

## LATIN AMERICAN REVOLUTIONS (WHII-7)

- Latin American revolutions of the nineteenth century were influenced by the clash of \_\_\_\_\_ in the development of governments and ruling powers.
- Spanish conquests in Latin America saw the rapid decline of \_\_\_\_\_ populations and introduction of slaves from \_\_\_\_\_. Conquistadors were given governmental authority by the crown, becoming known as \_\_\_\_\_ (a representative who ruled one of Spain's provinces in the Americas in the King's name—definition from *World History: Connections to Today* by Prentice Hall)

### HOW DID SPAIN AND PORTUGAL MAINTAIN CONTROL OF THEIR LATIN AMERICA DOMAINS? (7a)

- Colonial governments mirrored the \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ had a strong influence on the development of the colonies
- A major element of the economy was the \_\_\_\_\_ of precious metals for export
- Major cities established as outposts of colonial authority
  - \_\_\_\_\_ (Cuba)
  - \_\_\_\_\_ (Mexico)
  - \_\_\_\_\_ (Peru)
  - \_\_\_\_\_ (Brazil)
  - \_\_\_\_\_ (Argentina)
- Rigid Class Structure
  - Viceroys/ colonial officers
  - \_\_\_\_\_ - European-descended Latin Americans
  - \_\_\_\_\_ - People of Native American and European descent



The \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ Revolutions took place in the late 1700s. Within twenty years, the ideas and examples of these revolutions influenced the people of Latin America to establish independent nations, most notably in \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.



The contributions of Toussaint L'Ouverture and Simon Bolivar, led to the development of independent states in \_\_\_\_\_ in the nineteenth century.

Label the approximate locations of the following cities on one of the maps on this page.

- Buenos Aires
- Havana
- Lima
- Sao Paulo

## LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES THAT GAINED INDEPENDENCE IN THE 1800S (7b, c)

French, Spanish, and \_\_\_\_\_ colonies gained independence

- \_\_\_\_\_ (independence from France)
  - Slaves in \_\_\_\_\_ rebelled, abolished slavery and won independence
  - Contributions of \_\_\_\_\_
    - Former slave who led Haitian rebellion against the French
    - Defeated the armies of three foreign powers: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_  
(Expanded information—Haiti became independent in 1804.)
- \_\_\_\_\_ (independence from Spain)
  - Father \_\_\_\_\_ started the Mexican independence movement  
(Expanded information—Mexico became independent in 1821.)
  - Contributions of **Simon Bolivar**
    - Native resident who led \_\_\_\_\_
    - \_\_\_\_\_ the northern areas of Latin America  
(Expanded information—Bolívar is often referred to as “The Liberator” of South America)
- **Other selected Latin American countries that gained independence in the 1800s.** (Hint: think of the language spoken in these countries.)
  - \_\_\_\_\_ (from Spain)
  - \_\_\_\_\_ (from Spain)
  - \_\_\_\_\_ (from Portugal)

← Locate these countries on the map on page 34.

After the American Revolution, the United States wished to prevent foreign interference in America. The Monroe Doctrine was issued in 1823, alerting European powers that the American continents should not be considered for any future colonization.

## The Monroe Doctrine (7d)

- The Monroe Doctrine was issued by **American President**, \_\_\_\_\_ in 1823.
  - Latin American nations were acknowledged to be \_\_\_\_\_.
  - The United States would regard as a threat to its own peace and safety any attempt by \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ to impose their system on any independent state in the Western Hemisphere.

**MAKING CONNECTIONS:** What was happening in the United States during the time that the Latin American countries were gaining independence from their European rulers? We know that the Monroe Doctrine was issued in 1823, but what else was going on in the American states?

# USE IT OR LOSE IT! COMPLETE THE MATCHING REVIEW FROM WHI-II STANDARDS 6 AND 7

1. _____	Liberator of the northern areas of South America.	A. Charles I
2. _____	Baroque Composer	B. Charles II
3. _____	Suggested governments have a separation of powers	C. Copernicus
4. _____	Began the westernization of Russia	D. Father Miguel Hidalgo
5. _____	Author of <i>Don Quixote</i>	E. Johann Sebastian Bach
6. _____	His reign ended during the Reign of Terror	F. Louis XIV
7. _____	He was executed during the English Civil War	G. Louis XVI
8. _____	Developed the heliocentric theory	H. Miguel de Cervantes
9. _____	Started the Mexican independence movement.	I. Montesquieu
10. _____	Agreed to the English Bill of Rights after the Glorious Revolution	J. Peter the Great
11. _____	Classical composer	K. Simon Bolivar
12. _____	Built the Palace of Versailles as a symbol of royal power	L. Toussaint L'Ouverture
13. _____	Helped defeat armies of Spain, France and Britain	M. Voltaire
		N. William and Mary
		O. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

## EVENTS FROM THE PAST—A CHALLENGE FOR THE “RESEARCHER”

Standards WHII-6 and 7 cover a long time span and have many people and concepts. Test your knowledge and understanding on these standards by completing the following activity. Put the following events in the order in which they occurred. You are not expected to know these specific dates for your SOL test, but understanding the chronology will help you with your test! Three examples have been done for you.

Numbers 1-10	SELECTED EVENTS (17 <sup>TH</sup> TO THE 19 <sup>TH</sup> CENTURIES)	[Hint: Write the dates after the events.]
	The English Bill of Rights was accepted by William and Mary	(An SOL date)
	Galileo used the telescope to prove the heliocentric theory	
12	Simon Bolivar led much of South America to independence (early 1820s—the Monroe Doctrine was written in 1823—which supported the independence of South and Latin America)	
	Napoleon takes part in <i>coup d'état</i>	
	Louis XIV officially moved from Paris to the Palace at Versailles	
	John Locke published <i>Two Treatises on Government</i>	
	Peter the Great began the westernization of Russia	
	The Reign of Terror	
2	Charles I is executed during the English Civil War (1649)	
	Storming of the Bastille	
	Isaac Newton published a book describing among other principles universal gravitation and laws of motion	
8	Death of Johann Sebastian Bach (1750)	

When you finish, read all the events in the correct order for an overview of a few of the discoveries and changes in the world in this period.

After putting the “timeline” in order, you should be able to answer these questions easily with correct dates:

- Was Bach alive when Peter the Great began the westernization of Russia? \_\_\_\_\_
- Could Galileo and Napoleon have ever met? \_\_\_\_\_
- Was Charles I executed before or after the Reign of Terror? \_\_\_\_\_
- Did Locke publish his *Two Treatises on Government* before or after William and Mary took the throne? \_\_\_\_\_