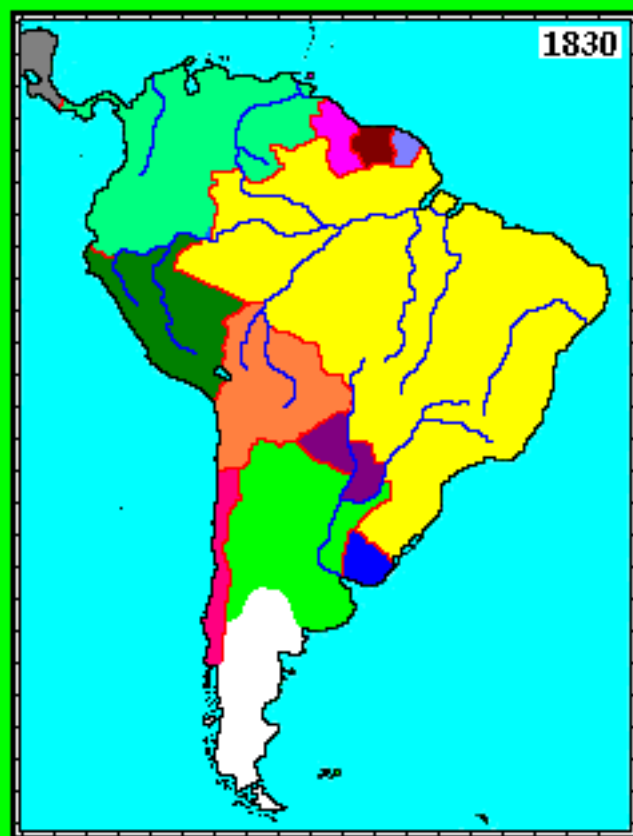




Latin American People Win Independence

Chapter 24.1

Latin America Maps



Influences on Latin America

- While the Napoleonic wars raged in Europe, great changes were occurring elsewhere.
- The people of the Spanish colonies in the Western Hemisphere did not like the way they ruled.
- *The Enlightenment ideals, the American Revolution and the French Revolution inspired Latin America. (causes)
- Provided ideas for making political changes

Causes of Discontent (causes)

- Colonist in Spanish Empire had many reasons to resent Spanish rule
 - Government controlled trade
 - Colonists had to buy manufactured goods from the home country and sell their products to Spain only. (mercantilism)
 - This policy kept wealth flowing into Spain, but did little to help the colonist

*Revolution In Haiti

- Haiti was the first Latin American territory to free itself from European rule. (Characteristic)
- Toussaint L'Ouverture – Leader of the Haitian rebellion (People)
 - Untrained in the military and diplomacy
 - Rose to become a skilled general and diplomat
- Haiti's independence meant it had become the first independent Black Republic in the world. (consequences)

*Causes of Discontent Continued (causes)

- Peninsulars - born in Spain, smallest portion of the population in the colonies. Only ones that could hold important political office.
- Creoles-colonist born in Latin America to Spanish parents, wanted more power for themselves (landowners and business people)
- Mestizos-children of Spanish and Indian parents, also wanted a share of political power.



Peninsulars

Creoles

Mestizos

Mulattos

Indians

Causes of Discontent Continued

- Mulattos – persons of mixed African and European descent
- The great mass of people, the peons, were Indians, blacks and people of mixed heritage (worked on the great estates and in the mines), had no land of their own and lived in poverty.



Peninsulars

Creoles

Mestizos

Mulattos

Indians

The Great Liberators (people)

- Gifted military and political leaders directed the separate struggles to create independent nations in different parts of the Spanish Empire.
- **Miguel Hidalgo - Mexico**
 - Tried and failed to free Mexico from Spanish rule
- **Augustin de Iturbide - Mexico**
 - United Mexico against Spain and named himself emperor
- **Jose de San Martin - Argentina**
 - Helped drive the Spanish from Chile and Peru

*Simon Bolivar – Venezuela (people)

- Led independence movements in Latin America in 19th century
 - Struggle for Venezuela began around 1808, achieved success in 1821
 - Gathered enough support to drive the Spaniards out of Columbia in 1819
 - He aided the struggle against Spanish rule in Ecuador
 - Bolivar's dream of a united Latin America was never realized
 - Revolutions and dictatorships became common in Latin America



United States Influence

- In the US popular sympathy and government policy supported Latin American independence.
- In 1823, despite its limited power of enforcement, the United States issued the *Monroe Document*, President Monroe, in a message to Congress, declared that the Western Hemisphere was closed to further European colonization and any European attempt to intervene in the Western Hemisphere would be regarded as “dangerous to our peace and safety”
- Over the years, the US has been involved in the affairs of several Latin American countries on a number of occasions

United States Influence (consequences)

- The US has said it was applying the Monroe Doctrine to keep outside force from gaining a foothold in Latin America
- Usually Latin Americans have resented such interference.
- They felt their independence was being threatened