

Revolutions in Latin America (19c - Early 20c)



Thanks to Ms. Pojer & Ms. Rath



Review- Age of Exploration

- Through *imperialism*, the Spanish had established colonies throughout the Americas
- Established the Encomienda system to force the native population to work for them
- The Spanish became incredibly wealthy through *mercantilism*, benefiting from the riches of their colonies in South and Mesoamerica

**Imperialism-
domination of one
country of the
political, economic,
or cultural life of
another country or
region**

**Mercantilism-
policy by which a
nation sought to
export more than it
imported in order to
build its supply of
gold and silver**

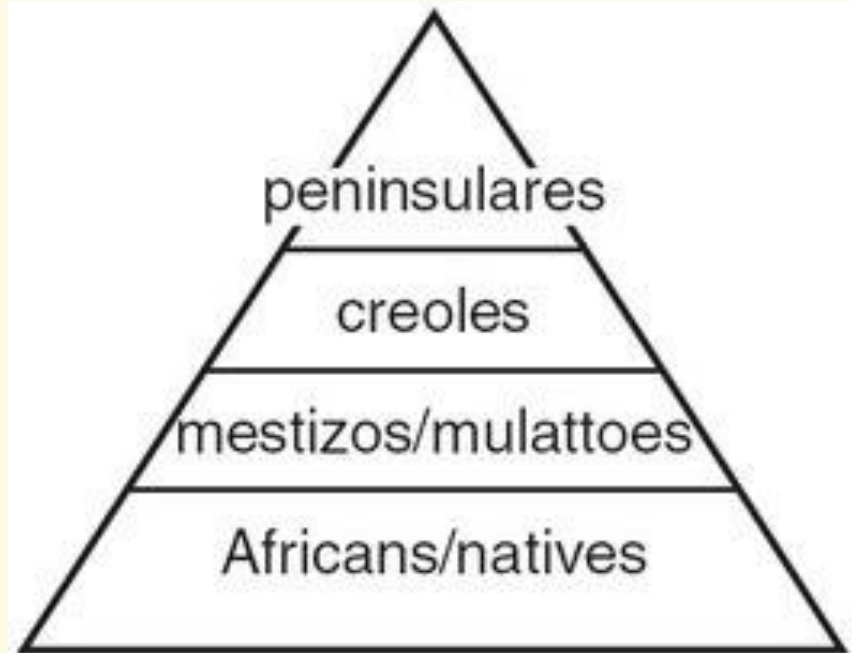


Latin America- Mexico, Central America, & South America



Discontent

- The people of Latin America were frustrated with the **Spanish social, racial and political system** of the past 300 years.
- **Peninsulares** controlled society while natives were forced into the Encomienda system
- **Enlightenment ideas** reached Latin America through educated creoles
- Inspired by the success of the **American & French Revolutions**



Catalyst for Change

- The people of Spanish-controlled Latin America saw the **opportunity for rebellion when Napoleon invaded Spain** in 1808
- Napoleon made his brother Joseph king of Spain, and Latin American leaders saw that as a sign of Spain's weakness.
- With Spain preoccupied with the French, the opportunity for them to demand independence from colonial rule had arrived.



