More revolutions (SOL 7)

LATIN AMERICA
STANDARD WHIII.7a

The student will demonstrate knowledge of the Latin American revolutions of the nineteenth century by

a) describing the colonial system as it existed by 1800.
Essential Understandings

- Latin American revolutions of the nineteenth century were influenced by the clash of European cultures in the development of governments and ruling powers.
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- Spanish conquests in Latin America saw the rapid decline of native populations and introduction of slaves from Africa.
- Conquistadors were given governmental authority by the crown, becoming known as viceroys.
LATIN AMERICA
- Latin America Today...
Latin America
The Early Days...
Colonial System

- Characteristics
- Latin America had many new colonies under European control (2 Large owners and 3 Small)
  - Spain
  - Portugal
  - France
  - Dutch
  - British

- Colonial governments mirrored the home governments.
Colonial System

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  - They were the same form of government

- The home governments put strict controls on their colonies
Colonial System

- Catholicism had a strong influence on the development of the colonies.
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Colonial System

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- The Catholic Church helped control the countries.
- Many of the economies were based on the mining of precious metals to be exported back home.
Colonial System

- The home countries established many major cities as outposts of colonial authority.
  - Havana - Cuba
  - Mexico City - Mexico
  - Lima - Peru
  - São Paulo - Brazil
  - Buenos Aires - Argentina
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These countries held control over their empires through these major cities.

The colonial leaders were known as “Viceroys” who were given authority by the Kings and Queens themselves.
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The colonial leaders were known as "Viceroy" who were given authority by the Kings and Queens themselves.

Viceroy

A regal official who runs a country, colony, or city province.
Class Structure

- The Latin American countries had a very strict social class structure.
- You could NOT change your class!
Class Structure

- Following their conquests, Spanish organized themselves into “encomiendas”
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Affects In the Americas

- Following their conquests, Spanish organized themselves into "encomiendas".
Class Structure

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- Native Americans were used as slaves

- When many of them died from diseases, Africans were forcibly imported
Class Structure

- This was called the “Encomienda System”

- It ended in a very rigid class system based on where you were born and who your parents were
Class Structure

- This system was a very rigid class system based on where you were born and who your parents were.
Class Structure

Peninsulares – Person born in Spain and living in the New World
Class Structure

- Creole – Person with Spanish born parents, but born in the New World

- Peninsulares

- Creoles

- Mestizos/Mulattoes

- Africans/Natives
Class Structure

- **Mestizo** – Person born with mixed European and Native American ancestry
- **Mulatto** – Person born with mixed European and African ancestry
Class Structure

- peninsulares
- creoles
- mestizos/mulattoes
- Africans/natives
Class Structure

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Colonial System

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Class Structure

- Native Americans in Latin America were greatly affected just like those in North America...

- Many died from disease and from European conquest
Class Structure

- So who would they get to do the work for them?

- African slaves, of course!
The Latin American countries had approximately 77% of the slave population!
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Essential Questions

- What were the characteristics of the colonial system in Latin America in the nineteenth century?

- How did Spain and Portugal maintain control of their Latin American domains?
STANDARD WHII.7b

The student will demonstrate knowledge of the Latin American revolutions of the nineteenth century by

b) identifying the impact of the American and French Revolutions on Latin America.

c) explaining the contributions of Toussaint L’Ouverture and Simón Bolivar.
Essential Understandings

- The American and French Revolutions took place in the late 1700s.
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- The American and French 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 Haiti and Mexico.
Essential Understandings

- The contributions of Toussaint L’Ouverture and Simón Bolivar led to the development of independent states in Latin America in the nineteenth century.
Haiti

- Tousaint-Louverture
- Slave in Saint Domingue – a French colony
Haiti

Toussaint-Louverture

Slave in Saint-Domingue – French colony
Haiti

- Tousaint Louverture
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Haiti

- Tousaint-Louverture

- Slave in Saint Domingue – a French colony

- He leads the slaves of Saint Domingue in a revolution against France
Haiti

- Napoleon sent an army to put down the revolution, but it did not help.

- Overall, Tousaint-Louverture defeated the armies of three foreign powers: Spain, France, and Britain.

- Saint Domingue was free and changed its name to Haiti!
Haiti

- Slavery is abolished
- Haiti was the first independent country in Latin America!
Mexico

- Father Miguel Hidalgo
Mexico

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- He starts a revolution with the Native Americans and Mestizos against Spain
Mexico

- Father Miguel Hidalgo
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Mexico

- Father Miguel Hidalgo was killed
- The revolution continued for another 10 years and Mexico finally won its independence!
Brazil

- The King of Portugal put his son in charge of Brazil
- His son declared Brazil an independent country
- It was a peaceful revolution
Argentina

- Jose de San Martin
Argentina

- Jose de San Martin
- Led a revolution against the Spanish in Argentina
Argentina

- Jose de San Martin
Argentina

- Jose de San Martin
- Led a revolution against the Spanish in Argentina
- Also gained the freedom of Chile
Northern South America

- Simon Bolivar
- "The Liberator"
- He was a native resident who led revolutions throughout South America
Northern South America

- Simon Bolivar

- Gained independence for Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Panama and Peru (*most of Northern Latin America*)

- Part of Peru became Bolivia, named after him
Northern South America

- Simon Bolivar
- Gained independence for Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Panama, and Peru (most of Northern Latin America)
- Part of Peru became Bolivia, named after him
Influence of the American and French Revolutions on Latin America

• French, Spanish, and Portuguese colonies gained independence.

  ▪ These are just a few of those colonies:
    ▫ Mexico
    ▫ Haiti
    ▫ Colombia
    ▫ Venezuela
    ▫ Brazil
Essential Questions

• How did the American and French Revolutions influence Latin American independence movements?

What were the contributions of Toussaint L’Ouverture and Simón Bolivar to revolutions in Latin America?
STANDARD WHII.7d

- The student will demonstrate knowledge of the Latin American revolutions of the nineteenth century by
- d) assessing the impact of the Monroe Doctrine.
Essential Understandings

- 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

- During this time many colonies were winning their independence from their European owners.

- Many of those owner countries were still trying to regain control of their colonies.
The Monroe Doctrine

- James Monroe, the third President of the United States
- Recognized these new nations as free and independent countries
The Monroe Doctrine

- James Monroe
- He also wanted these countries to stay out of the Western Hemisphere
The Monroe Doctrine

- James Monroe

- He stated that the United States would regard as a threat to its own peace and safety any attempt by European powers to impose their system on any independent state in the Western Hemisphere.
The Monroe Doctrine

- This statement became known as the Monroe Doctrine
- It showed the United States “recognition” of the Latin American countries
- It also demonstrated a U.S. show of force
“The American continents should not be considered for any future colonization.”
The Monroe Doctrine

- It also means that the United States becomes the “Policeman” of the Western Hemisphere
The Monroe Doctrine

- Many countries who wanted to take over their colonies again, realized they could not without a war with the U.S.
Essential Questions

- How did the Monroe Doctrine impact revolutions in Latin America?
PICTURES!
Europe Revolutions

Latin America Revolutions
Europe Revolutions

Latin America Revolutions