

1810 to 1850. Because *of course* there are more revolutions.

# LATIN AMERICAN REVOLUTIONS

Remember the caste system in Latin America? It's important.

# BACKGROUND TO REVOLUTION

# BACKGROUND: COLONIAL SYSTEM

## I. Background – The Spanish/Portuguese Colonial System

A. The Roles of Colonies – fulfillment of mercantilism for Spain and Portugal

1. Plantation Agriculture (with slaves) – cash and food crops
2. Raw Materials – precious metals, wood, tropical produce
3. Spread of Catholic Teachings

B. Colonial Social Order/Class System (in order of rank/status) – “Sociedad de castas”

### 1. Peninsulares

- a. Aristocratic, white colonists born in Spain or Portugal
- b. held all important/powerful positions in the colonial government and military
- c. relatively few in number

# BACKGROUND: COLONIAL SYSTEM

## 2. Creoles

- a. Aristocratic, white colonists born in the Latin American colonies
- b. owned and controlled the majority of colonial businesses, land, and plantations
  - 1. generally wealthy
  - 2. generally well-educated (are very aware of the ideas of the Enlightenment and are aware of previous revolutions)
- c. were not eligible to serve in top-level colonial government and military positions

\*. This class becomes the main driving force behind the revolutions

# BACKGROUND: COLONIAL SYSTEM

## 3. Mestizos and Mulattos

- a. people of mixed European and Native or African ancestry
- b. generally worked as unskilled laborers, servants, farmhands, or plantation overseers

## 4. African Slaves and Native Americans

## C. Other Factors/Causes

1. Influences from other, previous revolutions – USA, France, Haiti
2. French Control of Spain and Portugal during the rule of Napoleon

\*. Causes temporary autonomy and ambiguity as to who was in control

(This is only the *first* Mexican revolution, by the way. There'll be another in the next unit.)

# MEXICAN REVOLUTION (1810 - 1824)

# MEXICAN REVOLUTION

---

## II. The Mexican Revolution (1810 – 1824)

### A. The 1810 insurgency

1. Led by the parish priest of the church in Dolores, Father Miguel de Hidalgo

- a. He initially has the support of the Creoles

- b. A champion of the lower classes

1. wanted an improvement to the lives of Mexico's poor

2. wanted an end to the system of slavery and forced labor for the indigenous population

# MEXICAN REVOLUTION

---

2. On September 16, 1810, Hidalgo gives a speech, which has come to be known as the “Grito de Dolores,” in which he called for Mexicans to fight for “independence and liberty”