South American Failure

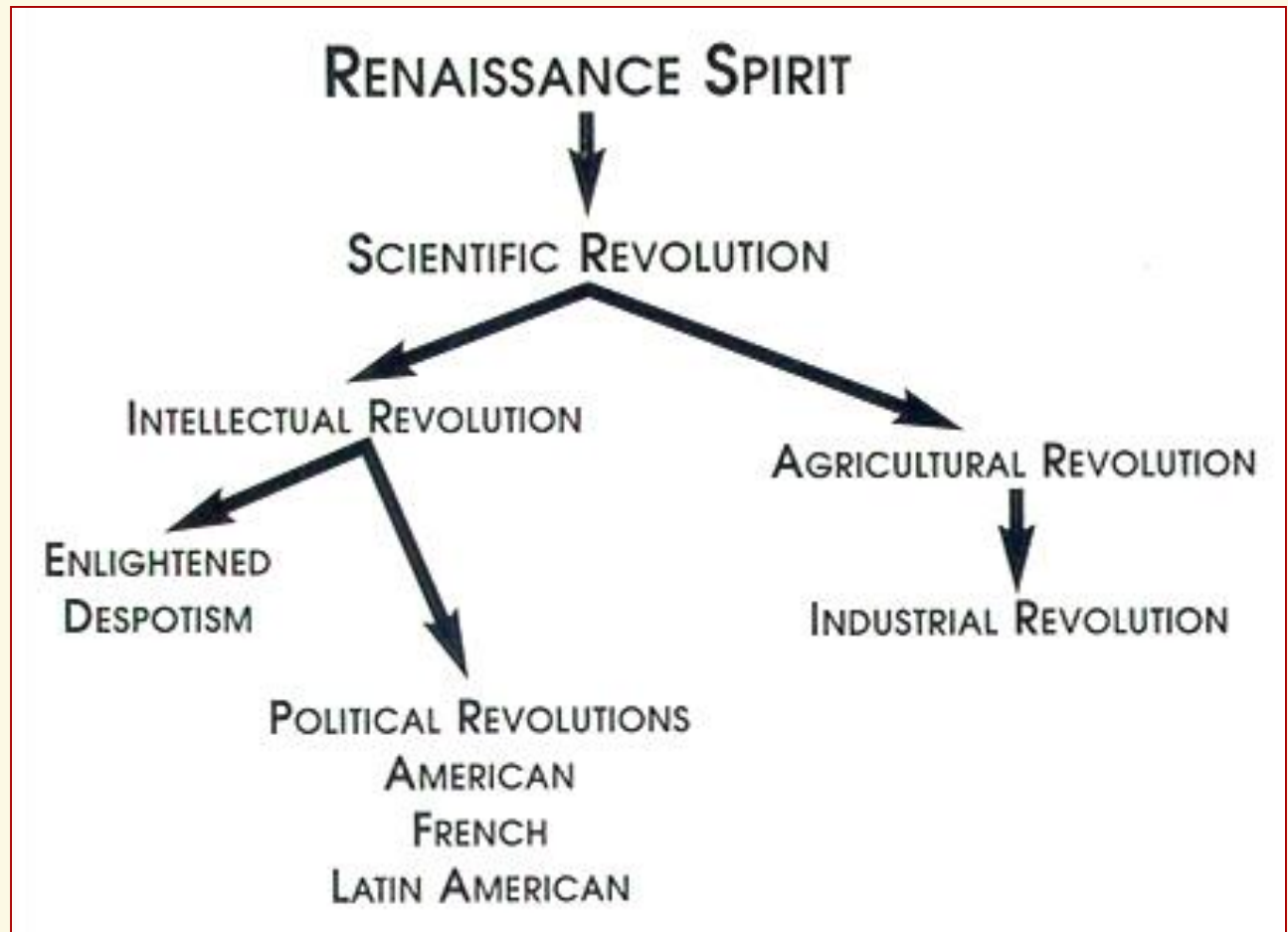
- After the wars of independence were over, **Bolivar attempted to unite South America into one nation: Gran Colombia**
- Bitter rivalries made that impossible, and Gran Colombia split into various different countries
- Power struggles among rival leaders led to destructive civil wars which left the people of South America with limited resources
- Decades of chaos, poverty



European Empires: 1660s



16c-18c: *New Ideas Brewing in Europe*





Causes of Latin American Revolutions

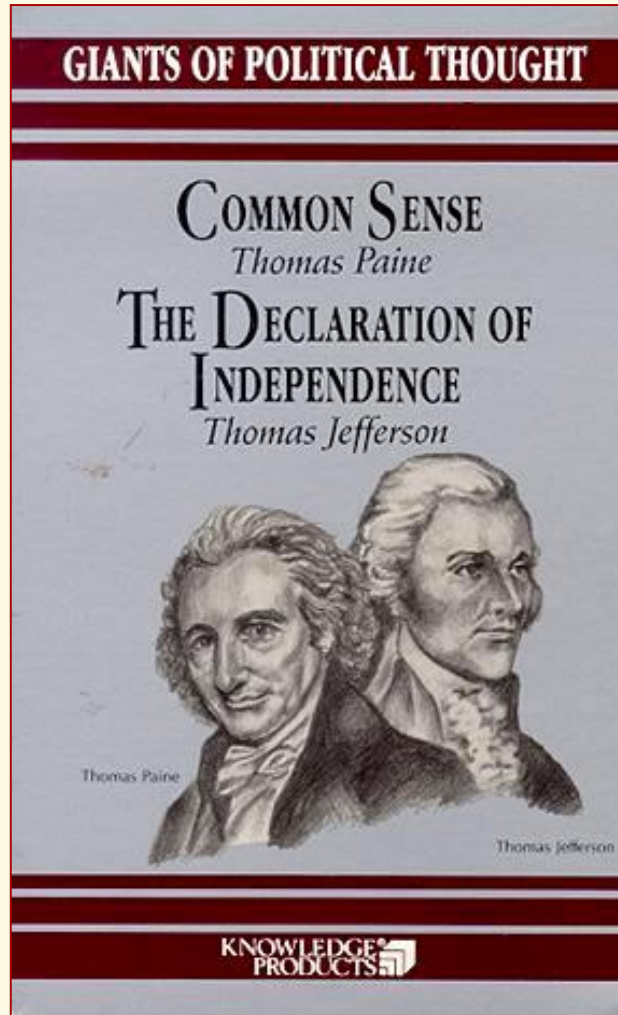
1. **Enlightenment** Ideas → writings of John Locke, Voltaire, & Jean Rousseau; Thomas Jefferson and Thomas Paine.
2. *Creole* discontent at being left out of government jobs and trade concessions.
3. Inspiration of American and French Revolutions.
4. Preoccupation of Spain & Portugal in fighting the Napoleonic Wars.



