# 9.3: Latin American Revolutions

<b>Learning</b>	Target & Success Criteria	<u>:</u>	
I can ide	ntify	of Latin Am	nerican revolutions
and anal	yze the causes and effects	of revolution	ary
in Latin A	America by scoring an 80%	6 or higher on	my mastery check.
•	dence for Haiti		
• H	laiti, a C	colony then kno	own as Saint
D	omingue, had 450,000		Africans, abou
2	8,000 free Africans, and 4	0,000 whites	
• V	'ery	colon	y, produced 40% of
tł	he sugar in the world		
• A	august 1791, 100,000 ensl	aved Africans <sub>-</sub>	
• _			
W	vere led by Toussaint Louv	erture who	
k	new about the Enlightenr	ment and the	
Α	merican and French Revo	lutions going	
0	n around the world		
• 0	over 10-year period,		
_		and his	
n	nen defeat	and	
N	lapoleon's army, but Louv	erture was	
C	aptured and imprisoned		
	ndependence Declared		
• Je	ean-Jacques		_ took over the
re	evolution after Louverture	e's capture	
• D	essalines declared indepe	endence and re	enamed island
_	(meaning	mountainous l	and) in 1804
• H	le became the new ruler o	of the country	

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•	Haiti was the first nation to slavery
•	First example of a successful slave rebellion to create an
	nation
The Co	olonial System
•	Spain and Portugal dominated Latin America for 300 years
	since the Columbian
•	Spanish government controlled trade for its own benefit
•	– royal officials who ruled (must be born
	in Europe)
•	(the economic system of the time):
	Colonies must buy manufactured goods from the home
	country and sell their resources
•	Mercantilism was designed to benefit the country,
	not the
Class	System
•	A rigid class system was in place in Latin America since
	European colonization
•	Unequal distribution of and wealth among
	Latin Americans (all depending on your)
•	Legal classifications in society
	Peninsulares
	Creoles
	Mestizos
	Mestizos
	Mulattos
	Native Americans

**Enslaved** 

Creoles:

•

•

Mestizos:

•

•

•

Mulattos:

•

•

Native Americans (Indigenous):

•

•

•

•

Revolution Begins



conquered Spain in 1808 and made his brother, Joseph Bonaparte, the King of Spain

• Latin American colonists

\_\_\_\_\_ to accept

French rule

broke out across Latin America

Simón Bolívar

•	Native born	from	
	Venezuela		

• Since he was Creole, he could never hold powerful

positions

Inspired by the

4/1	

•	Built support to defeat the Spanish in Colombia in 1819 the
	led Venezuela to independence in

	,		•		
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•	from Argentina	
•	Liberated Argentina and Chile from	rule
•	Gave Bolívar command of his army in 1822 and they libera	ited
	, the last of the Spanish colonies	

### Ind

ер	endence for Mexico		
•	Mexico (then called		) was the
	most profitable colony of Spa	in	
•	Father Miguel	_ was inspire	d by Enlightenment
	ideals and tried to help the lo	cal poor grov	v food
•	He issued a call for		grito de Dolores"
	and called for a rebellion agai	nst Spanish r	ule in 1810
•	Gathered 90,000	and	I
		popul	ations into an army

# The Fight for Mexican Independence

•	Over a	period, various forces came
	together and fou	ght for the independence of New Spain
•		was finally achieved on
	September 27, 18	321 and the new country was renamed



### **Brazil's Independence**

- Portugal's royal family fled to \_\_\_\_\_\_ when Napoleon invaded in 1807
- Prince Dom Pedro was raised in Brazil and remained when the rest of the royal family went back
- the citizens of Brazil ask Dom Pedro to rule over an independent Brazil
- Unique revolution, and bloodless



#### The Monroe Doctrine

US President James has seen all of the

revolutions taking place in Latin America and issued a document to support them in \_\_\_\_\_

• The Monroe Doctrine said that Latin America must remain

Europeans may not interfere in Latin America

and

• This also protected America's peace and safety keeping

powers away from the Western hemisphere