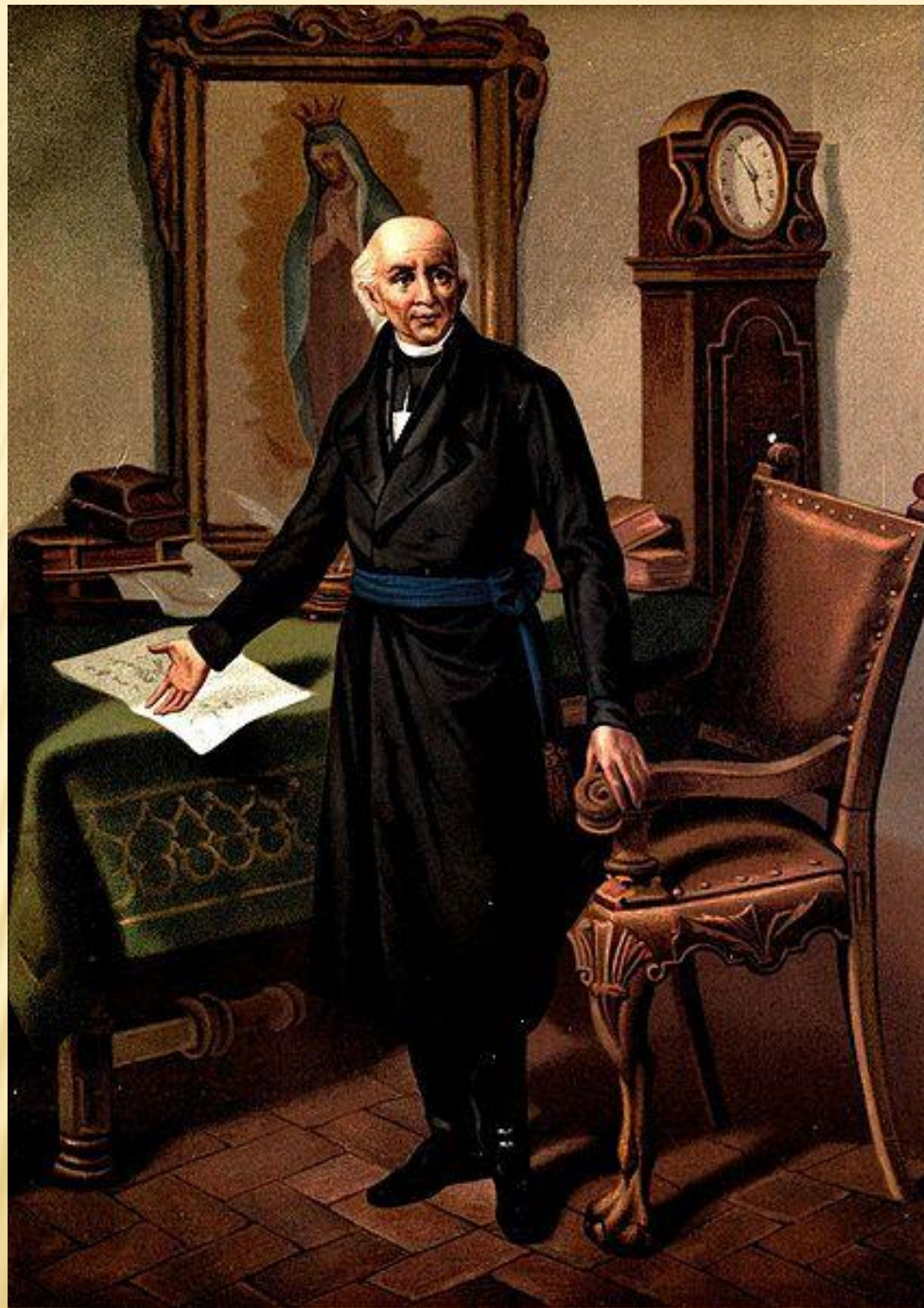
## *First Attribution:*

“My children: a new dispensation comes to us today. Will you receive it? Will you free yourselves? Will you recover the lands stolen three hundred years ago from your forefathers by the hated Spaniards? We must act at once... Will you defend your religion and your rights as true patriots? Long live our Lady of Guadalupe! Death to bad government! Death to the gachupines!”

## *Second Attribution:*

He [Hidalgo] told them that the time for action on their part had now come. When he asked, 'Will you be slaves of Napoleon or will you as patriots defend your religion, your hearths and your rights?' there was a unanimous cry, 'We will defend to the utmost! Long live religion, long live our most holy mother of Guadalupe! Long live America! Death to bad government, and death to the Gachupines!'











# MODERN GRITO

---

¡Mexicanos!  
¡Vivan los héroes que nos dieron Patria!  
¡Vivan los héroes que nos dieron  
libertad!  
¡Viva Hidalgo!  
¡Viva Morelos!  
¡Viva Allende!  
¡Viva la Corregidora!  
¡Viva Aldama!  
¡Viva Guerrero!  
¡Viva la Independencia Nacional!  
¡Viva Mexico!  
¡Viva Mexico!  
¡Viva Mexico!

*Mexicans!*

*Long live the heroes that gave  
us the Fatherland!*

*Long live the heroes that gave  
us liberty!*

*Long live Hidalgo!*

*Long live Morelos!*

*Long live the Corrector*

*(Josefa Ortiz de Dominguez)!*

*Long live Allende!*

*Long live Aldama!*

*Long live Guerrero!*

*Long live National*

*Independence!*

*Long live Mexico! Long live  
Mexico! Long live Mexico!*

# HÉROES DE LA REVOLUCIÓN



Hidalgo



Morelos



Allende



La Corregidora



Aldama



Guerrero

# MEXICAN REVOLUTION

---

3. Hidalgo then leads a march of his Native American and Mestizo parishioners to Mexico City – this turns into an armed revolt