1. *Enlightenment Ideas*

1. Laws of nature [NATURAL LAWS] govern natural science and human society.
2. Give people rights → life, liberty, property!
3. Make fair societies based on reason possible.
4. Challenged the theory of "Divine Right" monarchy.

Enlightenment Thinkers

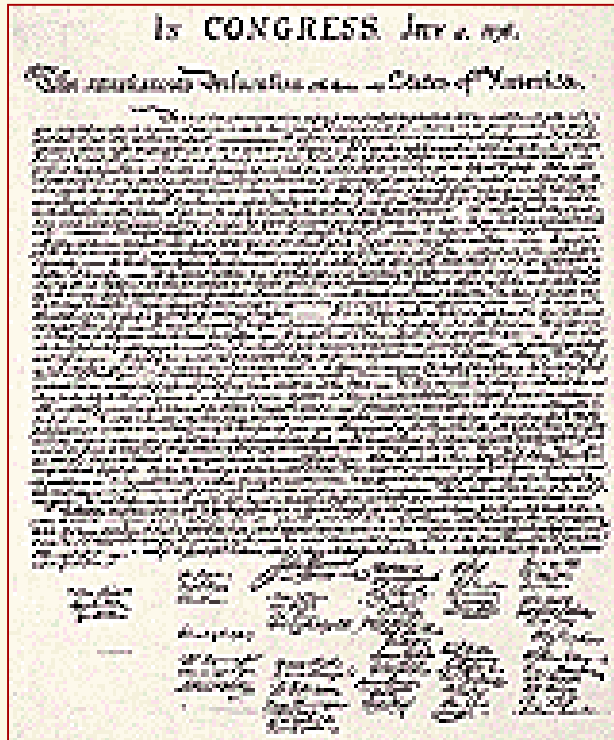


2. *Creole Discontent*



Negre & Negresse de St. Domingue.

