Essential Question:
– What were the main causes & effects of Latin American revolutions?

Warm-Up Question:
– Get your assigned clicker & get ready for review questions
Which group made up the Second Estate in French society?

A. The Roman Catholic clergy
B. The bourgeoisie
C. The peasants
D. The nobles
Why did King Louis XVI call a meeting of the Estates-General in 1789?

A. He feared the spread of Enlightenment ideas in France
B. He hoped to find solutions to France’s severe economic crisis
C. He wanted to bring an end to the Reign of Terror
D. He wanted to suggest a government based on limited monarchy
How did the Third Estate respond to the king’s proposal during the Estates-General?

A. Immediately executed Louis XVI
B. Changed laws so that all decisions would be by “order” not by “head”
C. Formed the National Assembly
D. Destroyed copies of Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen
Which event is considered to be the symbolic beginning of the French Revolution?

A. The execution of Louis XVI
B. Women’s demand for bread at the Versailles Palace
C. The formation of the National Convention
D. The mob storming Bastille prison
Which of the following French governments is INCORRECTLY matched?

A. Gov’t before the French Revolution = Absolute Monarchy

B. National Assembly = Limited Monarchy

C. National Convention = Democratic Republic

D. Government after the Reign of Terror = Absolute Monarchy
LATIN AMERICAN REVOLUTIONS
From 1500 to 1800, Latin America was colonized by Europe, especially Spain.

European nations used mercantilism to gain wealth from their American colonies.

Catholic missionaries from Spain & France converted Indians.
One major impact of European colonization was the unequal social hierarchy in Latin America.

White Europeans were at the top of society. Peninsulares were royal governors sent by the king to enforce mercantilism & maintain order in the colony.
One major impact of European colonization was the unequal social hierarchy in Latin America. White Europeans were at the top of society. Spanish colonists living in America were called *creoles*; they had land & wealth but had no political power.

**The Divisions in Spanish Colony**

- **Mestizos (7.3%)**
  - 1,034,000

- **Mulattos (7.6%)**
  - 1,072,000

- **Europeans**
  - *Peninsulares and Creoles (22.9%)*
    - 3,223,000

- **Indians (55.8%)**
  - 7,860,000
The lack of European women in America led to intermarriage & a large mixed-race population that made up the next level of the social hierarchy.

Mestizos were the offspring of Europeans & Indians.

Mulattos were the offspring of Europeans & Africans.

### The Divisions in Spanish Colonial Society

- **Mestizos (7.3%)**
  - 1,034,000
- **Mulattos (7.6%)**
  - 1,072,000
- **Europeans**
  - Peninsulares and Creoles (22.9%)
    - 3,223,000
- **Indians (55.8%)**
  - 7,860,000

Source: Leslie
Indians & African slaves made up the bottom of the social hierarchy. Indians & slaves were used as workers for creoles plantations.

The Divisions in Spanish Colonial Society, 1789

- Mestizos (7.3%) 1,034,000
- Mulattos (7.6%) 1,072,000
- Africans (6.4%) 902,000

Europeans
- *Peninsulares and Creoles* (22.9%) 3,223,000

Indians (55.8%) 7,860,000

Total 14,091,000

Source: *Colonial Spanish America*, by Leslie Bethell
From 1800 to 1830, Latin American colonies began declaring independence from European nations & establishing democracies throughout the Americas.
Quick Class Discussion:
(1) Which social group will lead these Latin American Revolutions? Why?
(2) Where did they get the idea to revolt & created democracies?

African slaves in Haiti
Creoles in South America
Indians in Mexico
By the late 1700s, Latin Americans were inspired to gain independence because of the success of the American & French Revolutions.

The ideas of the Enlightenment inspired independence especially among the well-educated creole class.
Haiti was the first Latin American colony to free itself from European rule. It was a French colony with 500,000 African slaves working on sugar & coffee plantations. Plantation owners used brutal methods to control slaves.
Haiti

In 1791, Haitian slaves rose in revolt; Toussaint L’Ouverture became the leader of the slave uprising & helped free all the slaves by 1801.
From 1802 to 1804, Haitians fought for their independence against Napoleon’s French army. In 1804, France granted Haiti its independence & created a republic.
Revolution in Haiti

