latin American countries?
- Which was the second-most powerful group?
- Which two groups were the mixed-heritage groups? What is the different between them?
- Which group ranked at the bottom of the pyramid?

Which two leaders were associated with the independence movement in Mexico?

- L'Ouverture and Dessalines
- San Martin and Bolivar
- Hidalgo and Morelos
- Don Jaio and Dom Pedro

# Who is credited with leading the Latin American forces that freed Colombia and Venezuela?

- Iturbide
- Morales
- Bolivar
- Agustin I

# Which group(s) was Father Hidalgo looking to help?

- Peninsulares
- Creoles
- Mestizos
- Native Americans

Why do you think the creoles were reluctant to support the efforts of Father Hidalgo and Morales?



# Why did the people of Latin America want their independence?

- Nationalism
- Enlightenment ideals
- American and French Revolutions
- Tired of economic domination of mother countries and mercantilism