3. *Inspiration of American & French Revolutions*

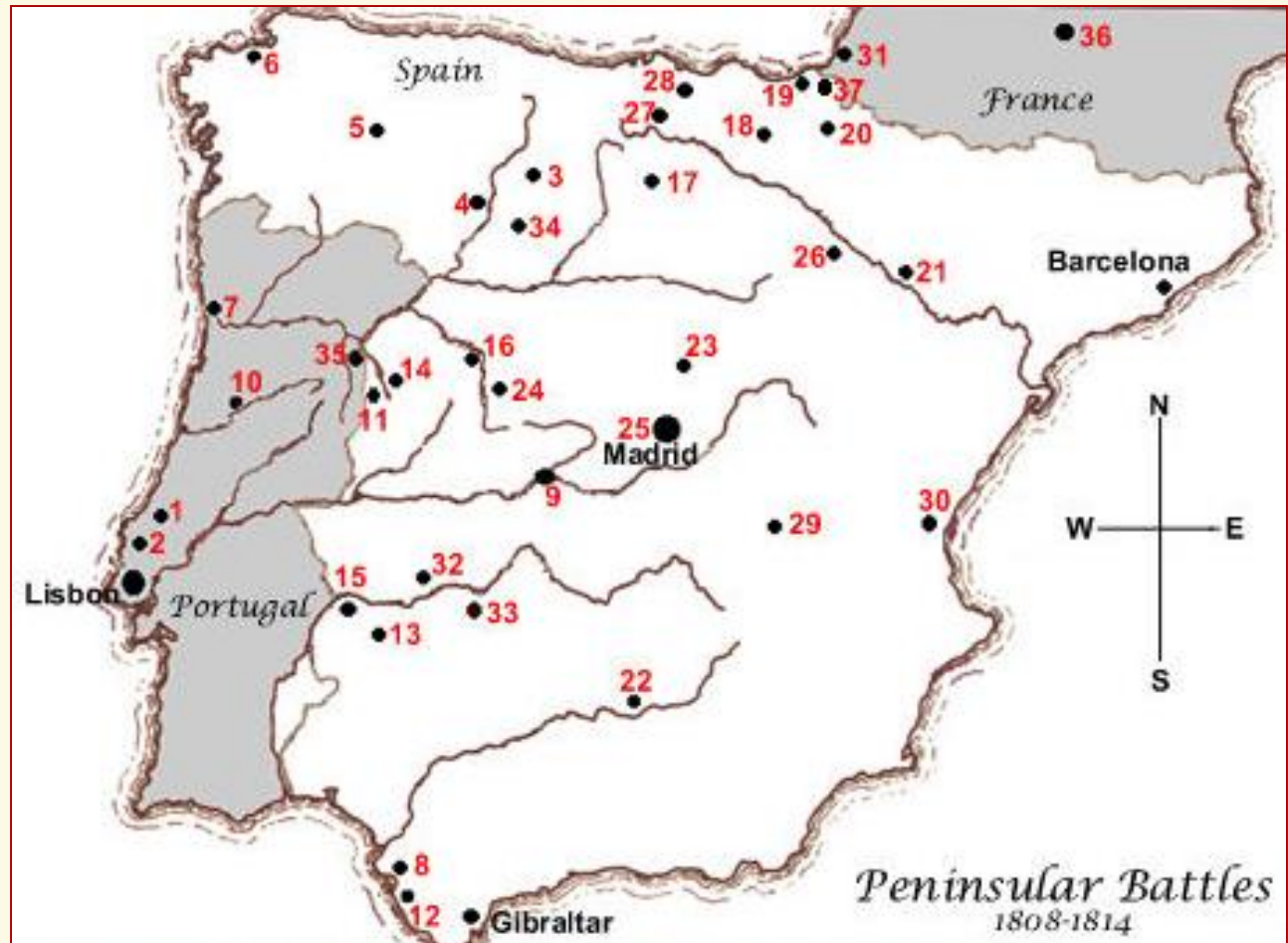


Declaration of Independence, 1776

Declaration of the Rights of Man & of the Citizen, 1789



4. Preoccupation of Spain & Portugal In Fighting Napoleonic Wars



Napoleon on the March

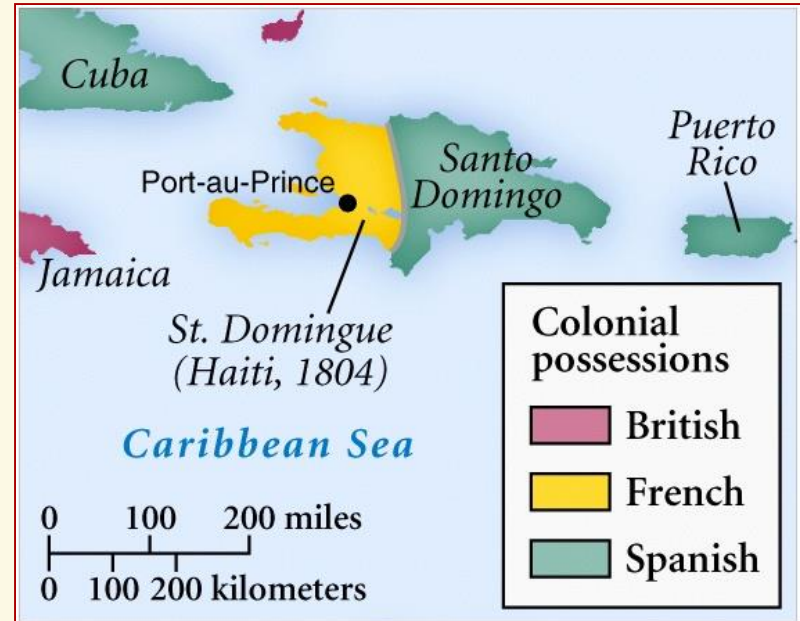
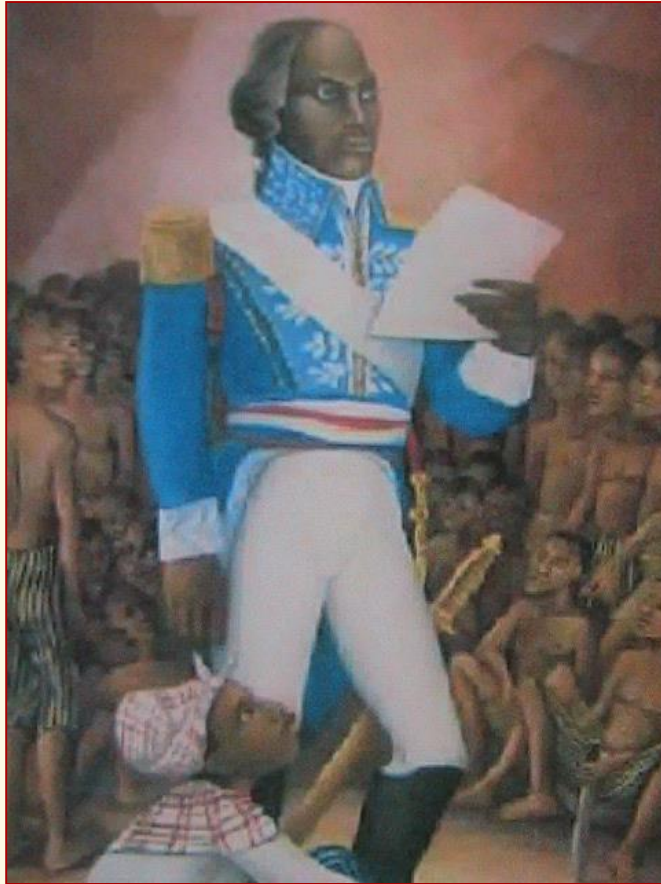