The French colony called Saint Domingue was the first Latin American territory to free itself from European rule. The colony, now known as Haiti, occupied the western third of the island of Hispaniola in the Caribbean Sea. Nearly 500,000 enslaved Africans worked on French plantations, and they outnumbered their masters dramatically. White masters used brutal methods to terrorize them and keep them powerless. While the French Revolution was taking place, oppressed people in the French colony of Haiti rose up against their French masters. In August 1791, 100,000 enslaved Africans rose in revolt. A leader soon emerged, Toussaint L’Ouverture (too•SAN loo•vair•TOOR). Formerly enslaved, Toussaint was unfamiliar with military and diplomatic matters. Even so, he rose to become a skilled general and diplomat. By 1801, Toussaint had taken control of the entire island and freed all the enslaved Africans. In January 1802, 30,000 French troops landed in Saint Domingue to remove Toussaint from power. In May, Toussaint agreed to halt the revolution if the French would end slavery. Despite the agreement, the French soon accused him of planning another uprising. They seized him and sent him to a prison in the French Alps, where he died in April 1803.

Haiti’s Independence

Toussaint’s lieutenant, Jean-Jacques Dessalines (zhahn•ZHAHK day•sah•LEEN), took up the fight for freedom. On January 1, 1804, General Dessalines declared the colony an independent country. It was the first black colony to free itself from European control. Dessalines called the country Haiti, which in the language of the Arawak natives meant “mountainous land.”
Throughout the Spanish colonies in South America, the creoles had wealth & education but could not participate in government.

Creoles embraced Enlightenment ideas like natural rights & consent of the governed.
In 1810, the demand by creoles for political rights led to revolutions throughout South America. South American nations gained their independence because of the leadership of two creole generals.
From 1811 to 1824, Venezuelan creole Simon Bolivar led an army of revolutionaries against Spain.
Bolivar helped create new nations of Grand Colombia, Peru, Bolivia
Simón Bolívar  
1783–1830

Called *Libertador* (Liberator), Bolívar was a brilliant general, a visionary, a writer, and a fighter. He is called the “George Washington of South America.” Bolívar planned to unite the Spanish colonies of South America into a single country called Gran Colombia. The area of upper Peru was renamed Bolivia in his honor.

Discouraged by political disputes that tore the new Latin American nations apart, he is reported to have said, “America is ungovernable. Those who have served the revolution have ploughed the sea.”
Argentinean creole San Martín led the independence movement in southern South America.
San Martín helped create new nations of Argentina, Chile & Peru
José de San Martín
1778–1850

Unlike the dashing Bolívar, San Martín was a modest man. Though born in Argentina, he spent much of his youth in Spain as a career military officer. He fought with Spanish forces against Napoleon. He returned to Latin America to be a part of its liberation from Spain. Fighting for 10 years, he became the liberator of Argentina, Chile, and Peru.

Discouraged by political infighting, San Martín sailed for Europe. He died, almost forgotten, on French soil in 1850.
Unlike the South America creoles, in Mexico the Indians & mestizos played the leading role.
In 1810, a poor but well educated Catholic priest named Miguel Hidalgo used Enlightenment ideals to call for a revolution against Spain.

Hidalgo led an army of 80,000 Indian & mestizos revolutionaries against the Spanish military & creoles who feared losing their wealth.
During the rebellion, Hidalgo was killed but Mexicans found new leaders to continue the fight another 10 years.
In 1821, Spain granted Mexico its independence & a republic was formed.

The turning point in the war came in 1820 when the creoles switched sides & joined the revolt against Spain.
Throughout Latin America, new democratic republics were created. But, Latin Americans did not have a history of self-government & many of the new gov’ts were unstable.
In many nations, military dictators called caudillos seized power & made few reforms for citizens. Latin America became dependent on the USA.
Closure Activity

Creating an Enlightenment *Encyclopedia*:  
- Working with a partner, create an entry into Diderot’s *Encyclopedia* about one key idea or person of the Enlightenment  
- Use the template provided to provide a brief summary of the person/idea & create a brief sketch  
- When finished, hang it up in the room to create a classroom encyclopedia  
- Be prepared to present on your topic
1. Colonial assemblies
2. Reasons for the American Revolution
3. “No Taxation without Representation”
4. Declaration of Independence
5. American Revolution
6. Constitution
7. Thomas Jefferson
8. Reasons for the French Revolution
9. Estates-General
10. National Assembly
11. Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen
12. National Convention
13. Louis XVI
14. Maximilien Robespierre
15. Reign of Terror
16. Napoleon Bonaparte
17. Latin American social classes
18. Toussaint L'Ouverture
19. Simon Bolivar
20. San Martín
21. Miguel Hidalgo