4. In spite of early successes, Hidalgo's forces are defeated

a. The Spanish army is victorious

b. Hidalgo got no support from his former allies, Mexico's creoles (who were opposed to his proposed reforms in the name of the lower classes)

c. Hidalgo was captured and executed for leading this revolt







EN ESTE LUGAR FUE SACRIFICADO  
EL SEÑOR CURA  
DON MIGUEL HIDALGO,  
PADRE DE LA  
INDEPENDENCIA NACIONAL,  
EL 30 DE JULIO DE 1811,  
A LAS 7 DE LA MAÑANA.

2699  
BIBLIOTECA DEL NIÑO MEXICANO

MIGUEL HIDALGO Y COSTILLA

PADRE DE LA  
INDEPENDENCIA



MAUCCI H.<sup>OS</sup> MÉXICO

# MEXICAN REVOLUTION

---

## B. The 1813-1815 insurgency

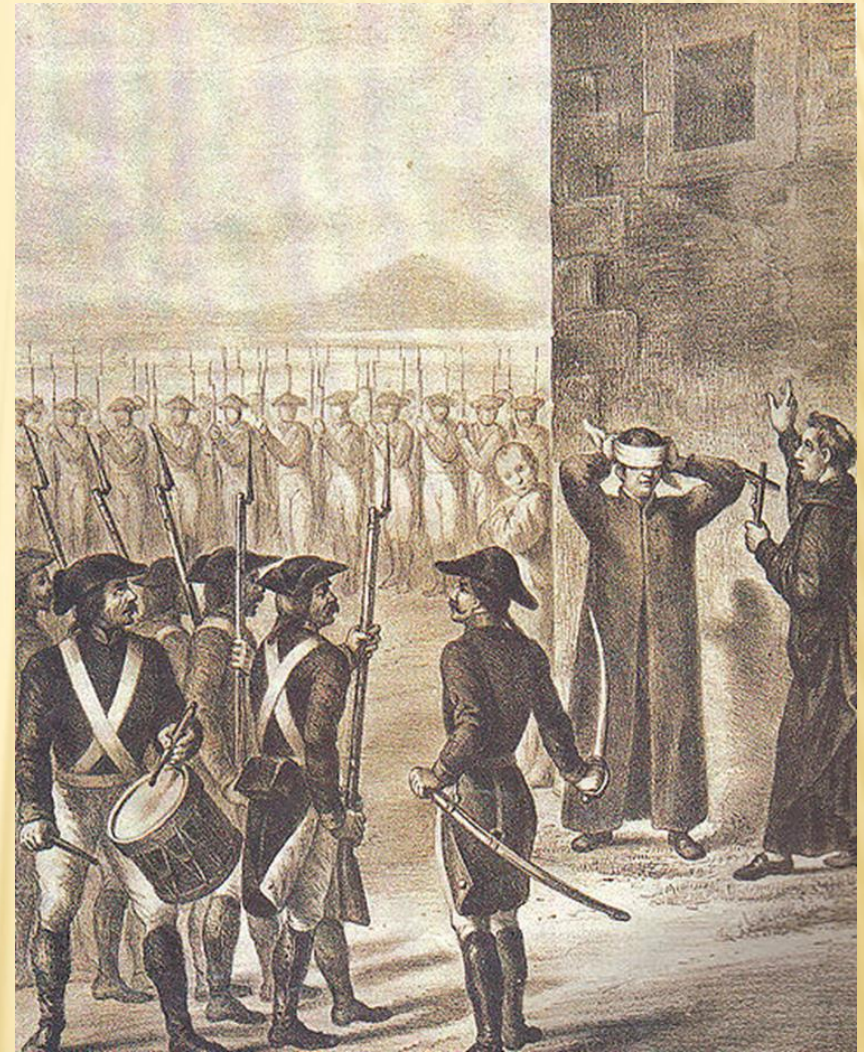
1. Led by another reform-minded priest, José María Morelos
2. By 1813, his forces had captured much of southern Mexico
3. Again, the Spanish army defeated the rebels and executed Father Morelos