Provides both a model for creating a revolutionary army & a diversion which drew Spain's focus away from colonies!

Latin American Revolutions!



Toussaint L'Ouverture Leads a Revolution in Haiti (1790- 1804)



Simón Bolívar: The “Brains” of the Revolution

- 💣 *Creole* leader of the revolutions in Venezuela.
- 💣 Spent time in Europe and the newly-independent United States.



Simón Bolívar Meets José de San Martín



The "Muscle" of the Revolution

Bolivar coming from the North.



José de St. Martín and Bernard O'Higgins cross the Andes Mountains.

Bolívar & San Martín Fight for Independence!



Bolívar's Accomplishment



Bolívar's Failure

- 💣 After uniting Venezuela, Columbia, & Ecuador into Gran Columbia, he left to help free the rest of Latin America.
- 💣 He died a year later, with his goal of uniting all of South America unfulfilled!





Latin American States After the Revolutions





Results of the Latin American Revolutions

1. *Brazil Freed from Portugal*

- 💣 The Portuguese royal family escaped Napoleon by fleeing to Brazil.
- 💣 **Pedro I** set up a new, → independent kingdom in 1821 when his father returned to Portugal.
- 💣 Pedro II assumed full power after Pedro I abdicated his throne.





2. Independence for Spanish & Portuguese Latin America

💣 By the mid-1820s, revolts create many newly-independent nations.

- ★ Toussaint L'Ouverture - Haiti
- ★ Bolívar, San Martín, & O'Higgins in: Paraguay, Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Peru, Bolivia, the United Provinces of Central America, and Gran Columbia!

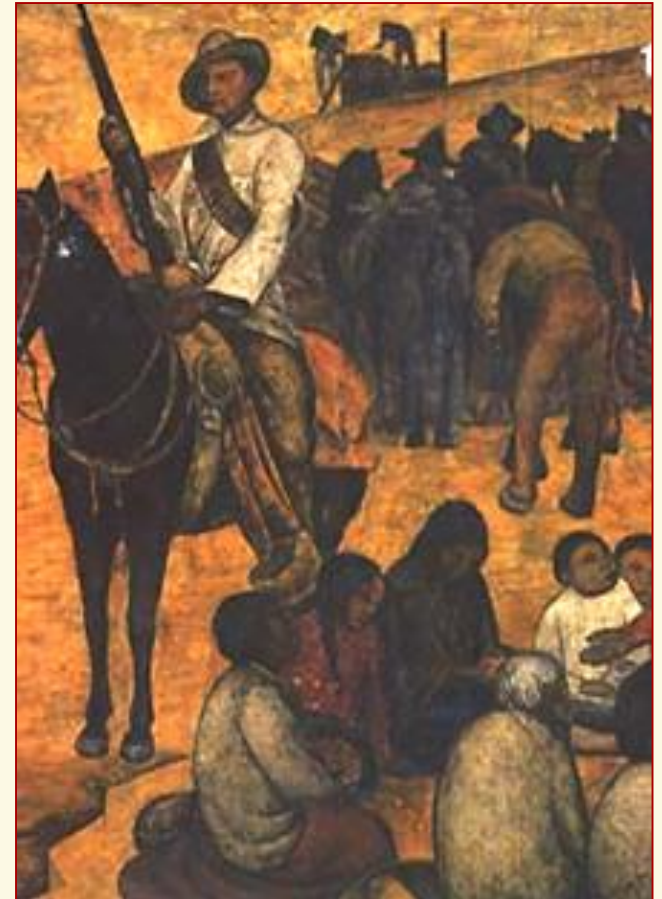
3. *No Unity!*

- 💣 Failure of Bolivar's dream for a united South America:
 - ★ Many newly independent countries struggle with civil wars.
- 💣 By 1830s, geographic factors (mts., the Amazon, etc.) plus cultural differences defeated unification.
 - ★ Gran Columbia.
 - ★ United Provinces of Central America.



