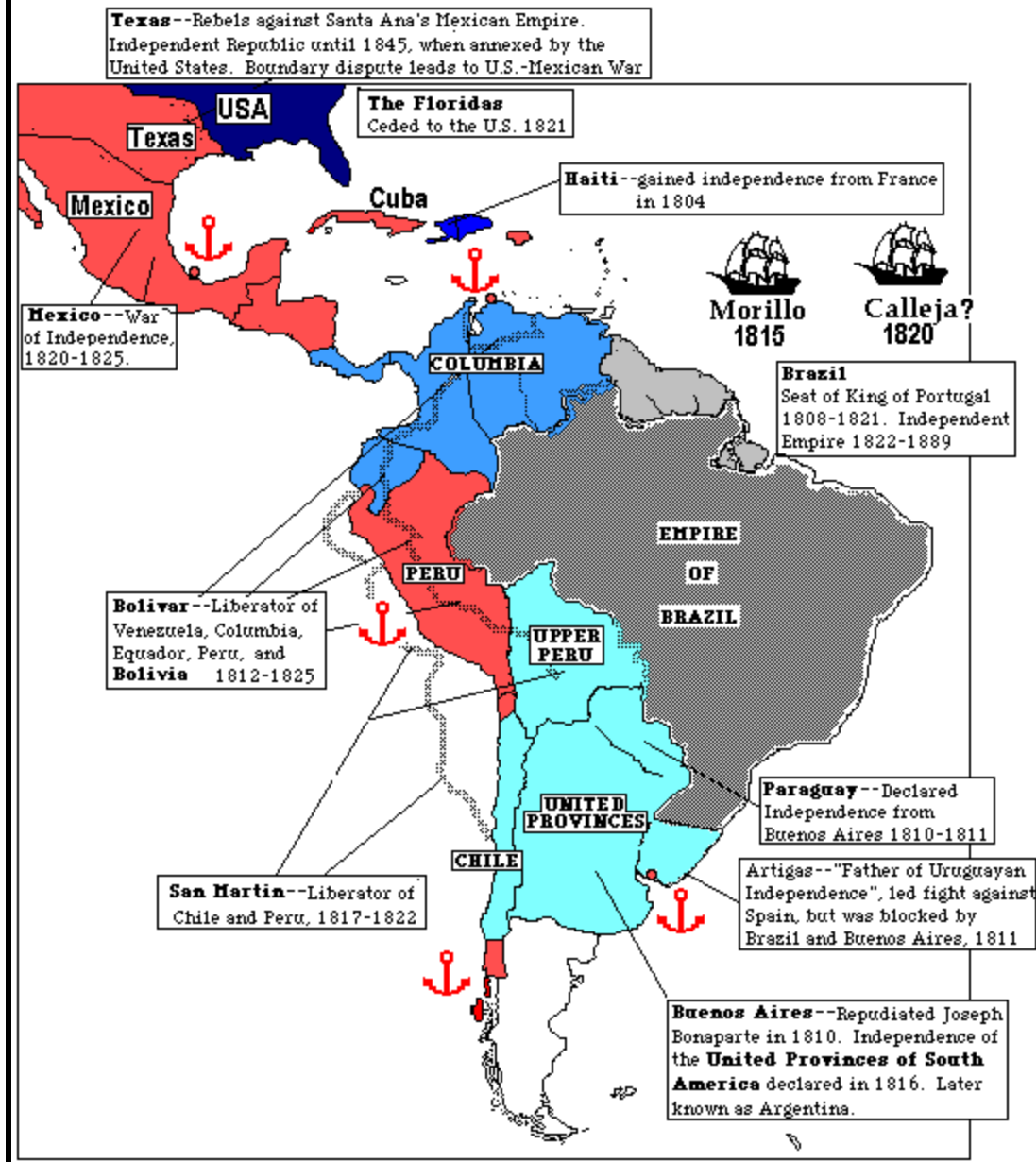


Revolutions in Latin America—1804-1848



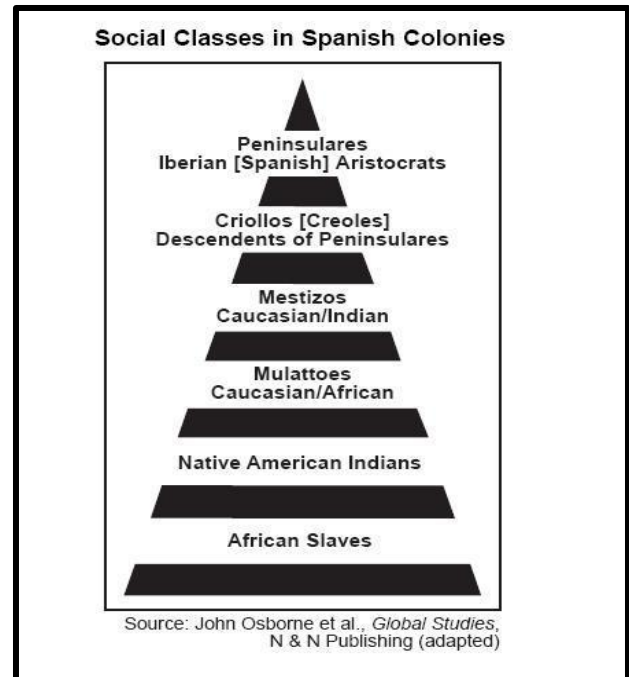
Latin American Revolutions

Enduring Understanding: The global spread of democratic ideas and nationalist movements occurred during the nineteenth century. To understand the effects of nationalism, industrialism, and imperialism, you will explain how the Haitian, Mexican, and South American revolutions were influenced by Enlightenment ideas as well as the spread of nationalism and the revolutionary movements in the US and Europe.

