

Aim: How did independence become a common theme in Latin America?

#### I. Haiti

- The French colony exported coffee, sugar, cocoa and indigo
- French colonists owned large plantations and slaves
- 90% of the Haitian population was slaves
- Pierre Toussaint L'Ouverture and led successful slave revolt
- Napoleon sent 20,000 troops to put down the revolt
- L'Ouverture captured and Jean-Jacques Dessalines also a former slave took over
- French were weakened by good fighting and yellow fever
- Haiti a free republic in 1804
- Haiti became the first independent state in Latin America.

#### II. South America

- 1808 Joseph Bonaparte became king of Spain
- Spanish colonies remained loyal to Spain but not to Bonaparte
- Venezuela: Simon Bolivar became governor
- Declared independence from Spain
- Bolivar liberates Venezuela 1813
- 1819 Bolívar founded Gran Colombia (present-day Venezuela, Colombia, Panama, and Ecuador)
- Named Bolívar president
- José de San Martín and Bernardo O'Higgins freed Chile, Argentina, and Peru.
- These men eliminated Spain's presence in South America.

#### III. Brazil

- 1807 King John VI set up his new royal court in Brazil
- 1821, Napoleon defeated, King John VI returned to Portugal
- Pedro I declared Brazilian independence
- Named himself emperor
- Brazil had its own constitution.
- In 1831 Pedro II took over at the age of 5.
- Reforms: exporter of coffee, Industrialization, paved roads, Steam-engine railway
- Submarine telegraphy cable, telephone, and abolition of slavery in 1888
- Republic formed in 1889

#### IV. Mexico

- 1810, Miguel Hidalgo, a Creole priest led a revolt against Spanish rule
- The "Cry of Dolores," set off the Mexican War of Independence
- 1811 Hidalgo executed
- Jose Morelos continued the revolution and was executed in 1815.
- 1821, that Mexico finally became an independent nation.
- The Treaty of Cordoba forced Spain to recognize that their rule in Mexico was over