

Latin American Independence Movements

By Mr. Cegielski

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS:

- 1) What were the political, economic and cultural causes of the Latin American independence movements?
- 2) How did charismatic Latin American leaders lead successful revolutions against European powers to achieve independence?



**16c-18c:
New Ideas Brewing in Europe**

Copy this down, now!

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    graph TD
      A[RENAISSANCE SPIRIT] --> B[SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION]
      B --> C[INTELLECTUAL REVOLUTION]
      B --> D[AGRICULTURAL REVOLUTION]
      C --> E[ENLIGHTENED DESPOTISM]
      C --> F["POLITICAL REVOLUTIONS  
AMERICAN  
FRENCH  
LATIN AMERICAN"]
      D --> G[INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION]
  
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Latin American Independence Movements **Summary:**



Latin American independence movements were led by disenchanted Creoles who felt that they could manage their own political and economic destinies. They led independence movements against Spain and Portugal. Power was broken in the Western Hemisphere, but the traditions of absolutism and aristocracy, lingered on. Wealthy landowners now controlled the new nations leaving the peasant masses powerless. Latin American development was hampered by invasion of the U.S. and the dominance of the U.S. in the region.



Causes of Latin American Revolutions

1. **Enlightenment Ideas**: writings of John Locke, Voltaire, & Jean Rousseau; Thomas Jefferson and Thomas Paine.
2. **Creole discontent** at being left out of government jobs and trade concessions. **Creoles** were white descendants of the European settlers in the colonies, and usually occupied the higher classes.
3. Inspiration of American and French Revolutions.
4. Preoccupation of Spain & Portugal in fighting the Napoleonic Wars.

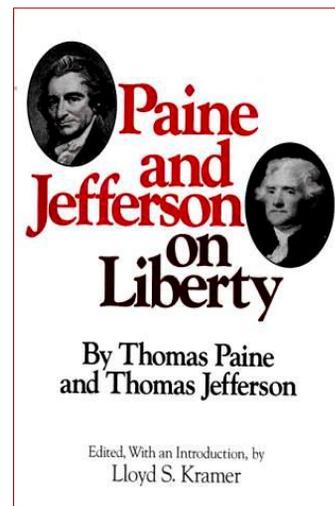
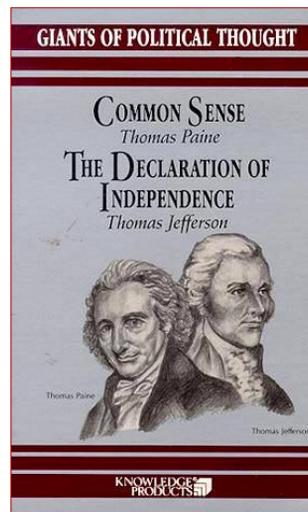


1. *Enlightenment Ideas*

1. **Laws of nature [NATURAL LAWS] govern natural science and human society.**
2. **Give people rights: life, liberty, property!**
3. **Make fair societies based on reason possible.**
4. **Challenged the theory of “Divine Right” monarchy.**