## C. The Events of 1820 – 1823

1. Problems in Spain – a revolt there almost deposed the King in 1820
2. Worried about the effect of this revolt on their own privileges, the Creoles joined forces with the remaining revolutionaries



José María Morelos



# MEXICAN REVOLUTION

---

3. The Spanish/Colonial government sends an army led by Augustín de Iturbide, a Creole officer to put down this insurrection

4. Instead of fighting, the revolutionaries and Iturbide join forces and occupy Mexico City in 1821

5. Independence from Spain is proclaimed

\*. Iturbide is named the Emperor of Mexico



# MEXICAN REVOLUTION

---

D. In 1824

1. Tired of his oppressive rule, the Mexican people depose Iturbide
2. Mexico becomes a republic
3. Spanish Central America, which had been a part of the Mexican Empire of 1820-1823 separates and declares its independence from Mexico (becoming the “United Provinces of Central America”)

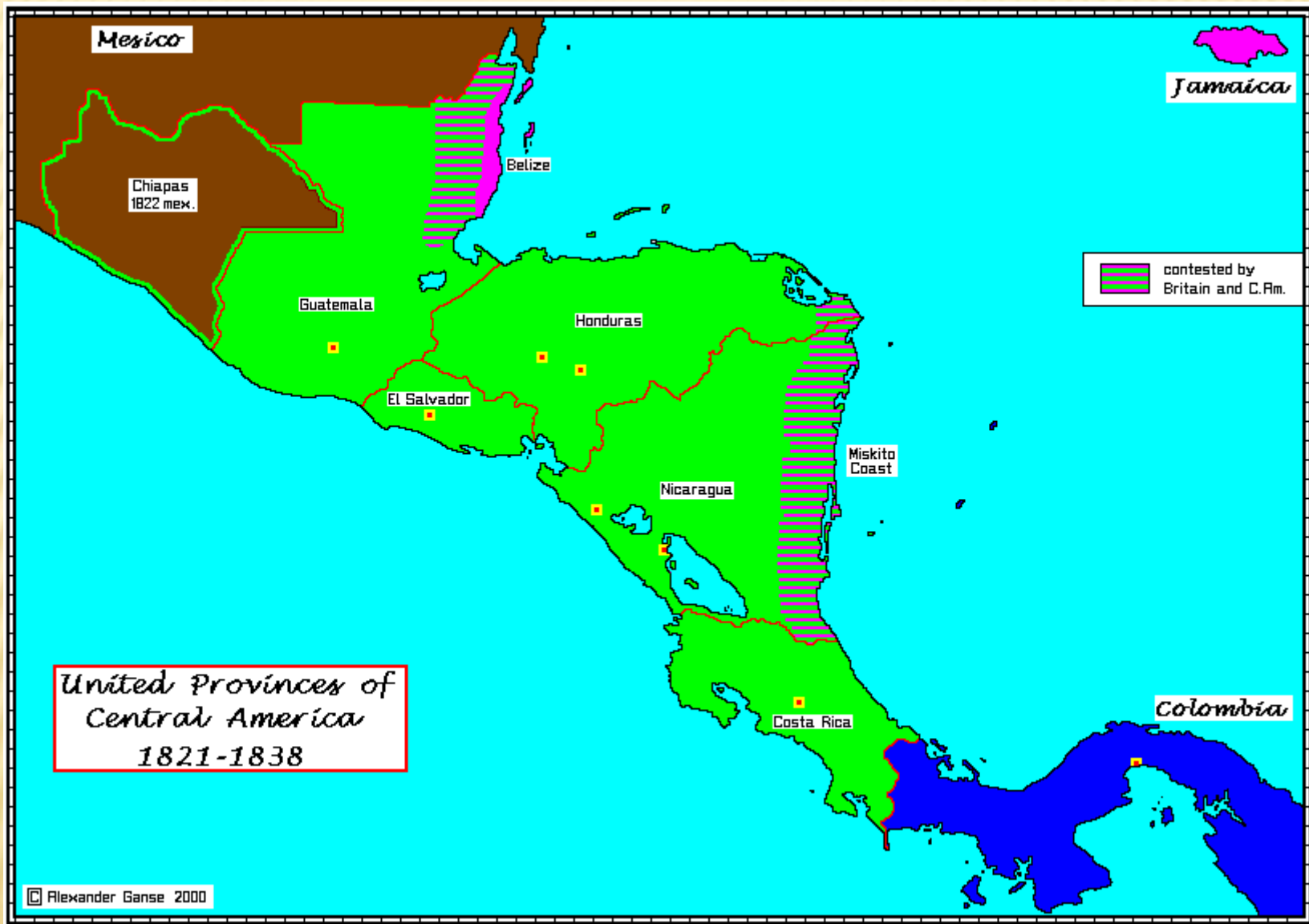
# MEXICAN REVOLUTION

---

\*. After attempting to stay together as one country, these former Spanish colonies separate into four separate countries in 1838

1. Costa Rica
2. El Salvador
3. Guatemala
4. Nicaragua





1810 – 1825. In which Bolívar becomes exceedingly ambitious.

# REVOLUTIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA

# SOUTH AMERICA: NORTHERN REVOLUTIONS

## III. Revolutions of Spanish South America (1810-1825)

A. In Northern South America: A revolutionary movement, centered in Caracas, had begun by 1810

\*. Simón Bolívar becomes the leader of this movement

1. He is from a wealthy, creole family
2. He is a very skilled army officer
3. He is a well-versed believer in the ideals of the Enlightenment



*La libertad del Mundo  
Nuevo es la esperanza  
del Universo.*

# SOUTH AMERICA: NORTHERN REVOLUTIONS

2. Between 1817 and 1822, he led successful rebellions in the present-day countries of Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, and parts of Bolivia

\*. These areas were united as one country, called Gran Colombia, until 1830



