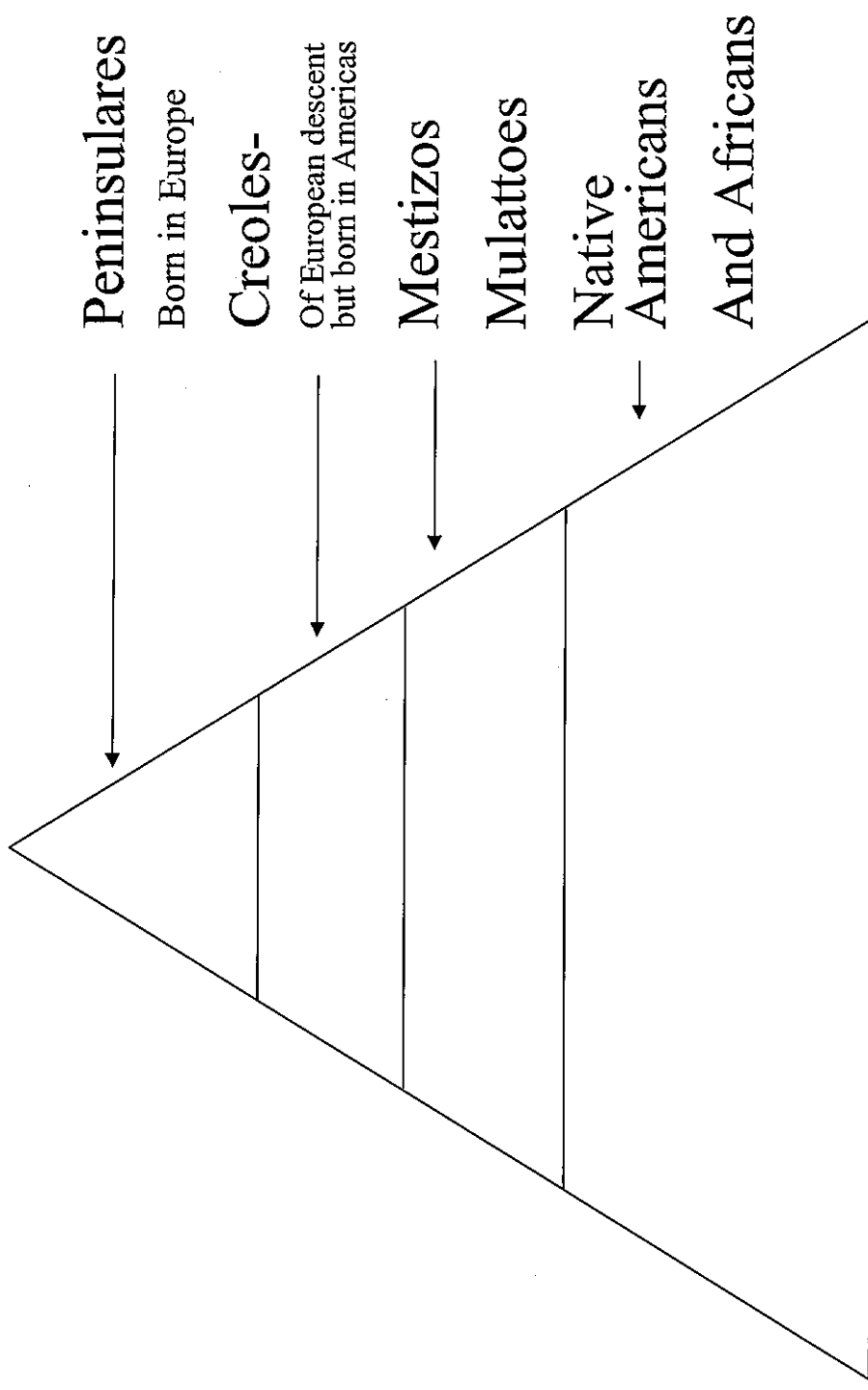


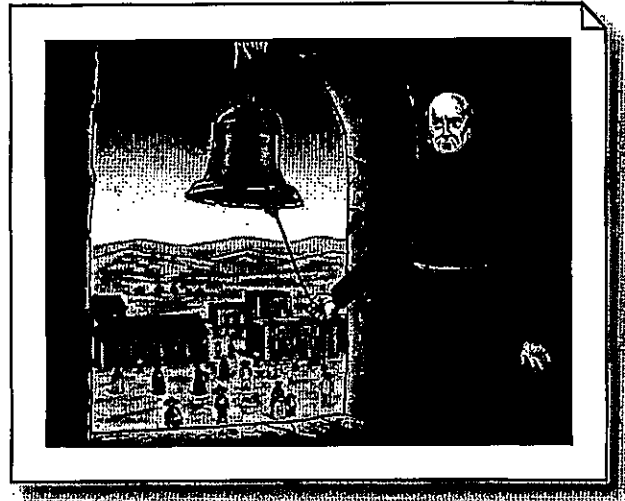
Latin American Social Structure





Independence for Mexico

Latin America is made up of the Central and South American regions that were colonized by Europeans. Some of these colonies included Spanish-speaking Mexico and Argentina, Portuguese-speaking Brazil, and French-speaking Haiti. The area is called Latin America because the Spanish, Portuguese, and French languages all come from Latin. Many people in these regions were inspired by the French and American Revolutions. In the late 1700s, Latin American colonies began to move toward independence.



Spanish colonies like Mexico had a strict social class system. People born in Spain had the most power. These people, called *peninsulares*, had the best jobs in the government and the Church. Below them were the *Creoles*. Creoles were people who were born in Latin America but were descendants of Europeans. Below the Creoles were *mestizos*, or people of Native American and European descent. *Mulattoes*, or people of African and European descent, were below them. Native Americans were at the bottom.

The Creoles did not think it was fair that the *peninsulares* had all the power. Also, the Creoles liked the revolutionary ideas of free trade, freedom of the press, and equality before the law. The *mestizos*, *mulattoes*, and Native Americans were angry that they could not have what whites could have. They wanted social status, power, and wealth too.

