Do Now

Define - Latin America, peninsulares, creole, mestizos, mulatto, Haiti, Saint Domingue, Hispaniola, Central America, revolution using your Latin American Vocabulary graphic

https://youtu.be/ZBw35Ze3bg8
Revolution is based on land. Land is the basis of all independence. Land is the basis of freedom, justice, and equality.

— Malcolm X
The Latin American Wars of Independence were the revolutions that took place during the late 18th and early 19th centuries and resulted in the creation of a number of independent countries in Latin America. These revolutions followed the American and French Revolutions, which had profound effects on the Spanish, Portuguese, and French colonies in the Americas. Haiti, a French slave colony, was the first to follow the United States to independence during the Haitian Revolution, which lasted from 1791 to 1804.
Causes Overview

Political, Social and Economic Systems

Enlightenment thinking

Countries of Latin America heard of the successful revolutions in other countries: (Britain, France, United States, Haiti)

Gave them confidence to try to gain their own independence and protect individual rights too.
Age of Exploration

During the Age of Exploration, European explorers colonized South America. Spain and Portugal took significant land and systematically enslaved the Natives.
Causes -
Political

- Latin American independence- social rights and equality (not political like the American and French)
- Napoleon’s brother was named the new King of Spain - not acknowledged by the creoles (still loyal to the ousted Spanish monarchs)
- Fought against Napoleonic France, Spain, and each other
- Without a recognized king, the people felt they were then a sovereign nation.
- Many colonized areas took note of the Americans revolution and pushed for independence.
Causes

Encomienda System: A labor system where Native Americans were forced to work on Spanish farms

Europeans took power from the Natives:

• Spain and Portugal made money while
• South Americans got poorer and weaker
I. Spanish Colonies’ Social Structure

- Spanish colonial society was based on race and had five classes:

1. **Peninsulares**: people born in Spain and living in Latin America. These people were landowners and gov’t officials.

2. **Creoles**: Spanish people born in Latin America. They led most revolutions.

3. **Mestizos**: Mixed Spanish and Native American.


5. **Slaves/Native Americans**: forced labor used for producing cash crops.
Colonial Society Divided

In Latin American colonial society, class dictated people’s place in society and jobs.

• At the top of Spanish-American society were the **peninsulares**, people who had been born in Spain.
• **Creoles**, Spaniards born in Latin America, were below the peninsulares in rank.
• Below the **peninsulares** and creoles came the **mestizos**, persons of mixed European and Indian ancestry.
• Next were the **mulattos**, persons of mixed European and African ancestry.
• Enslaved **Africans** and **Indians** were at the bottom of the social ladder.
Causes

- Europeans claimed that the encomienda system would protect Natives and turn them into Christians.
- Instead, *encomenderos* were used to take land and power away from Natives.
- The system placed the *peninsulares* in charge - the creole wanted change.
Differences in Lifestyles... Urban or City

**Wealthier**
- Homes
  - two story houses- 1st floor business, 2nd floor living
  - center courtyard
  - decorative moldings and carved shutters.
  - elegant furnishing (like imports from Spain, silk draperies, New World silver)
- Arts
  - trendy portraits, religious works and decorative statues
  - Drama and music from Europe
  - Lavish parties to show off wealth

**Poorer**
- Homes
  - mostly free blacks, Indians and mestizos in barrios (neighborhoods)
  - one-room apartments divided into two rooms by a blanket
  - some had to live in shacks
- Barrio social structure
  - top - new immigrants/ poorer Spanish on top with Indian artisans
  - middle - gardeners, laborers, porters, and merchants
  - bottom - unskilled or temporary Indian laborers and blacks
- Entertainment
  - Cockfights
  - parades on religious holidays
What Do You See?

- Land owned by wealthy. Haciendas = huge country estates.
- Poor worked on estates for low wages and little hope of owning land.
- 19th and 20th century political struggles were to overthrow the haciendas.
- Native Indians forced to work on estates. Millions of African slaves imported for labor on estates.
- Wealth gained from sugarcane, coffee, cacao, rice, cotton, wheat, cattle.
- Land owners attitudes kept laborers in poverty.
- Hacienda covered hundreds of square miles of land.
- Latin American countries are still mostly agricultural. Industrial development needed.
- Patron of the hacienda provided homes, land, necessities, and protection for the peons.
- Almost half the land in South America was haciendas.
- Patron ruler and judge for the peons.
- Peons worked for the patron.
- Patron kept peons in debt and unable to buy their freedom.
- Villages on the hacienda had to pay rent for the homes, land and grazing rights. Paid this by working for the haciendas.
- Patrons had lots of influence in government.
- Hacienda was self-sufficient, producing food, clothes, dishes, furniture and tools. Little purchased from the outside.
- People bought what they needed from the hacienda store and paid for the goods with labor. People rarely got out of debt. Profit from items produced on the hacienda went to the patron.
- Many patrons were absentee owners. They put a manager in charge and built themselves a mansion in the city.
Causes

