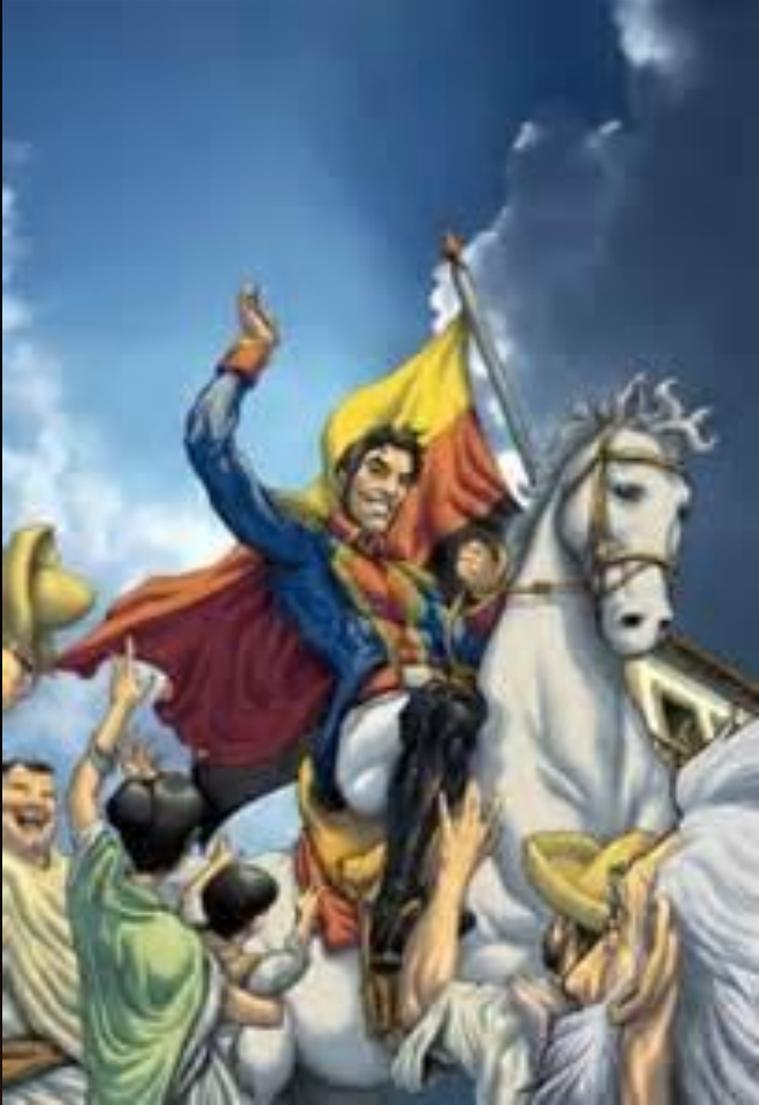


# Chapter 10 Section 4

## Nation Building in Latin America



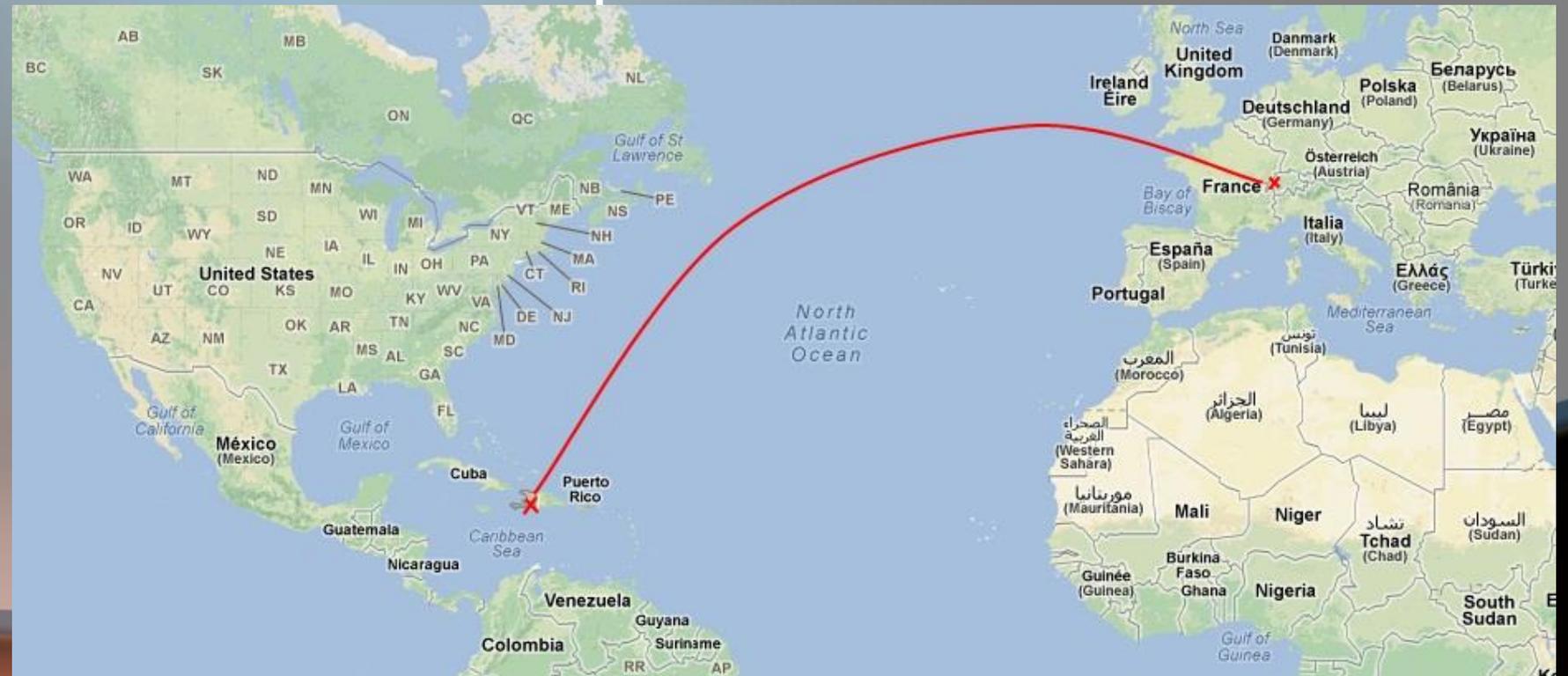
# I. Nationalist Revolts

- A. By the end of the eighteenth century, the new political ideals stemming from the successful American Revolution were beginning to influence the creole elites.
  1. Creoles were the descendants of Europeans who had permanently settled in Latin America.
    - a. They controlled land and business and were attracted to the principles of equality of all people in the eyes of the law, free trade, and a free press.