A Creole priest from a poor, rural parish took the first steps toward Mexican independence from Spain. In September of 1810, Father Miguel Hidalgo rang the church bell in Dolores, Mexico. Villagers gathered to hear what he had to say. Hidalgo said, "My children ... will you be free? Will you make the effort to recover the lands stolen from your forefathers by the hated Spaniards 300 years ago?" His speech became known as "el Grito de Dolores," or "the Cry of Dolores." Father Hidalgo asked Mexicans to fight for freedom.

An army of *mestizos* and Native Americans marched with Hidalgo to Mexico City. Some Creoles supported the revolt too. However, Hidalgo was captured and executed. Others continued the fight for freedom. A military leader named Agustín de Iturbide decided to help the rebels. In 1821, led by Iturbide, Mexico declared independence. Iturbide made himself emperor. Soon, the Mexican people got rid of Iturbide and set up the Republic of Mexico.

Latin American areas that were still under colonial rule followed Mexico's example and declared independence. By 1825, most of Latin America was free from European control.



Independence for Mexico

Multiple Choice

Circle the best answer, and write the letter in the box.

1. _____ were at the top of the Spanish colonial social class system.

- A. Mestizos
- B. Mulattoes
- C. Peninsulares
- D. Creoles

2. Creoles were _____.

- A. people who were born in Latin America but were descendents of Europeans
- B. people of Native American and European descent
- C. people of African and European descent
- D. Native Americans

3. Creoles liked the revolutionary idea of _____.

- A. free trade
- B. freedom of the press
- C. equality before the law
- D. all of the above