# SOUTH AMERICA: SOUTHERN REVOLUTIONS

## B. In Southern South America

1. A revolutionary movement begins in Buenos Aires in 1810

a. Residents of Buenos Aires, called *porteños*, resented trading restrictions placed upon them by the Spanish

b. The *porteños* wanted self-rule and control over neighboring colonial areas as well

\*. Lack of Spanish control, caused by the occupation by Napoleon's forces, created the illusion of autonomy for the *porteños*

# SOUTH AMERICA: SOUTHERN REVOLUTIONS

2. By 1816, the “United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata”(including present-day Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay and part of Bolivia) was proclaimed
3. José de San Martín, another creole army officer, arose as the leader of this independence movement
  - a. His forces liberated Chile in 1818
  - b. His forces liberated Peru in 1820



# ACTA

## DE INDEPENDENCIA

DECLARADA POR EL CONGRESO DE LAS PROVINCIAS-UNIDAS  
EN SUD - AMERICA.



**E**N la benemérita y muy digna ciudad de san Miguel del Tucuman á nueve dias del mes de julio de mil ochocientos diez y seis : terminada la sesion ordinaria : el Congreso de las Provincias - Unidas continúa sus anteriores discusiones sobre el grande, sagrado y sagrado objeto de la independencia de los pueblos que lo forman. Para universal, constante y decidido el clamor del territorio entero por su emancipacion solemn del poder despótico de los reyes de España : los representantes sin embargo consagraron á tan arduo asunto toda la profundidad de sus talentos, la rectitud de sus intenciones é interés que demanda la sancion de la suerte suya, pueblos representados y posteridad. A su término fueron preguntados : Si querian que las Provincias de la Union fuese una nacion libre é independiente de los reyes de España y su metrópoli ? Aclamaron primeramente llenos del santo ardor de la justicia, y uno á uno reiteraron sucesivamente su unánime y espontaneo decidido voto por la independencia del pais, fijando en su virtud la declaracion siguiente.