Enlightenment Thinkers





2. Creole Discontent



3. Inspiration of American & French Revolutions

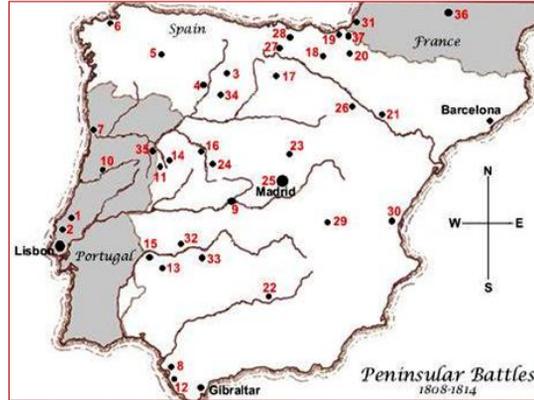


Declaration of Independence, 1776

Declaration of the Rights of Man & of the Citizen, 1789



4. Preoccupation of Spain & Portugal In Fighting Napoleonic Wars

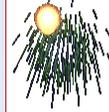
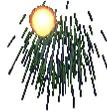
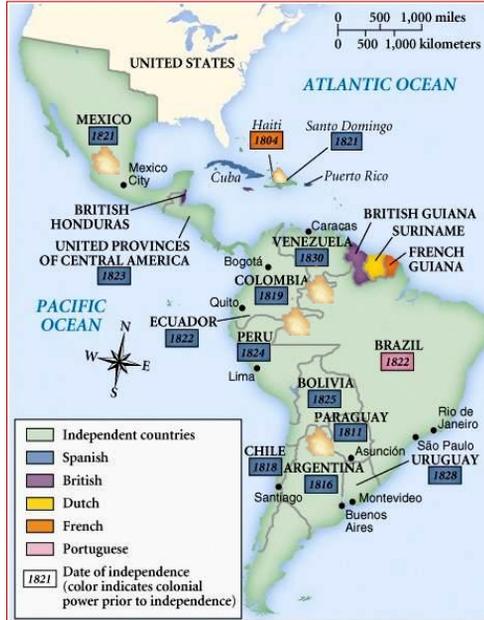


Napoleon on the March

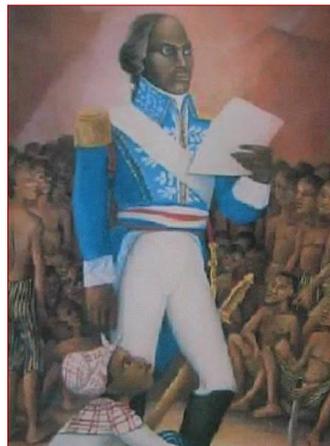


Provides a model & a diversion!

Latin American Revolutions!



Toussaint L'Ouverture Leads a Revolution in Haiti





The Legacy of Toussaint L'Ouverture

- **Toussaint L'Ouverture** (1743 - 1803) was an important leader of the Haïtian Revolution.
- In a long struggle against the institution of slavery, he led the blacks to victory over the whites and secured native control over the colony in 1797.
- He expelled the French and British armies from the island and named himself governor.
- He then invaded Santo Domingo to free the slaves there.



Narrative: “My life as a runaway slave on the island of Haiti”

- **Directions:** It's the 1790's and you are a runaway slave who lives on the island of Haiti. You meet **Toussaint L'Ouverture** and he inspires you to join the slave rebellion. Research this rebel leader and the revolt. Start with: http://thelouvertureproject.org/index.php?title=Toussaint_L_ouverture
- Complete the following for your 300-word narrative:
 - 1) Describe your life as a runaway slave in the mountains
 - 2) Describe your participation in the slave rebellions of 1791
 - 3) Describe what you learned from meeting Toussaint, including details about his life and how he manages his army
 - 4) Describe how you participate with Toussaint to lead the revolution on the Island of Haiti against the French. How are the French finally defeated and why do they leave the island?
 - 5) Did Toussaint achieve all of his dreams? Are you happy living on Haiti now?



Simón Bolívar: The “Brains” of the Revolution

- M** Simon Bolivar was a Creole leader who led a revolution in Venezuela and eventually liberated Venezuela, Columbia, & Ecuador from Spain.
- M** Spent time in Europe and the newly-independent United States.



Bolívar & San Martín Fight for Independence!





Bolívar's Accomplishment



Bolívar's Failure

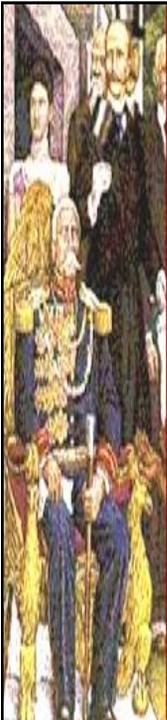
- M** After uniting Venezuela, Columbia, & Ecuador into Gran Columbia, he left to help free the rest of Latin America.
- M** He died a year later, with his goal of uniting all of South America unfulfilled!