The global spread of democratic ideas and nationalist movements occurred during the nineteenth century. The effects of the revolutions in America and France could be felt internationally.

The Haitian, Mexican, and South American revolutions were inspired by the Enlightenment, American Revolution, the spread of nationalism, and the revolutions in Europe. The ideas of liberty and equality inspired independence throughout Latin America.

Similar to the French Revolution, **social class struggles** and discontent played a large role in Latin American independence movements. The **peninsulares**, the wealthy Spanish-born citizens, made up the smallest percentage of the population yet were the most powerful group and could hold political offices. The **creoles** were Spaniards born in Latin America who could not hold political office but could be military officers. They were often jealous of the status the peninsulares held. Together, these two classes possessed the wealth, power, and land in Latin America. Beneath them in the social hierarchy were the **mestizos** (a mixture of European and native ancestry), **mulattos** (a mixture of European and African ancestry), and the slave class.



Having been educated in Europe and exposed to Enlightenment and revolutionary ideals, **creoles** led the majority of the independence movements throughout the rest of Latin America. As these ideals spread in Latin America, many **mestizos** and other lower classes were inspired by the ideas of equality and freedom as well.

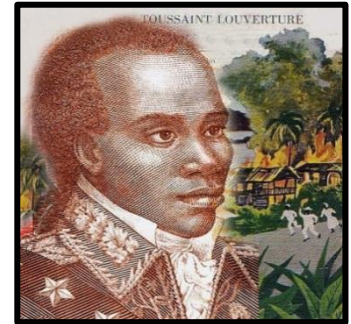
Section Review

1. What three things inspired revolutions in Latin America?
2. Who was at the top of the social hierarchy in colonial Latin America?
3. Who was at the bottom of the social hierarchy in colonial Latin America?
4. Why were creoles often jealous of peninsulares?
5. Define:
 - A) mestizo
 - B) mulatto



Haiti makes up the western third portion of the island of Hispaniola. The **Haitian Revolution** was inspired by the American Revolution. This French colony, which was known as Saint-Dominigue (French) or Santo Domingo prior to its independence, had a large slave population, most of whom were treated brutally and lived in poor conditions. In 1791, a group of 100,000 slaves revolted, and **Toussaint**

L'Ouverture, a former slave, soon became their leader. By 1801, L'Ouverture had gained control of the island and freed all the enslaved Africans. In 1802, France sent troops to deal with the situation and remove L'Ouverture from power. L'Ouverture was captured and sent to a prison in France, where he died in 1803, but the French were still unsuccessful in stopping the rebellion. In 1804, Haiti declared its independence, thus making this the only successful slave revolt in history.



Toussaint L'Ouverture

Section Review

6. What European country colonized Haiti?
7. Who lead the slave revolt of 1791 in Haiti?
8. Explain what had happened in Haiti by 1801.
9. Describe what happened to L'Ouverture.
10. Where did the only successful slave revolt achieving independence take place?



Miguel Hidalgo

In **Mexico**, the independence movement was initially led by the mestizos. **Padre Miguel y Costilla Hidalgo** (Father Miguel Hidalgo), inspired by Enlightenment ideals, called for rebellion, and a crowd marched toward Mexico City. They were defeated in 1811 by the upper classes, who feared losing their power to the lower classes. Another attempt at revolt four years later also failed. Mexican independence finally was attained in 1821 when Mexican creoles, fearing the loss of their power, declared independence from Spain. Agustín de Iturbide became emperor of Mexico. In 1823, the nations of Central America, including Nicaragua, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, and Costa Rica declared their independence from Mexico.

The revolutionary spirit was contagious in **South America**. **Simón Bolívar** was a creole general who led the independence movements throughout South America, beginning in his home country of Venezuela in 1811. Bolívar then moved into Colombia and Ecuador, where he met **José de San Martín**, who had recently freed Chile. Together, the two men combined forces under Bolívar's command to **liberate** (free) Peru. Bolívar's dream to unite the Spanish colonies of South America into a single country, known as **Gran Colombia**, was a reality for a short time as Venezuela, Colombia, Panama, and Ecuador were temporarily united. But political issues soon separated the countries once again into their own independent states.



Simón Bolívar

Section Review

- 11. Why did creoles in Mexico fight against Spain?**
- 12. Who led independence movements throughout South America?**

Sources

Cover Image 1: Kimball, Charles. "The Xenophile Historian." A New World No More, Part 2. N.p., 2012. Web. 18 June 2014.
<<http://xenohistorian.faiithweb.com/latinam/la03b.html>>.

Image 1: "Structure Throughout Latin America." Web log post. UCLAST203-2010. N.p., 2010. Web. 13 June 2014.

Image 2: "Caribbean Chapters." BNI Caribbean -. N.p., n.d. Web. 17 June 2014.

Image 3: "Toussaint L'Ouverture Encabeza Una Revolución Jacobina En Haití." / La Opinión Popular. N.p., n.d. Web. 17 June 2014.

Image 4: "Google Image Result for
[Http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/d/d1/JohnLocke.png](http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/d/d1/JohnLocke.png)." Google Image
Result for [Http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/d/d1/JohnLocke.png](http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/d/d1/JohnLocke.png). N.p.,
n.d. Web. 17 June 2014.