*Version parafrástica en idioma quichua*

**C**AI sumace aacha camayoc san Miguel Tucumananta hatun llactapi, waranacapasue pachaco chunen socofayoc wataac, ecanchis quillaco tickon ppanchaynimpí, llactanchecoc raycu cahawannacupaco Hamantacoma hatun tantacay, congreso nisocopi tantacaca, lucui sonceconcuwan, tucui yachaynacuwan unancharecansen (tarcacuyincheecto canan cana camachioquenchecco amecanumanta : huc similla tucuynecepi llactanchecoc curace ray rursucananta munacacacu, uyuricun, huc munaylla himantá ruraynacuwan, yuyaynacuwan, waiyay, waiyay munapayacacanta sutti suttipi ricnobinen ; chaywampis, yuyaspa cay hatun simipi cascaata paycunace, llactacurumace, wawacennace wawampis casisamin, á chiqnin, Hamantá Rantacuna alliy alliyanta huacawan huacawan eni hawa rimarecaneu. Allin allinta unanchaspañari, apusaca carrecaneu ? Munanquicheocchu tucui llactacuna pirayenchus Ranti manquichecco España reyconamanta llacacacupa, paycunacé quiquin alliyunipi, camachienimyi equileparinacuta ? Cacha ywacuyawan, uccay uccayta hatarispa : munaycunadpa ceuparicoc ; awan cullpayoc cai sutti munaynihu camapaceri huemanta huemanta munayen norcecanon ; tucunpa yachayninman chayana paceri eni himata equilecencaneu.





# SOUTH AMERICA: REVOLUTIONS COMBINE

C. A “Meeting of the Minds” to decide the fate of South America in 1822

1. San Martín and Bolívar met in Guayaquil (in Ecuador) to discuss what to do next

- a. San Martín felt that the newly-independent countries needed to form monarchies

- b. Bolívar felt that the newly-independent countries needed to form republican democracies

2. Only agreeing that there was a common goal of liberation, San Martín let Bolívar take control of the entire revolutionary movement in Spanish South America



# SOUTH AMERICA: FRAGMENTATION

D. By 1825, the formerly Spanish-controlled colonies in South America had formed independent nations

1. All of these formed republican governments (that within a few years lapsed into military dictatorships)
2. All of these immediately or soon abolished slavery

In which Brazil is totally weird.

# BRAZIL AND INDEPENDENCE

# BRAZILIAN INDEPENDENCE

---

## IV. Brazilian Independence

A. Brazil was of great importance to Portugal's economy (especially after the Haitian Revolution)

1. huge provider of minerals, produce, SUGAR, and wood
2. extensive plantation system – huge amount of slaves required to provide labor for the growth of food and cash crops

B. In 1807, Portugal was invaded by Napoleon's forces – and the results are **totally** different from his invasion of Spain:



# BRAZILIAN INDEPENDENCE

1. The entire Portuguese royal family and court moves to Brazil
2. Rio de Janeiro becomes the capital of the Portuguese Empire