Jose de San Martín



- Jose de San Martín (1778 – 1850), was an Argentine general and the leader of the southern part of South America's successful struggle for independence from Spain.



San Martín's Legacy

- In 1817, he crossed the Andes and beat the Spanish forces in the Battle of Chacabuco and Battle of Maipú (1818), liberating Chile together with Bernardo O'Higgins.
- By 1821, San Martín seized partial control of Lima and was appointed *Protector of Perú*. After San Martín met with Simón Bolívar in 1822, Bolívar took over the task of fully liberating Peru and declared its independence.
- Together with Venezuelans Simón Bolívar and Antonio José de Sucre, San Martín is regarded as one of the Liberators of Spanish South America.
- He is the national hero of Argentina.



Battle of Chacabuco



Announcing the liberation of Peru



Simón Bolívar Meets José de San Martín



The "Muscle" of the Revolution

Bolívar coming from the North.



José de St. Martín and Bernard O'Higgins cross the Andes Mountains.

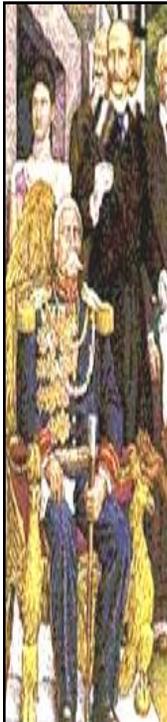


Mexico's History Video (16 min)



Please complete the graphic organizer which accompanies this Video!

 Research & Create a Pictorial Timeline showing Historical Change in Mexico!			
Early History—Native Americans in Mexico	European explorers and European rule in Mexico	Mexican Independence	The Mexican Revolution
Caption:	Caption:	Caption:	Caption:



Hidalgo and Mexican Independence from Spain!

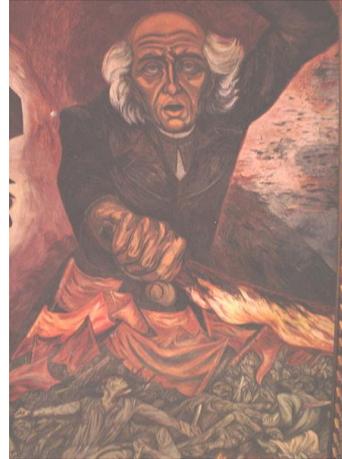
- Miguel Hidalgo was a Mexican priest and revolutionary rebel leader. He is regarded as the founder of the Mexican War of Independence movement against Spain in the early 19th century.





Hidalgo's cause was not lost!

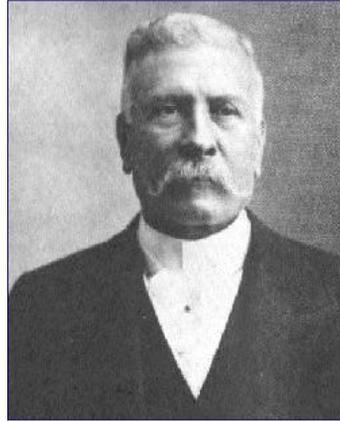
- Hidalgo won the support of many creoles and mestizos.
- In **1810**, Hidalgo started the revolution against Spain's royalist army.
- The four leaders of the revolution – **Hidalgo, Allende, Jiménez and Aldama** – were eventually captured and executed by firing squad in 1811.
- Their decapitate heads were placed on display in the city of Guanajuato, intended as a way to scare the rebels.
- Their heads remained on display in the city until **1821** – the year Mexico won its independence.
- Hidalgo is considered the "father" of modern Mexico.





The Mexican Revolution!

- The Mexican Revolution began in 1910 to overthrow **Porfirio Díaz**. —a corrupt Mexican dictator who had ruled Mexico for 30 years
- The **revolutionary's goals** included: 1) free and fair elections, 2) the redistribution of land to poor farmers, 3) limits on the influence of the Roman Catholic Church, and 4) labor reforms that would give workers the right to organize and to strike.
- The fundamental goals of the revolution were incorporated in the 1917 constitution



Porfirio Díaz



The Mexican Revolution!