❖ The American and French Revolutions inspired the people of Latin America to overthrow unfair governments
❖ The ideas of the Enlightenment inspired them to fight for independence
❖ Strong feelings of nationalism
Causes

Latin American governments were controlled by **Peninsulares**: people born in Spain and Portugal. They treated the people of Latin America poorly, so natives wanted more rights.
Feelings of Disempowerment

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 - officials appointed by Spain who 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.
- Do you remember MERCANTILISM - Age of Exploration!?!?
This led to the Latin American Revolutions: early 1800s, when the colonies of Latin America fought for independence. These were multiple revolutions that included Mexico, Cuba, Haiti, and much of South America.
## Colonial Social Structure of Latin America

**Directions:** Read the section entitled “A Strict Social Order” to complete the chart below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Upper Class</th>
<th>Name of Social Class</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1). Peninsulares</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2). Creoles</td>
<td></td>
<td>Army officers</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3). Mestizos</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4). Mulattos</td>
<td></td>
<td>Servants, Laborers, Overseers of plantations</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Ticket Out the Door

On the sticky note:

Name the four main causes of the Latin American Revolutions
Do Now

Define - José de San Martin, Simon Bolivar, Monroe Doctrine, Toussaint L’Ouverture, Miguel Hidalgo, The Liberator using your Latin American Vocabulary graphic
Selected countries that gained independence during the 1800s

Mexico
Haiti
Colombia
Venezuela
Brazil
Emerging Leaders

While the Latin American revolutions raged, many individual military leaders gained popularity:

These commanders rallied the Natives behind them and pushed the revolutions forward to victory.
Haitian Revolution

- Known as Saint Dominique, Haiti was a French colony and the world's leading sugar producer. It had over 800 sugar plantations and made more profit than all 13 American colonies combined.
- A few French families made huge profits from sugar, while most Haitians, nearly 500,000 were African slaves.
- Most slaves worked on plantations and they outnumbered their masters dramatically. White masters thus used brutal methods to terrorize slaves and keep them powerless.
Beginning of a Revolution

- When the French Revolution began, white settlers on Haiti called for independence.
- Boukman Dutty, a Haitian slave called on the slaves to have their own revolution!
- In 1791, about 100,000 slaves rose in revolt. They burned the sugar cane in the fields and killed hundreds of slave owners.
- The uprising touched off 13 years of civil war in which both sides suffered massacres.
Toussaint L’Ouverture

Wanted to end slavery and gain Independence for Haiti!
He was an educated former slave!

* Rallied slaves to revolt in 1791 – Led armies against French, Spanish and British.

By 1801, he took control of the territory, freed the slaves and created a constitution.

Led first successful slave revolt in New World – Total independence for Haiti in 1804
The Haitian Revolution Continues

- General Dessalines picked up lead.
- 50,000 French soldiers, officers, doctors, and sailors may have died from yellow fever.
- Napoleon abandoned Haiti and sold the French territory in North America to the United States.
- 1804: After the French surrendered, Dessalines ordered the mass killings of the remaining white population in Haiti. 3,000-5,000 people were killed.
- Proclaimed himself Emperor of Haiti
- Later assassinated in a revolt.
- 1820: Haiti became an independent republic.
Impact of the Haitian Revolt

• Haiti signed an agreement with the French to **PAY** reparations - will have centuries of ongoing affect.

• The United States led an economic embargo against Haiti - hurt Haiti.

• The country was crippled by years of war, its agriculture devastated, its formal commerce nonexistent, and the people uneducated and mostly unskilled.
Mexican War for Independence 1810-1821

- After Napoleon invades Spain and puts his brother Joseph on the throne, Mexican nationals revolt.
- **Father Miguel Hidalgo** gathered Native Americans and Mestizos together.
- Father Hidalgo was another revolutionary who studied the French Revolution.
- Although Father Hidalgo was defeated and executed in 1811, his actions rallied the Mexican people.
Actions: In 1810, Hidalgo rang the church bell and called upon his mestizo and indigenous parishioners to take up arms against the Spanish.

“My children, will you be free? Will you make the effort to recover from the hated Spaniards the lands stolen from your forefathers 300 years ago?”

*September 16, 1810: the speech was known as El Grito de Dolores.*
Continued Fight in Mexican War for Independence 1810-1821

- Father Jose Maria Morelos y Pavon took control after Father Hidalgo’s execution.
- Father Morelos was a mestizo farm worker turned priest.
- Moreno wanted to break all ties with Spain, and form a republic in Mexico. However, he was defeated and executed in 1815.
- After the deaths of Fathers Hidalgo and Morelos y Pavon, others were afraid since two of their greatest leaders had fallen.
- Leaders like Vicente Guerrero and Guadalupe Victoria continued the revolution.
- Mexico became independent after a revolt in Spain. It was ruled by Agustin de Itrubide, a Creole army officer. Eventually he was overthrown. In 1824, a constitution was written for Mexico and it became a republic.
Life Under Father Jose Maria Morelos y Pavon

- Resented by upper class Creole - remember the encomienda system. They continued to side with Spain.
- Established a congress which:
  - Created a declaration of rights
  - Abolished slavery
  - Declared equality of classes

Primary Source Quote (although a successful leader in comparison):

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

Q: Why did Father Hidalgo revolt against the Spanish rule?

