

## Chapter 24.1 American Peoples Win Independence

### 1. Setting the Stage

- a. The successful American Revolution, the French Revolution, and the Enlightenment changed ideas about who should control government
  - i. Ideas of liberty, equality, and democratic rule found their way across the seas to European colonies
  - ii. In Latin America, most of the population resented the domination of European colonial powers

### 2. Colonial Society Divided

- a. In Latin American colonial society, class dictated people's place in society and jobs
  - i. At the top of Spanish-American society were the \_\_\_\_\_, people who had been born in \_\_\_\_\_, which is on the Iberian peninsula
    1. Only peninsulares could hold \_\_\_\_\_ in Spanish \_\_\_\_\_
  - ii. \_\_\_\_\_, Spaniards born in Latin America, were below the peninsulares in rank
    1. Creoles could not hold high-level political office, but they could rise as \_\_\_\_\_ in Spanish \_\_\_\_\_
    2. Together these two groups controlled land, wealth, and power in the Spanish colonies
  - iii. Below the peninsulares and creoles came the \_\_\_\_\_, persons of mixed \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
  - iv. Next were the \_\_\_\_\_, persons of mixed \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, and enslaved \_\_\_\_\_
  - v. \_\_\_\_\_ were at the bottom of the social ladder

*Why could only peninsulares hold the highest offices?*

### 3. Revolutions in the Americas

- a. By the late 1700s, colonists in Latin America, already aware of Enlightenment ideas, were electrified by the news of the American and French Revolutions

#### b. Revolution in Haiti

- i. The French colony called Saint Domingue was the \_\_\_\_\_ territory to free itself from \_\_\_\_\_
  1. The colony, now known as \_\_\_\_\_, occupied the western third of the island of Hispaniola in the Caribbean Sea
- ii. Nearly 500,000 enslaved Africans worked on French plantations, and they outnumbered their masters dramatically
- iii. While the French Revolution was taking place, oppressed people in the French colony of Haiti rose up against their French masters
  1. August 1791, 100,000 enslaved Africans rose in revolt and a leader soon emerged, \_\_\_\_\_
  2. 1801 - Toussaint had taken control of the entire island and freed all the enslaved Africans
- iv. January 1802, 30,000 French troops landed in Saint Domingue to remove Toussaint from power

1. In May, Toussaint agreed to \_\_\_\_\_ if the French would end \_\_\_\_\_
2. Despite the agreement, the French soon accused him of planning another uprising, seized him and sent him to a prison in the French Alps, where he died in April 1803

c. **Haiti's Independence**

- i. Toussaint's lieutenant, \_\_\_\_\_, took up the fight for freedom
  1. On January 1, 1804, General Dessalines declared the colony an \_\_\_\_\_
  2. It was the \_\_\_\_\_ to free itself from European control
  3. Dessalines called the country Haiti, which in the language of the Arawak natives meant " \_\_\_\_\_ "

4. **Creoles Lead Independence**

- a. Even though they could not hold high public office, creoles were the \_\_\_\_\_ of those born in Latin America
  - i. In fact, many wealthy young creoles traveled to Europe for their \_\_\_\_\_ where they read about and adopted \_\_\_\_\_
    1. When they returned to Latin America, they brought ideas of \_\_\_\_\_ with them
  - ii. Napoleon's conquest of Spain in 1808 triggered revolts in the Spanish colonies
    1. Many creoles might have supported a Spanish king but they felt no loyalty to a king imposed by the French
    2. Creoles, recalling Locke's idea of the consent of the governed, argued that when the real king was removed, power shifted to the people
    3. 1810 - rebellion broke out in several parts of Latin America
  - iii. The South American \_\_\_\_\_ rested on the achievements of two brilliant \_\_\_\_\_

b. **Bolívar's Route to Victory**

- i. \_\_\_\_\_ native Venezuela declared its \_\_\_\_\_ from Spain in 1811
  1. But the struggle for independence had only begun as Bolívar's volunteer army of revolutionaries suffered numerous defeats and twice Bolívar had to go into exile
  2. A turning point came in August 1819 when Bolívar led over 2,000 soldiers on a daring march through the Andes into what is now Colombia
  3. Coming from this direction, he took the Spanish army in Bogotá completely by surprise and won a decisive victory
- ii. By 1821, Bolívar had won Venezuela's \_\_\_\_\_
  1. He marched south into Ecuador and finally met \_\_\_\_\_

c. **San Martín Leads Southern Liberation Forces**

- i. \_\_\_\_\_ Argentina had declared its independence in 1816
  1. 1817, San Martín led an army on a grueling march across the Andes to Chile
  2. He was joined there by forces led by \_\_\_\_\_, son of a former viceroy of Peru and with O'Higgins's help, San Martín finally freed Chile
- ii. 1821, San Martín planned to drive the remaining Spanish forces out of Lima, Peru