- **Francisco Indalécio Madero** and **Venustiano Carranza** —both of whom were later presidents of Mexico—sought primarily political reform.
- The two most famous rebel leaders—**Francisco “Pancho” Villa** and **Emiliano Zapata** —demanded major social and economic reforms for the lower classes. Zapata championed the demands of poor farmers for land to cultivate.
- The revolutionaries felt a growing sense of nationalism and called for an end to foreign interference in Mexico's economy.



Venustiano Carranza

Francisco Indalécio Madero



Francisco “Pancho” Villa



Video: "Young Indiana Jones and the Mexican Revolution."



- **Synopsis: Young Indy gets caught in the Mexican Revolution and meets Pancho Villa! How are Pancho and his outlaws portrayed? What is fact and what is fiction in this Hollywood account? Pay attention, your assignment on Pancho Villa follows!**

Directions:

The year is 1910 and the Mexican Revolution has begun! Using all of the characters on the right, write a 300-word adventure story about your life in Pancho Villa's gang! Make sure to use historical detail from your textbook and the Internet. Your story must: 1) Have a setting and plot, 2) describe the lives and personalities of the main characters, 3) feature an end, describing the results of the bloody Revolution!

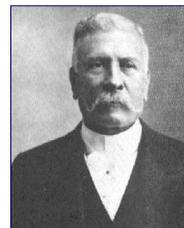
Assignment: Become a Mexican Outlaw and Ride with Pancho Villa's Gang!



Emiliano Zapata



Pancho Villa



Porfirio Diaz



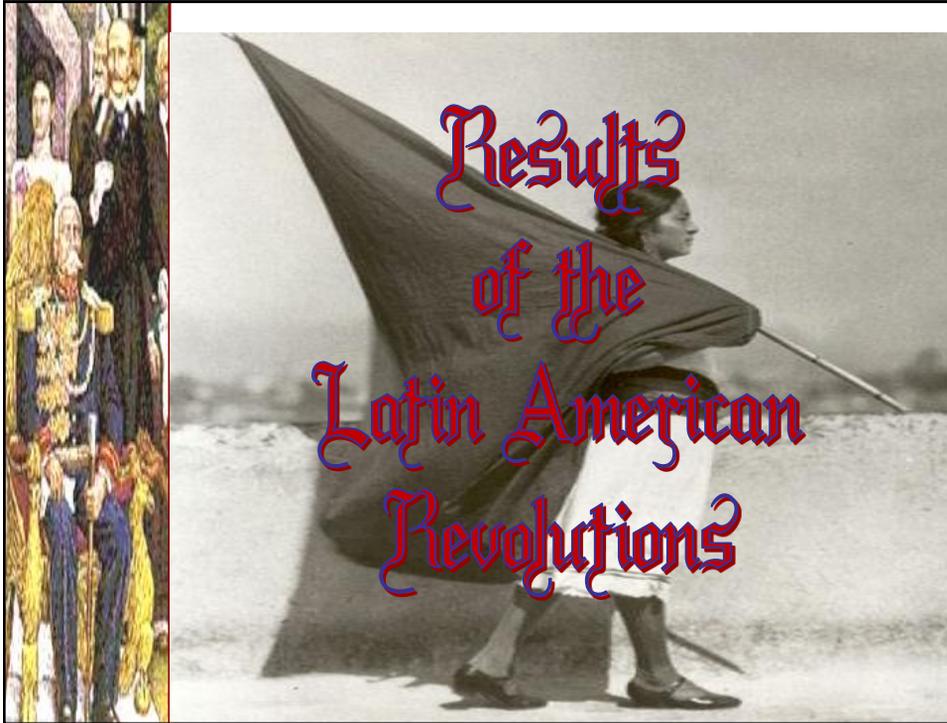
Results of the Mexican Revolution

- M** Victoriano Huerta seizes control of Mexico and puts Madero in prison where he was murdered.
- M** Venustiano Carranza, Pancho Villa, Emiliano Zapata, and Alvaro Obregon fought against Huerta.
- M** The U.S. also got involved by occupying Veracruz and Huerta fled the country.
- M** Eventually Carranza would gain power in Mexico.