4. Father Miguel Hidalgo made a speech called "the _____."

- A. Monroe Doctrine
- B. Cry of Dolores
- C. Cry of Revolt
- D. Cry of Mexico

5. Most of Latin America was free from European control by _____.

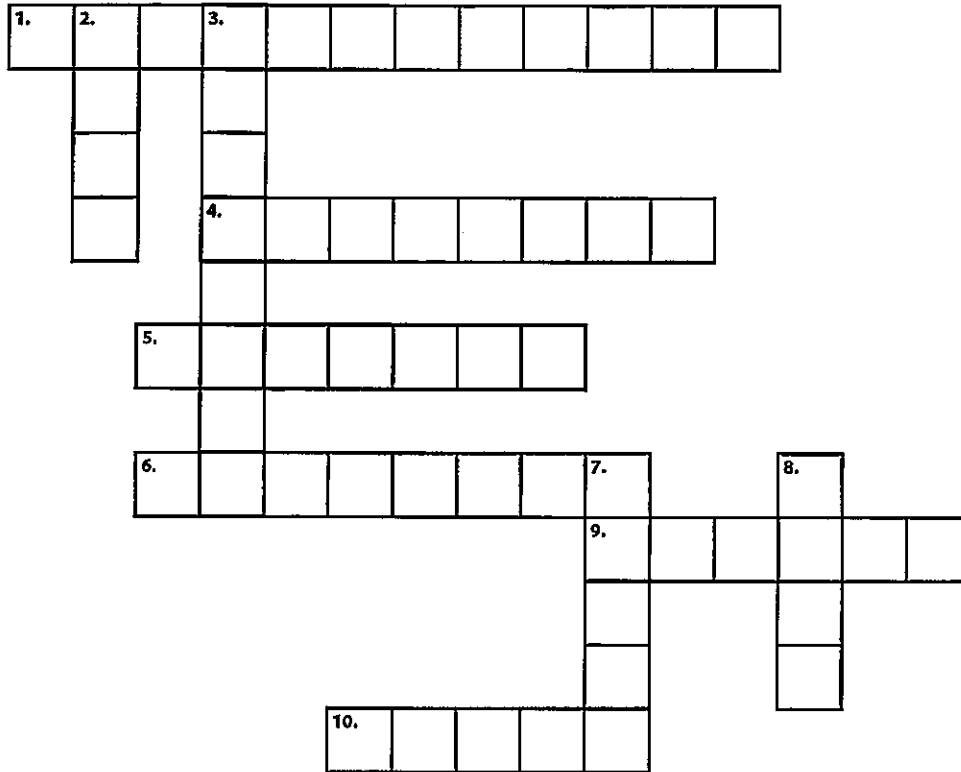
- A. 1810
- B. 1821
- C. 1825
- D. 1900



Independence for Mexico

Crossword Puzzle

Write the best answer in each blank, and complete the crossword puzzle.



ACROSS

1. _____ is made up of Central and South America.
4. Mexico became a/an _____.
5. _____ was captured and executed, but others continued the fight for freedom.
6. Hidalgo's army was made up of _____ and Native Americans.
9. Father Hidalgo was a/an _____ in a poor, rural parish.
10. The Spanish, Portuguese, and French languages all come from _____.

DOWN

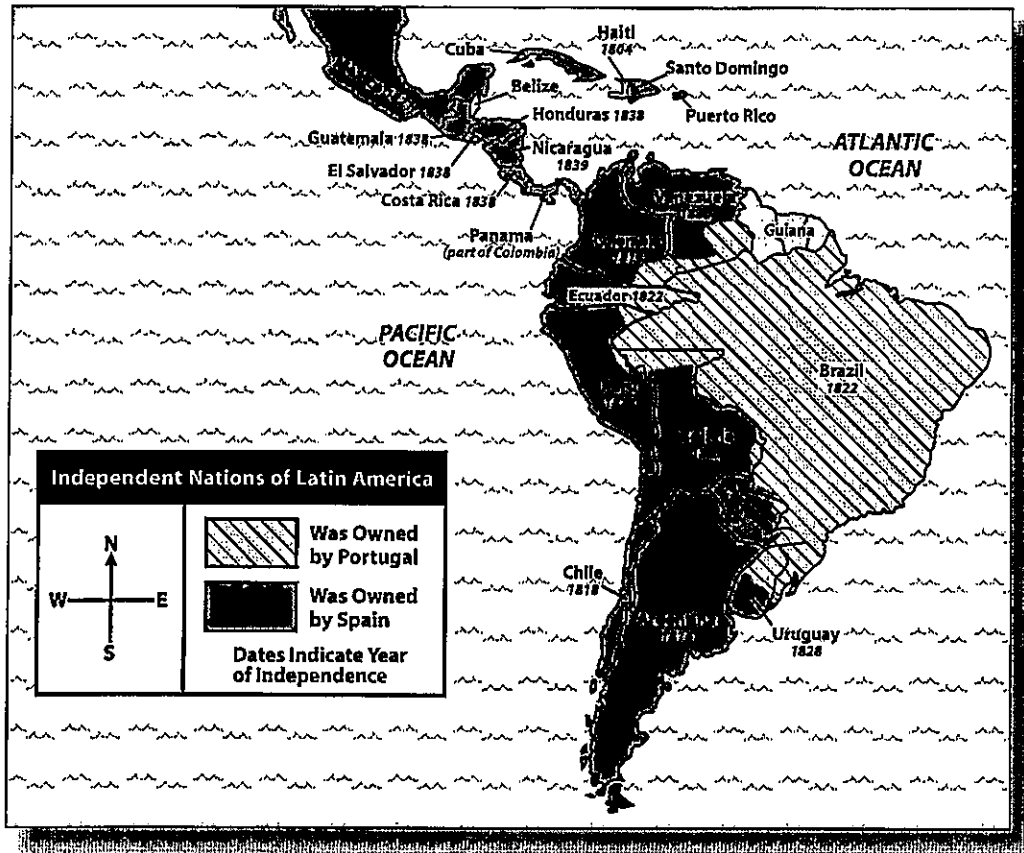
2. Father Hidalgo and his _____ marched to Mexico City and started the revolt against Spanish colonial government.
3. Led by _____, Mexico declared independence from Spain in 1821.
7. In the class system, people born in _____ had the most power.
8. Father Hidalgo rang the church _____ and spoke to the villagers in Dolores, Mexico.