1. San Martín and Bolívar discussed this problem when they met at Guayaquil, Ecuador, in 1822
- iii. With unified revolutionary forces, Bolívar's army went on to defeat the Spanish at the \_\_\_\_\_ (Peru) on December 9, 1824

1. In this last major battle of the war for independence, the Spanish colonies in Latin America won their freedom
2. The future countries of Venezuela, Colombia, Panama, and Ecuador were united into a country called \_\_\_\_\_

*From the view of the colonial powers, why were the creoles the most dangerous part of the population?*

## 5. Mexico Ends Spanish Rule

- a. In most Latin American countries, creoles led the revolutionary movements, but in Mexico, ethnic and racial groups mixed more freely

- i. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ played the leading role

### b. A Cry for Freedom

- i. 1810, \_\_\_\_\_, a priest in the small village of Dolores, took the first step toward \_\_\_\_\_

1. On September 16, 1810, he rang the bells of his village church and issued a call for rebellion against the Spanish

2. Today, that call is known as the \_\_\_\_\_ (the cry of Dolores)

- ii. The very next day, Hidalgo's Indian and mestizo followers began a march toward Mexico City, numbered 80,000 men

1. The uprising of the lower classes alarmed the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, who feared the loss of their property, control of the land, and their lives

2. The army defeated Hidalgo in 1811 so the rebels then rallied around another strong leader, \_\_\_\_\_

3. Morelos led the revolution for four years

4. in 1815, a creole officer, \_\_\_\_\_, defeated him

### c. Mexico's Independence

- i. Events in Mexico took yet another turn in 1820 when a revolution in Spain put a liberal group in power there

1. \_\_\_\_\_ feared the loss of their privileges in the Spanish-controlled colony

2. They united in support of Mexico's independence from Spain

3. Ironically, \_\_\_\_\_—the man who had defeated the rebel Padre Morelos—proclaimed \_\_\_\_\_ in 1821

- ii. Before the Mexican revolution, Central America was part of the viceroyalty of New Spain

1. It had been governed by the Spanish from the seat of colonial government in Mexico

2. 1821 - several Central American states declared their independence from Spain—and from Mexico as well
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_ (who had declared himself emperor), refused to recognize the declarations of independence
  - b. Iturbide was finally \_\_\_\_\_ in 1823
3. Central America then declared its absolute independence from Mexico and took the name the \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. The future countries of Nicaragua, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, and Costa Rica would develop in this region

*What was there about Padre Miguel Hidalgo that inspired people to follow him in rebellion?*

## 6. **Brazil's Royal Liberator**

- a. Brazil's quest for independence was unique in this period of Latin American history because it occurred without \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_
- b. 1807 - Napoleon's armies invaded both Spain and Portugal and his aim was to close the ports of these countries to British shipping
  - i. As French troops approached Lisbon, the capital, Prince \_\_\_\_\_ (later King John VI) and the \_\_\_\_\_ boarded ships to escape capture
  - ii. They took their \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ to Portugal's largest colony, \_\_\_\_\_
    1. Rio de Janeiro became the capital of the Portuguese empire and for 14 years, the Portuguese ran their empire from Brazil
    2. After Napoleon's defeat in 1815, King John and the Portuguese government returned to Portugal six years later
    3. \_\_\_\_\_, King John's son, stayed behind in Brazil
  - iii. King John planned to make Brazil a colony again, however, many Brazilians could not accept a return to colonial status
    1. 1822 - \_\_\_\_\_ demanded Brazil's independence from Portugal Eight thousand Brazilians signed a petition asking \_\_\_\_\_ to rule and he agreed
    2. On September 7, 1822, he officially declared Brazil's independence and Brazil had won its independence in a \_\_\_\_\_