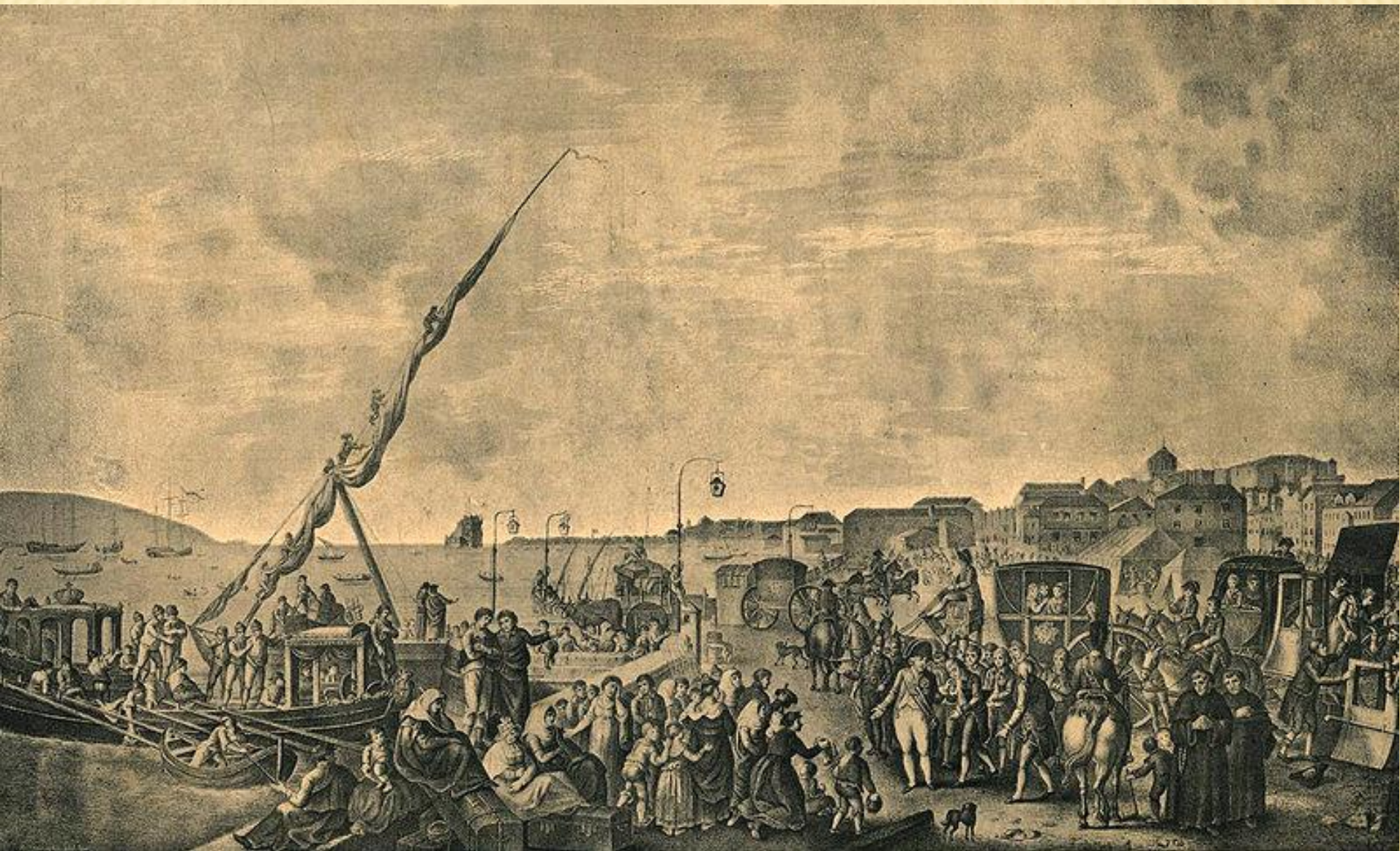
\*. A huge number of cultural and infrastructural improvements made in Rio de Janeiro

3. Brazil's trading and political status becomes equal to that of Portugal itself!

- a. Economic boom in Brazil

1. could directly trade with Portugal's allies in Europe (especially Britain) – unlike before
2. mining and agricultural industries made more profitable

- b. Brazil's colonial status was reinforced instead of weakened as a result of the Napoleonic wars.



# BRAZILIAN INDEPENDENCE

---

C. In 1820, King João VI (fully intending to stay in Brazil) is forced to return to Portugal when a revolt established a republic in Portugal

1. João appointed his son, Pedro, the Regent (or temporary ruler) of the Portuguese Empire
2. The new Portuguese government also demanded that Pedro return to Portugal and Brazil return to its previous status as a subservient Portuguese colony
3. Pedro, on the urging of his father, refused and called a constitutional convention in Brazil