Independence for Mexico

Map – Independent Nations of Latin America, About 1830

Use the map to answer the following questions. Write the answers in complete sentences.



1. In what year did most of Central America gain independence?

2. Name three independent nations that were once owned by Spain.

3. Which nation was the first to gain independence?



Quiz: Independence for Mexico

True/False

Decide if each statement is true or false, and write "true" or "false" in the blank.

- _____ 1. Father Hidalgo made a speech called "the Cry of Dolores."
_____ 2. Mexico declared independence from Portugal in 1821.
_____ 3. Mexico became a republic.
_____ 4. Father Hidalgo and his army marched to Madrid.
_____ 5. Most of Latin America was free from European control by 1825.

Multiple Choice

Circle the best answer, and write the letter in the box.

6. Father Hidalgo was a/an _____.

- A. general
- B. priest
- C. emperor
- D. explorer

7. _____ had the most power in the Spanish colonial class system.

- A. Peninsulares
- B. Mestizos
- C. Creoles
- D. Mulattoes

Short Answer

Answer the following question in complete sentences.

8. How did Latin America get its name?





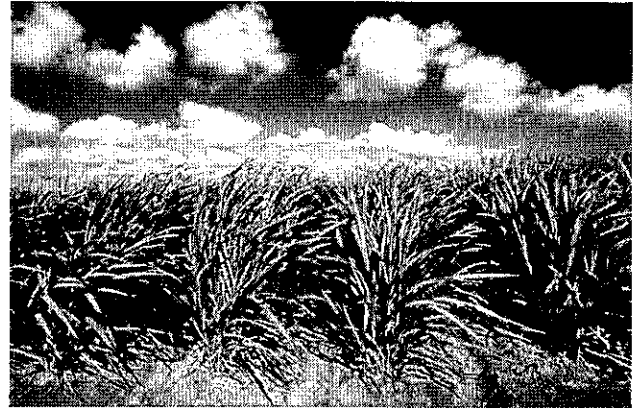
How did the independence of Haiti change the course of world history?



Toussaint L'Ouverture was born in slavery in 1743 Haiti. The grandson of an African chief, Toussaint's early life would be spent toiling under the lash of the whip in the profitable French Caribbean colony. Sugar was the cash crop in the Caribbean and with control of the Caribbean's best sugar producing land the leaders of France grew wealthy and powerful throughout the seven-teen hundreds. Meanwhile Toussaint was fortunate enough to escape the brutality of the sugar fields and instead he was educated by his owners and given a job as a coachman. In 1789 following the French Revolution, Toussaint used his ability to read (rare amongst the slaves of Haiti) to keep up on developments in France. Toussaint was one of the first in Haiti to read the Declaration of the Rights of Man and to understand it's importance for slaves of Haiti.... "all men are created equal". Toussaint would lead a slave revolt in Haiti.

Questions:

- 1) What was the main reason for French interest in colonizing Haiti?
- 2) What skill did Toussaint learn that most other slaves did not have?
- 3) What was the name of the document that Toussaint read?
- 4) What was so relevant about the document the Toussaint read?



Instructions: In order to accomplish your objective you will need to go through the attached document packet. Look for evidence that will either prove or disprove your case.

If you are defending Toussaint look for evidence that he was a loyal son of France and loyal to the goals of the French Revolution (You will need to look back through your notes to refresh yourself with the goals of the French Revolution). Underline key phrases in the handouts and show them to the other members of your group. Compile a list of at least ten points that you all agree upon that will help clear Toussaint of Napoleon's charge, that he is an enemy of France.