Latin American States After the Revolutions





1. *Brazil Freed from Portugal*

- M The Portuguese royal family escaped Napoleon by fleeing to Brazil.
- M **Pedro I** set up a new, independent kingdom in → 1821 when his father returned to Portugal.
- M Pedro II assumed full power after Pedro I abdicated his throne.



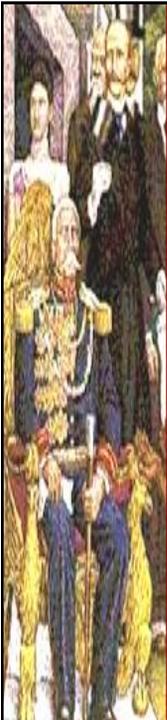


2. *Independence for Spanish & Portuguese Latin America*

M By the mid-1820s, revolts create many newly-independent nations.

Toussaint L'Ouverture – Haiti

**Bolívar, San Martín, & O'Higgins in:
Paraguay, Argentina, Chile, Uruguay,
Peru, Bolivia, the United Provinces of
Central America, and Gran
Columbia!**



3. *No Unity!*

M Failure of Bolívar's dream for a united South America:

Many newly independent countries struggle with civil wars.

M By 1830s, geographic factors (mts., the Amazon, etc.) plus cultural differences defeated attempts at unification.

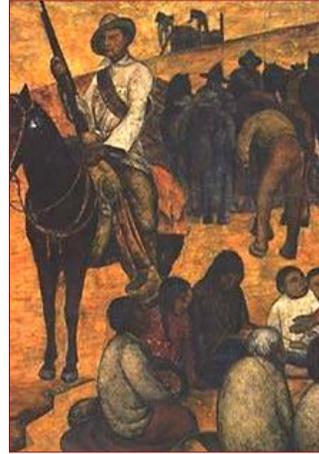
Gran Columbia.

United Provinces of Central America.



4. Independence Brought More Poverty

- M The wars disrupted trade.
- M The wars devastated the cities and the countryside.



5. Left Many Countries in the Control of Caudillos

M WHO WERE THEY?:

Caudillos --Mid-19c dictators who established military authoritarianism.

Mostly wealthy *creole* aristocrats.

Immediately followed the fight for independence.

Posed as reformers with goals to improve the economy and better the lives of the common people.



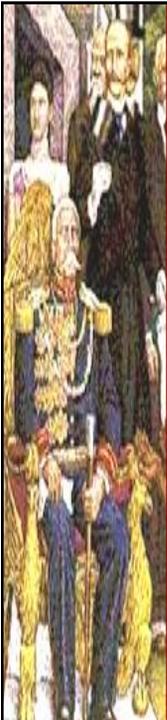
5. *Left Many Countries in the Control of Caudillos*

M WHO WERE THEY?:

BUT...Overthrew governments and took away basic human rights.

Some attempted to make improvements, but most just cared about themselves and their families and friends [nepotism—granted special privileges to family members only!].

Power changes usually occurred at bayonet-point [*coup d'etats!*]



What is the Message?





Additional Problems

6. Feuds among leaders.
7. Geographic barriers.
8. The social hierarchy continued from the past.
9. Conservatives favored the old social order.
10. Liberals wanted land reform.
11. Dependence on foreign nations for capital and for economic investments.



Additional Problem: U.S. interference in Latin American affairs

- 📄 US dominated affairs in the Americas.
- 📄 1823 – **Monroe Doctrine**.
- 📄 US takes Texas and Mexican Cession.
- 📄 US gains independence for Cuba.
- 📄 **Roosevelt Corollary** – US will police the Americas.
- 📄 US sent troops to Cuba, Haiti, Mexico, Honduras, Nicaragua.
- 📄 US built **Panama Canal** – “Yankee imperialism.”