A: He revolted because he was upset about the way the Native Americans were treated.
Antonio Narino - Colombia (1795-1817)

• a patriot of the rebellion against Spain.

• In 1794, he translated *The Declaration of the Rights of Man* in his home. Then he secretly passed out thousands of copies.

• He was imprisoned, escaped/released several times but had long-term legacy.
Venezuela, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador

Cause/Inspiration to Revolt:
- Enlightenment
- Injustice of Spanish rule
- Fight for all rights

Ruling Country: Spain

Revolutionary Leader:
Simon Bolivar – “The Liberator”

Effects/Dates:
- 1819-1825; controlled NW S. Amer.: Venezuela, Colombia, Bolivia, Ecuador & Peru = Gran Colombia
- Dream of Unified S. Amer. failed
- Joined with San Martin
Foreign Intervention in Gran Colombia

- British were initially an ally of Venezuela
- When Napoleon invaded Spain, Britain became an ally of Spain
- US government was not officially an ally but the public was on their side, providing some assistance
- Help (money, guns, volunteers) from Haiti under the condition that Bolivar the fight liberates slaves
Impact of Gran Colombia Revolution

- Political goal is a unified South America
- Imposed “able despotism”
- Dictatorship to enforce legal equality to overcome racial inequality
- Wanted democracy but could not overlook the political reality of Latin America
- Always away fighting battles
- Awarded land to strong military leaders
- Renounces his presidency and dies in 1830
Check for Understanding

How are Enlightenment thought and the successes of the American Revolution reflected in Bolívar’s thinking?
Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay

Cause/Inspiration to Revolt:
General turned revolutionary
Freedom from Spanish
Join efforts with Bolivar

Ruling Country: Spain

Revolutionary Leader:
Jose de San Martin

Effects/Dates:
- 1820: Freed Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay
- Liberated Southern South America
Bolivar and San Martin met in Guayaquil in 1822. After their meeting, San Martin resigned as Protector of Peru and handed his armies to Bolivar to defeat the last of the Spanish. Bolivar won the battle and Bolivia was named in his honor. San Martin would retire to Europe and died in 1850.
Brazil - A Bloodless Revolution

- No social friction like the Spanish colonies.
- Napoleon invades Portugal in 1808 - King Joao flees to Brazil.
- King Joao improved trade and agriculture - better finances
- Funded public education, military schools, medical schools, and an art school
- 1815, King Joao declared Brazil’s independence
- The citizens in Portugal upset the King left them to flee for Brazil
- In 1820, he returns to Portugal - leaves son Pedro to rule Brazil
- Brazilians liked their independence and resisted going back to colony status.
- In 1822, Pedro gets full independence, names himself Emperor Pedro 1.
- Brazil becomes a constitutional monarchy in 1824.
Comparing Political Maps
Do Now
How was the French Revolution a turning point for both France and the rest of the world?
The Caudillos - Struggling to Build Democracies

- By 1830, nearly all Latin American countries were ruled by caudillos - most as dictators, backed by the army.
- The upper classes supported dictatorship because it kept the lower classes out of power -> **Sound Familiar?!??**
- The lower classes did not have experience with democracy. Dictatorship seemed normal.
- 2 different examples of Caudillos:
  - **Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna of Mexico** – terrible ruler; during his reign, Mexico lost most of its land to the U.S. through the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.
  - **Benito Juarez** – cared about the people.
    - He was a lawyer and the first Native American to rule Mexico (elected President).
    - Juarez had to defeat the French and their “ruler” Maximilian because they wanted their borrowed money.
THE MONROE DOCTRINE

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

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

- 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.
- Great Britain agreed to support the Monroe Doctrine due to its new favorable trading position in Latin America.
Latin American Revolution - Effects

TRADE

- trade options now open to more than just the “mother country” - BUT… one sided!
  - Latin America mainly exported cash crops and raw materials while importing manufactured goods.
  - 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.
Latin American Revolution - Effects

Social Status

• The new governments took control of the land, but only let the creoles could afford them.
  – creole status now improved over peninsulares, while everyone else still the same
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
Were the Latin American Revolutions Successful?

After answering Question 14 in your Study Guide, read Bolivar vs. Napoleon.

Using your notes, all information provided and the guiding questions at the end of Bolivar vs. Napoleon, take 25 minutes to mind map the successfulness or failures of the Latin American Revolutions.

THEN...be prepared to debate both sides against other classmates in a mini mock debate.