4. *Independence Brought More Poverty*

- 💣 The wars disrupted trade.
- 💣 The wars devastated infrastructure in cities & countryside.



5. *Left Many Countries in the Control of Caudillos*

💣 WHO WERE THEY?:

- ★ Mid-19c dictators → military authoritarianism.
- ★ Mostly wealthy *creole* aristocrats.
- ★ Immediately followed the fight for independence.
- ★ Posed as reformers with goals to improve the economy and better the lives of the common people.



5. *Left Many Countries in the Control of Caudillos*

💣 WHO WERE THEY?:

- ★ BUT...Overthrew governments and took away basic human rights.
- ★ Some attempted to make improvements, but most just cared about themselves and their families and friends [**nepotism**].
- ★ Power changes usually occurred at bayonet-point [**coup d'etats!**]



What is the Message?



Additional Problems









6. Feuds among leaders.
7. Geographic barriers.
8. The social hierarchy continued from the past.
9. Conservatives favored the old social order.
10. Liberals wanted land reform.
11. Dependence on foreign nations for capital and for economic investments.



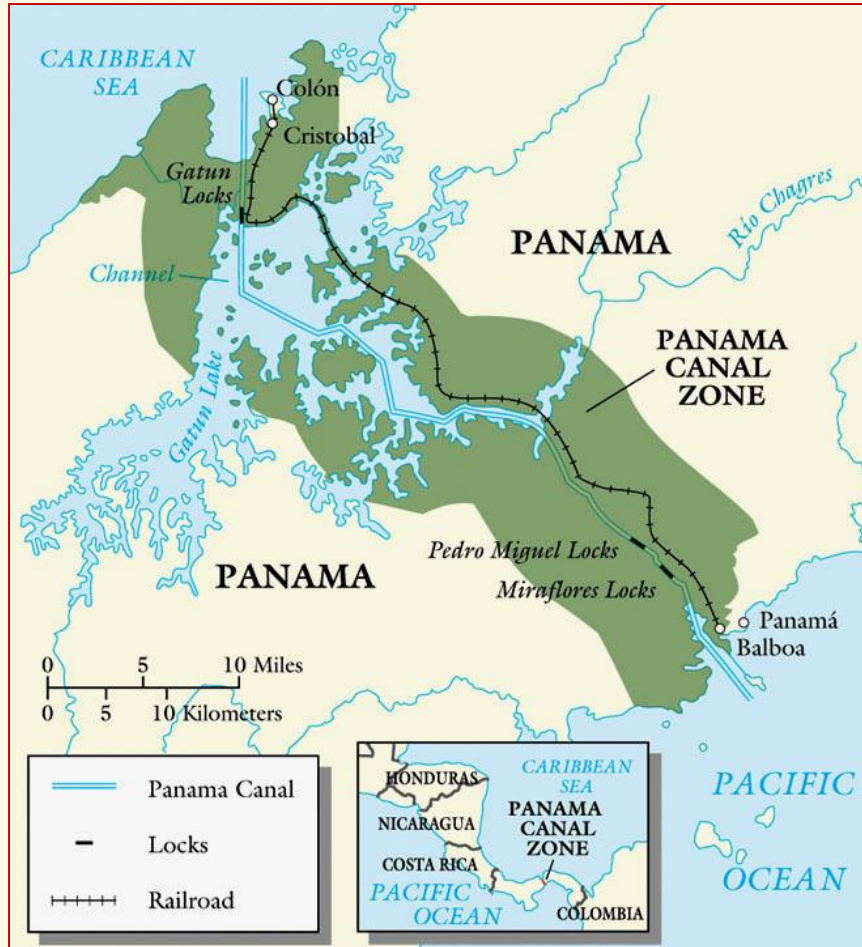
The Caribbean after 1890: An "American Lake"



“The Colossus of the North”

- 
-  US dominated affairs in the Americas.
 -  1823 - **Monroe Doctrine**.
 -  US takes Texas and Mexican Cession.
 -  US gains independence for Cuba.
 -  **Roosevelt Corollary** - US will police the America.
 -  US sent troops to Cuba, Haiti, Mexico, Honduras, Nicaragua.
 -  US built **Panama Canal** - “Yankee imperialism.”

The Panama Canal



“Big Stick” Foreign Policy



Cause of the Mexican Revolution of 1910?



