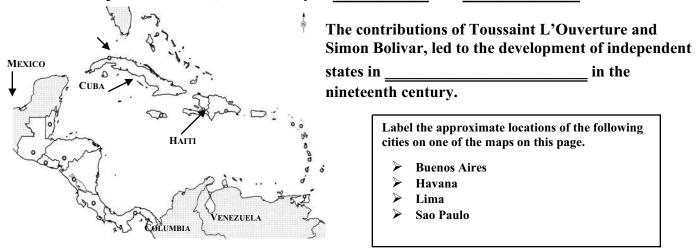
	N AMERICAN REVO			
• Latin American revolutions of t		•	·	
	in the do	evelopment of g	governments and	d ruling powers.
• Spanish conquests in Latin Ame	erica saw the rapi	d decline of		populations
and introduction of slaves from	<u>.</u>	. Conquistador	rs were given go	overnmental
authority by the crown, becomi	ng known as	0	(a representative wl	no ruled one of
Spain's provinces in the Americas in the	e King's name—definiti	on from <i>World Histor</i>	y: Connections to Tod	ay by Prentice Hall)
HOW DID SPAIN AND PORTUGAL MAIN	TAIN CONTROL OF	THEIR LATIN AM	ERICA DOMAINS	? (7a)
• Colonial governments mirrored the		Le la	La marine	
			St. S. S.	VENEZUELA
• had	a strong influence or	n the 🔹 🐁	COLUMBIA	Am
development of the colonies	41	. (Same	\sum
• A major element of the economy was precious metals for export	as the	01	PERE	BRAZIL
 Major cities established as outposts 	of colonial authority	1926 -	Je -	1 _ }
>(Cu			Im	and and
۶	(Mexico)		11 (Z\$
> (Peru)			ARGENTINA	Co.
۶	= (Brazil)		11 25	\sim
۸	(Argentina)			
Rigid Class Structure			22	
 Viceroys/ colonial officers 				
► European-o			- دخلف	
> People of N	Vative American and			
European descent				
		• .• . • •		
The and	Revo	plutions took pla	ace in the late 1	700s. Within

twenty years, the ideas and examples of these revolutions influenced the people of Latin America to establish independent nations, most notably in _____ and _____.



LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES THAT GAINED INDEPENDENCE IN THE 1800S (7b, c)			
French, Spanish, and	c(olonies gained independence	
•	(independence from France)		
Slaves in	rebelled, abolished sla	very and won independence	
 Contributions of Former slave v 	vho led Haitian rebellion again	st the French	
	rmies of three foreign powers: mation—Haiti became independe		, and
•	_(independence from Spain)		
• Father(<i>Expanded inform</i>	nation—Mexico became indepen	started the Mexican independent in 1821.)	ndence movement
Contributions of Sin	10n Bolivar		
 Native resident 	t who led		
•	the northern areas	s of Latin America	
(Expanded inform	nation—Bolivar is often referred	to as "The Liberator" of South A	merica)
• Other selected Latin A language spoken in these care	American countries that gain ountries.)	ed independence in the 1800	S. (Hint: think of the
<u> </u>	(from Spain)		Locate these
	(from Spain)	•	countries on the
	(from Portugal)		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.

<u>MAKING CONNECTIONS</u>: 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?

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
5.	His reign ended during the Reign of Terror	F. Louis XIV
7.	He was executed during the English Civil War	G. Louis XVI
3.	Developed the heliocentric theory	H. Miguel de Cervantes
		I. Montesquieu
)	Started the Mexican independence movement.	J. Peter the Great
0	Agreed to the English Bill of Rights after the Glorious	K. Simon Bolivar
	Revolution	L. Toussaint L'Ouverture
1	Classical composer	M. Voltaire
2	Built the Palace of Versailles as a symbol of royal power	
13.	Helped defeat armies of Spain, France and Britain	N. William and Mary O. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozar

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 you 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 TH TO THE 19 TH 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 coup d'état		
	Louis XIV officially moved from Paris to the Palace at Versailles		
	John Locke published Two Treatises on Government	When you finish, read	
	Peter the Great began the westernization of Russia	all the events in the correct order for an	
	The Reign of Terror	overview of a few of th discoveries and	
2	Charles I is executed during the English Civil War (1649)	changes in the world in	
	Storming of the Bastille	this period.	
	Isaac Newton published a book describing among other principles universal gravitation and laws of motion		
8	Death of Johann Sebastian Bach (1750)		

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?