If you are prosecuting Toussaint look for evidence that he was an enemy of France that he had his own agenda in Haiti. Look for evidence that his actions went against the goals of the French Revolution set down in the Declaration of the Rights of Man (you will need to look back through your notes to refresh yourself on these goals). Underline key phrases in the handouts and show them to the other members of your group. Compile a list of at least ten points that you all agree upon that will help prove that Toussaint is an enemy of France and deserves Napoleon's wrath.

Some points to ponder and questions to answer:

- 1) What were the goals of the French Revolution?
- 2) Who was Toussaint L'ouveture?
- 3) What did Toussaint L'ouveture accomplish?
- 4) What were Toussaint L'Ouverture's goals?
- 5) What were Napoleon's goals?

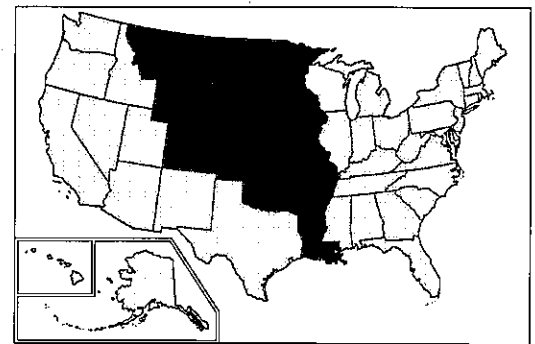


Access Toussaint; Did he live up the goals of the French Revolution ?

| Goals of the French Revolution | Accomplishments of Toussaint |
|--|---|
| All men are equal | Abolishes slavery on the island of Haiti |
| Government should protect natural rights | Created a liberal constitution for Haiti protecting the rights of ALL citizens. |
| A person is free to do as he chooses so long as he does not interfere with the rights of others. | Rebuilt war damage and increased trade and agriculture. |
| Freedom of Religion (NO STATE RELIGION) | Brought peace to the Haiti and the Dominican Republic |
| Rights to property and to representation in Government | Protected the property rights of Haitians of all social classes. |
| People will succeed based upon ability, not because of the class they are born into | Rose from a slave to become the governor-general of Haiti leading the colony to independence. Inspired by the American and French Revolutions |

The effect of Toussaint L'Overture:

Toussaint led a successful slave uprising against the French, he abolished slavery and he established Haiti as an independent part of the French Empire. Napoleon, upon seizing power in France was desperate for the sugar revenue once provided by Haiti, reintroduces slavery into Haiti and he sends an army to enforce his will. Toussaint defeats Napoleon's army however Toussaint is captured and jailed and eventually killed by Napoleon. Deprived of the sugar rich colony of Haiti and desperate for money, Napoleon has little use for the much larger Louisiana territory on the American mainland.



What does the shaded section of the map represent?

Timeline Activity

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 1776 | 1789 | 1791 | 1799 | 1801 | 1803 | 1804 | |
| 1- French Revolution Begins | 2- Toussaint L'Ouverture leads Haitian Revolution | 3- Toussaint is captured by Napoleon | 4- Napoleon gives up Haiti & sells Louisiana to the U.S. | 5- The Bastille is stormed | 6- American Revolution begins | 7- Haiti declares itself a "Free Republic" | 8- Declaration of Right of Man is signed |

What are two long term causes of the Haitian Revolution? _____ & _____
 What are two effects of the Haitian Revolution? _____ & _____

Simón Bolívar: The Liberator

1
Simón Bolívar led his people's fight for independence from Spain. He envisioned the formation of a single country extending from present-day Venezuela to modern Bolivia. However, his plans clashed with those of his followers, and the grand nation he dreamed of creating fell apart.

2
Bolívar was born in 1783 to a wealthy family from the colony of Venezuela. His education included several years of study in Europe. While there, he married, but soon after the couple reached South America his wife died of yellow fever.

3
Bolívar then returned to Europe and met with several important thinkers and politicians. One of them told Bolívar that the Spanish-American colonies had vast resources that could make them powerful—if only they could become free of Spanish control. Bolívar returned to South America and joined the movement for independence.

4
In 1810, a group of rebels in Venezuela removed the Spanish governor from office and took control. The next year Venezuela declared itself independent. By 1813, Bolívar commanded the army. In 1814, however, the Spanish fought back and defeated his troops, forcing him to flee the country.