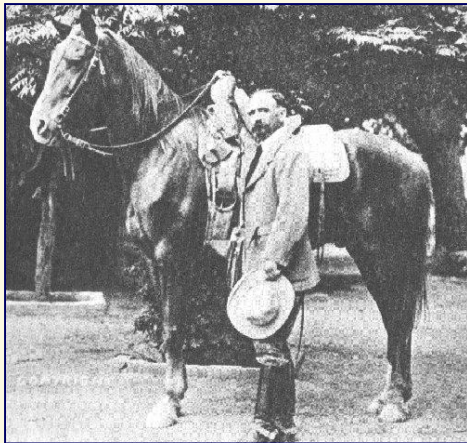
Mexican Revolutionaries



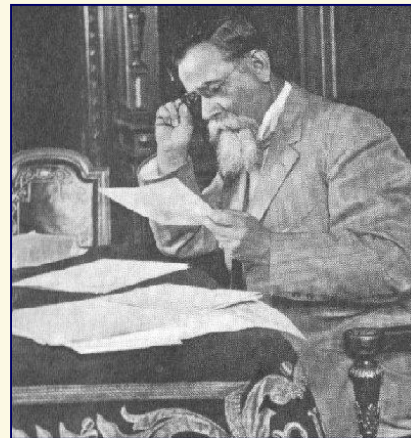
**Emiliano
Zapata**



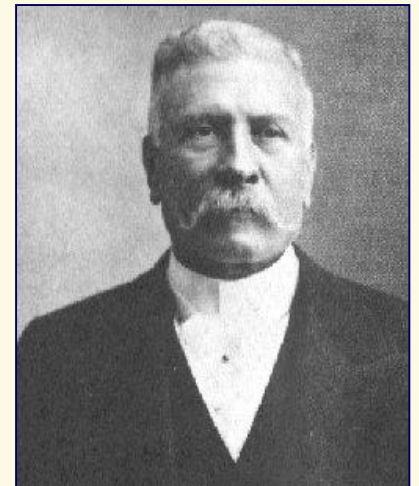
Pancho Villa



Francisco I Madero



**Venustiano
Carranza**



Porfirio Diaz

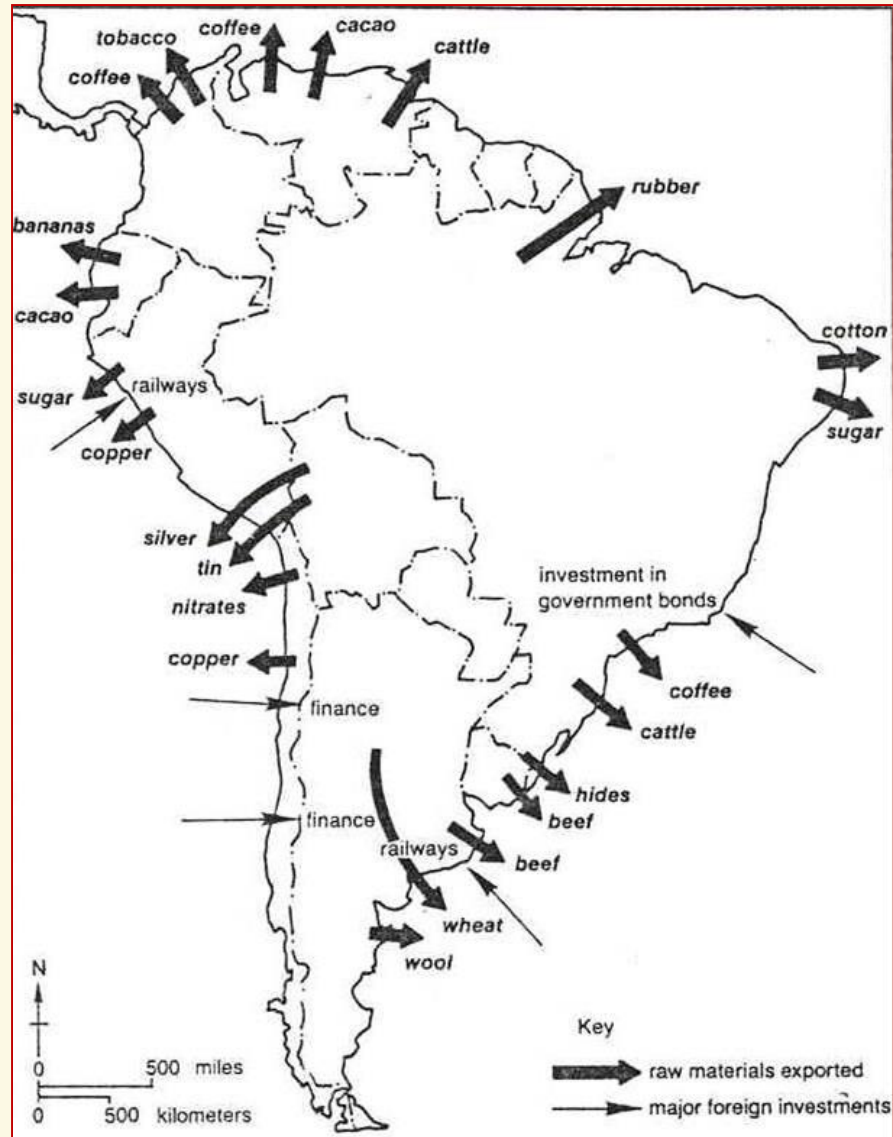


The Mexican Revolution

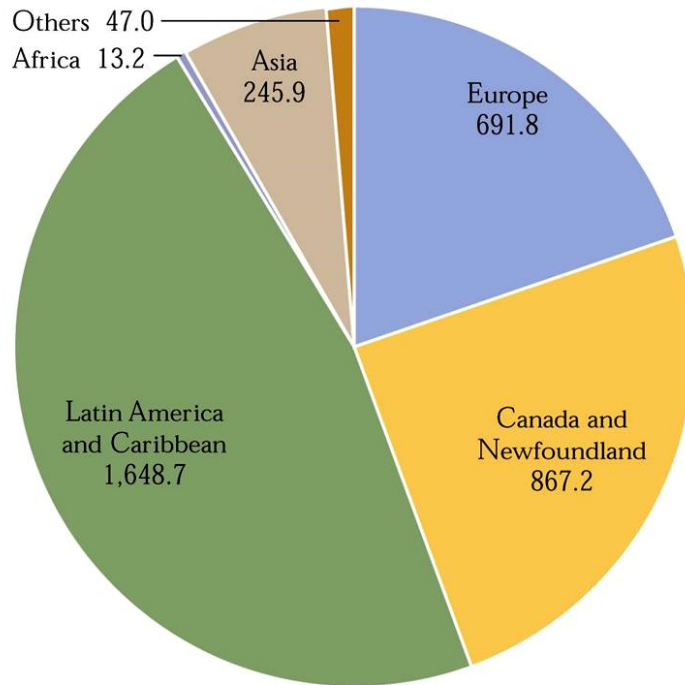
- 💣 Victoriano Huerta seizes control of Mexico and puts Madero in prison where he was murdered.