# BRAZILIAN INDEPENDENCE

---

E. In September, 1822, Brazil

1. Proclaimed its independence from Portugal
2. Creates a constitutional monarchy – Pedro becomes Emperor Pedro I

F. Over the next year, Brazil successfully defended itself from the Portuguese army

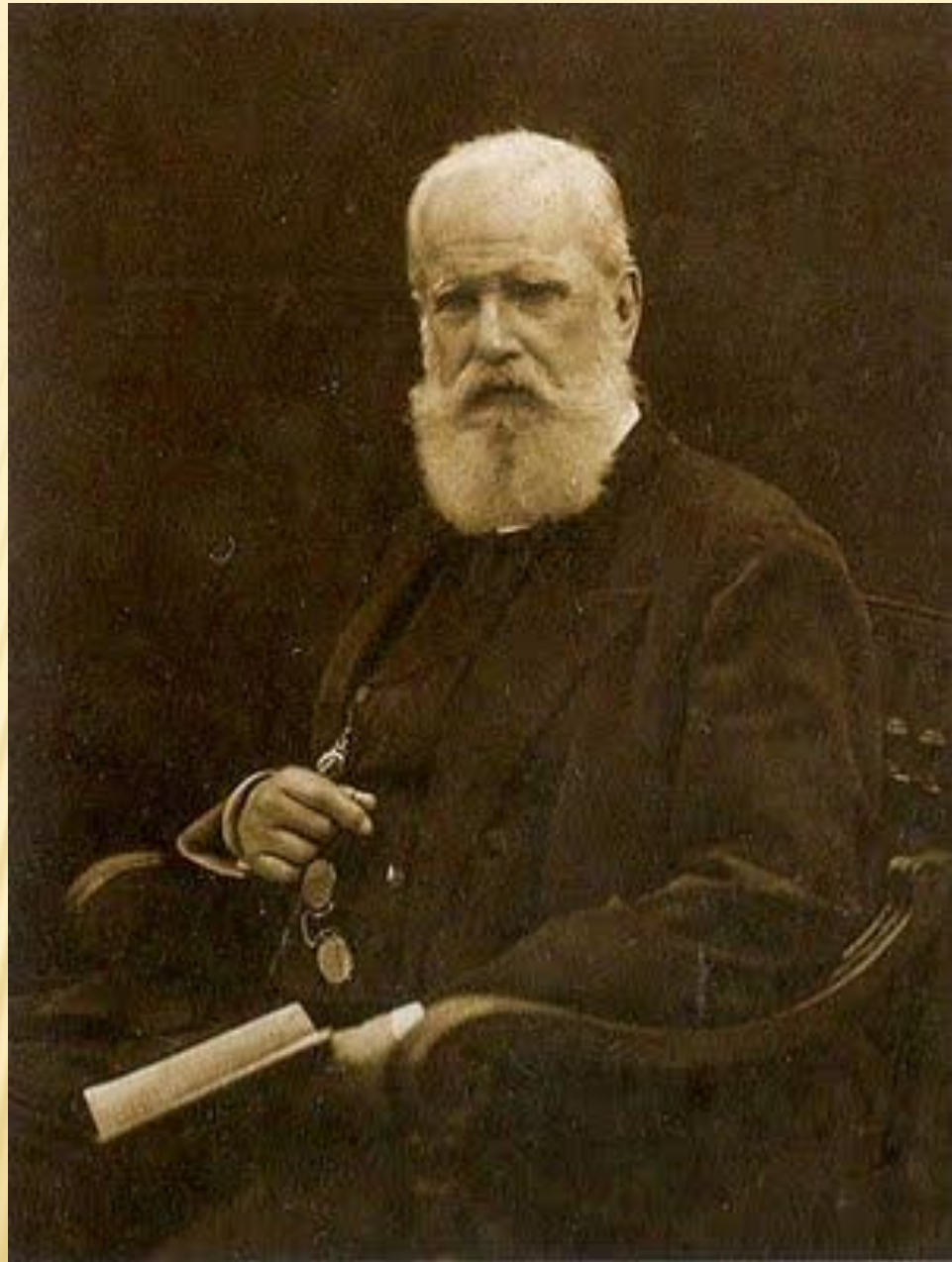
\*. Portugal finally recognized Brazilian independence in 1825

G. Other, later changes in Brazil

1. Slavery finally abolished in 1888
2. Became a republic (in theory) in 1889 when Emperor Pedro II was overthrown









Everything has consequences. Especially revolutions.

# CONSEQUENCES OF REVOLUTIONS

# LATIN AMERICAN REVOLUTIONS: EFFECTS

IV. Overall Results = very little change.

A. The social order does not change very much

1. Creoles are now in control
2. The rest of the social hierarchy and living conditions basically stays the same, but now the Creoles were the ruling class

B. Governmental Changes

1. No more control by Spain or Portugal
2. Most republican governments are soon replaced by military dictators called caudillos

C. USA issues the Monroe Doctrine in 1823 – defending the newly-independent nations from (re)conquest by Europe