5
During Bolívar's exile, he called for all Spanish colonies to rise against European rule to "avenge three centuries of shame." In 1814, he wrote a famous call to arms, *The Letter from Jamaica*, which outlined a plan to create republics reaching from Mexico to Argentina and Chile. Unable to win British or American support, he turned to Haiti. With money and guns from this newly independent republic, he returned to Venezuela to face the largest army Spain had ever sent across the Atlantic.

6
From 1815 to 1817, neither side won any decisive battles. However, Bolívar began to build the foundation of victory. He declared the end of slavery to be one of his goals, thus winning wider support. He made alliances with two groups of guerrilla soldiers, who harassed the Spanish army. He also hired veteran European troops. Then in 1819, he devised a daring plan to cross the Andes Mountains

get revenge

*soldiers using raids,
sabotaging communication
and supply lines*

and surprise the Spanish. His army of 2,000 first had to cross the hot jungles of the Orinoco River and then the freezing mountain passes. Many died, but Bolívar's army was strong enough to defeat the Spanish in four different battles.

6

Bolívar returned to the city of Angostura, Venezuela, and joined a congress working on forming the new government. With his urging, members voted to create the republic of Gran Colombia, which would include modern Colombia, Ecuador, and Venezuela. "The lessons of experience should not be lost on us," he said. Europe had too many countries that constantly fought each other. "A single government," he argued, "may use its great resources [to] lift us to the summit of power and prosperity." Bolívar was named president and military dictator of the new republic.

7

meeting of representatives

Bolívar won independence for Venezuela in 1821 and Ecuador in 1822. He freed Peru from Spain in 1824 and Upper Peru in 1825, which renamed itself Bolivia. He was president of Gran Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia. Bolívar hoped that these nations would unite and thus become stronger.

8

Others did not share this vision. Even Bolívar's closest allies in the fight for independence believed that there should be several countries, not one large one. By 1826, civil war had broken out. Two years later, Bolívar reacted to the crisis by declaring himself military dictator. Opponents attacked his palace and tried to assassinate him. The Liberator was now seen as an enemy of the state. Venezuela withdrew from Gran Colombia, and Ecuador followed. Finally, with his body wracked by tuberculosis and his heart sick over the conflict, Bolívar retired in 1830. He died later that year.

9

Directions

All answers to the **close reading questions** must be in **sentences** and be explained in **detail** using information from the primary source.

Paragraph 1

1. Which empire did Simón Bolívar lead a revolution against to achieve independence?

2. What was Simón Bolívar's post-independence vision for Latin America?

3. How did people within Latin America react to the vision of Simón Bolívar?

Paragraph 2

4. Summarize the second paragraph on the historical background of Simón Bolívar.

Paragraph 3

5. What was the major idea Simón Bolívar learned from his trip to Europe, which made him returned to South America and join the movement for independence?

Paragraph 4

6. Describe the historical events during the years 1810, 1811, 1813, 1814 in Latin America's fight for independence.

1810 - _____

1811 - _____

1813 - _____

1814 - _____

Paragraph 5

7. Describe **three actions** of Simón Bolívar, which continued to contribute to the independence movement for Latin America?

Paragraph 6

8. How did Simón Bolívar expand his base of support in Latin America?

9. What were **two** ways Simón Bolívar improved the performance of his national army?

10. Summarize the events that led to the defeat of the Spanish in four different battles.

Paragraph 7

11. What modern countries made up the republic of Gran Columbia in the early nineteenth century?

12. In regards to government, what lesson did S mion Bol var believe should be learned from Europe?

13. What was the political position of S mion Bol var in the new formed government?

Paragraph 8

14. Describe the historical events which happened in the following years in Latin America.

1821 - _____

1822 - _____

1824 - _____

1825 - _____

15. As president of Gran Columbia, Peru, and Bolivia, what was *Símon Bolívar's* hope for the future of these independent Latin America nations?

Paragraph 9

16. How did *Símon Bolívar's* closest allies differ in their vision for these independent Latin American nations?

17. How did *Símon Bolívar* react to the civil war of 1826?

18. What were the actions taken by the opponents of *Símon Bolívar* during the civil war of 1826?



19. What happened to Gran Columbia after the civil war of 1826?

Latin American Social Structure

After Independence