- 💣 Venustiano Carranza, Pancho Villa, Emiliano Zapata, and Alvaro Obregon fought against Huerta.
- 💣 The U.S. also got involved by occupying Veracruz and Huerta fled the country.
- 💣 Eventually Carranza would gain power in Mexico.



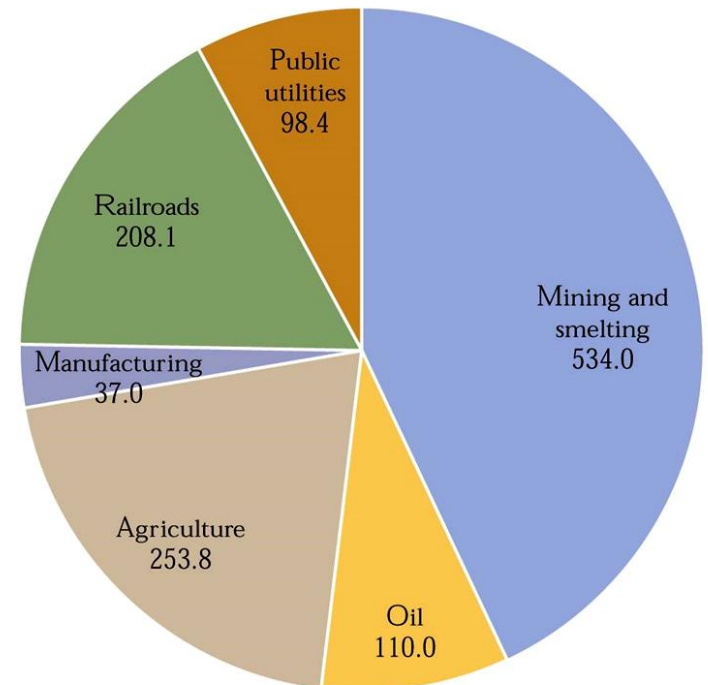
1913: *Economic Imperialism?*



U. S. Global Investments in 1914



Global investments
(millions of dollars)



Investments in Latin American Enterprises
(millions of dollars)