“Big Stick” Foreign Policy

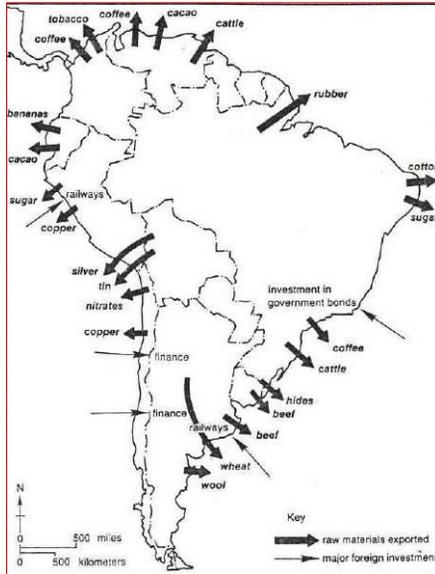


Cause of the Mexican Revolution of 1910?

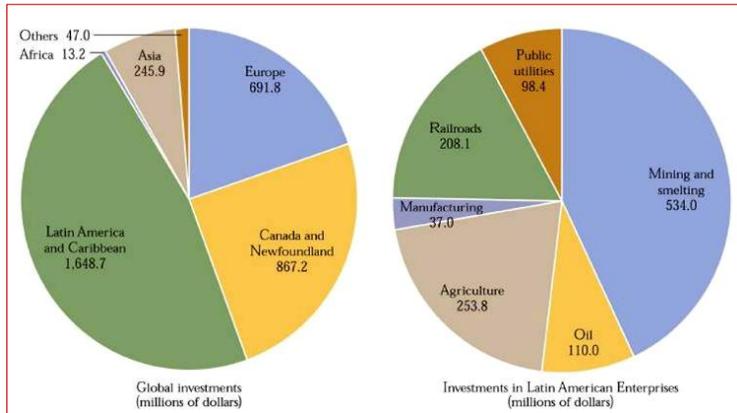




1913: Economic Imperialism?



U. S. Global Investments in 1914





Project: News Conference of Latin America's Independence Leaders

- **DIRECTIONS:** You will “become” a famous leader of a Latin American independence movement. **REQUIREMENTS:**
 - 1) You will learn biographic details of the leader's early life, family, major accomplishments, death and lasting legacy!
 - 2) You will create a poster to showcase “your” accomplishments as that leader. The poster should include relevant biographical and historical information as well as colorful pictures and text.
 - 3) At our news conference, you will present a short speech to brag about yourself, display your poster and then be asked a series of questions by news reporters. You must be knowledgeable about the leader you are roleplaying. Your grade is dependent upon this!
- **Good place to start research:**
<http://www.pachami.com/English/latinoamericaE.html>



Very Important People
of Latin American Independence

Complete this graphic organizer!

Name	Country or Countries	Achievements
Simón Bolívar (1783-1830)		
Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla (1753-1811)		
Augustin de Iturbide (1783-1824)		
Benito Juárez (1806-1876)		
Toussaint L'Ouverture (1743-1803)		
José María Morelos y Pavón (1765-1815)		
Pedro I (1798-1834)		
Pedro II (1825-1891)		
Bernardo O'Higgins (1778-1842)		
Jose de San Martín (1778-1850)		
Antonio López de Santa Anna (1794-1876)		
Pancho Villa (1878-1923)		
Emiliano Zapata (1880-1919)		



News Conference of Latin America's Independence Leaders

Good Interview Questions!

- **Keep in mind:** Your interview questions must be relevant, not silly or meaningless! Only ask the questions if the presenter did not already answer them.

Examples:

- 1) When and where were you born?
- 2) What was your childhood like?
- 3) Do you have a wife? Children?
- 4) Who are your closest allies? Your enemies?
- 5) What were your main goals or political ideas? Why?
- 6) What political or military strategies did you use in order to gain respect or win major struggles?
- 7) What did you actually accomplish? Do you consider yourself to be a hero? Why or why not?
- 8) What kind of epitaph would you want written on your gravestone? How should the world remember you?