- B. The creole elites denounce the rule of the Spanish and Portuguese monarchs and their peninsulares.
- C. When Napoleon overthrew the monarchies of Spain and Portugal, the authority of the Spaniards and Portuguese in their colonial empires was weakened.
  1. A series of revolts enabled most of Latin America to become independent.

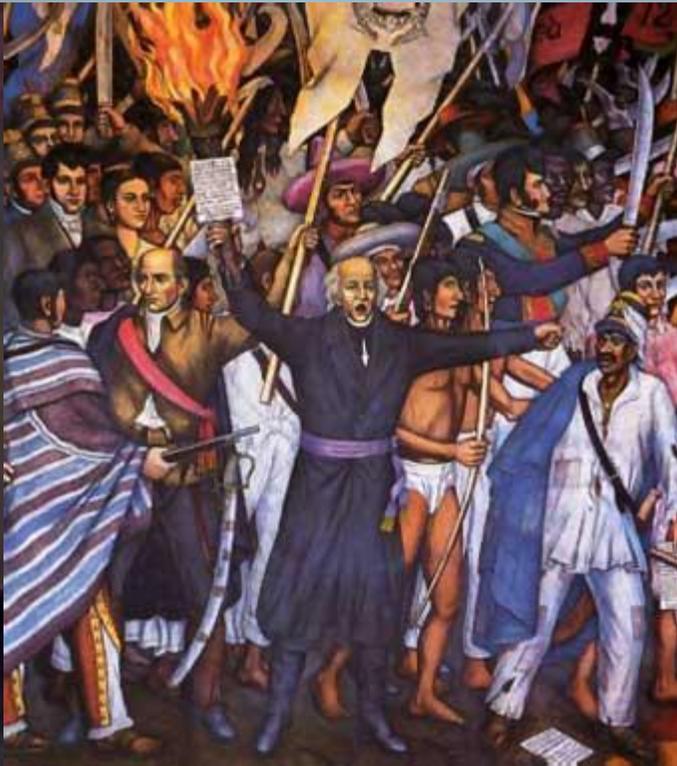
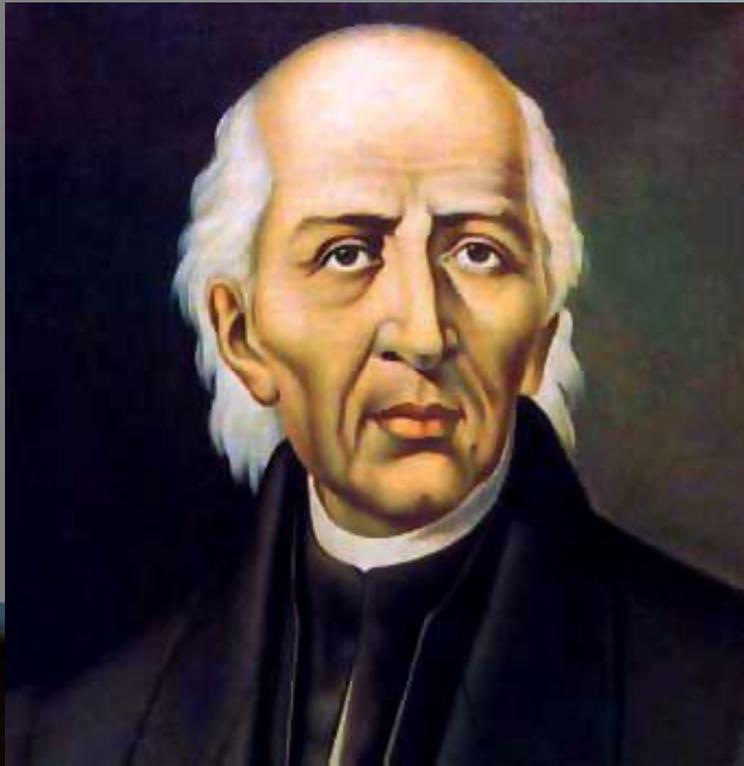
D. Saint Domingue, Hispaniola—was a French sugar colony.

1. François-Dominique Toussaint-Louverture led more than 100,000 enslaved people in revolt.
2. Haiti, became the first independent state in Latin America.



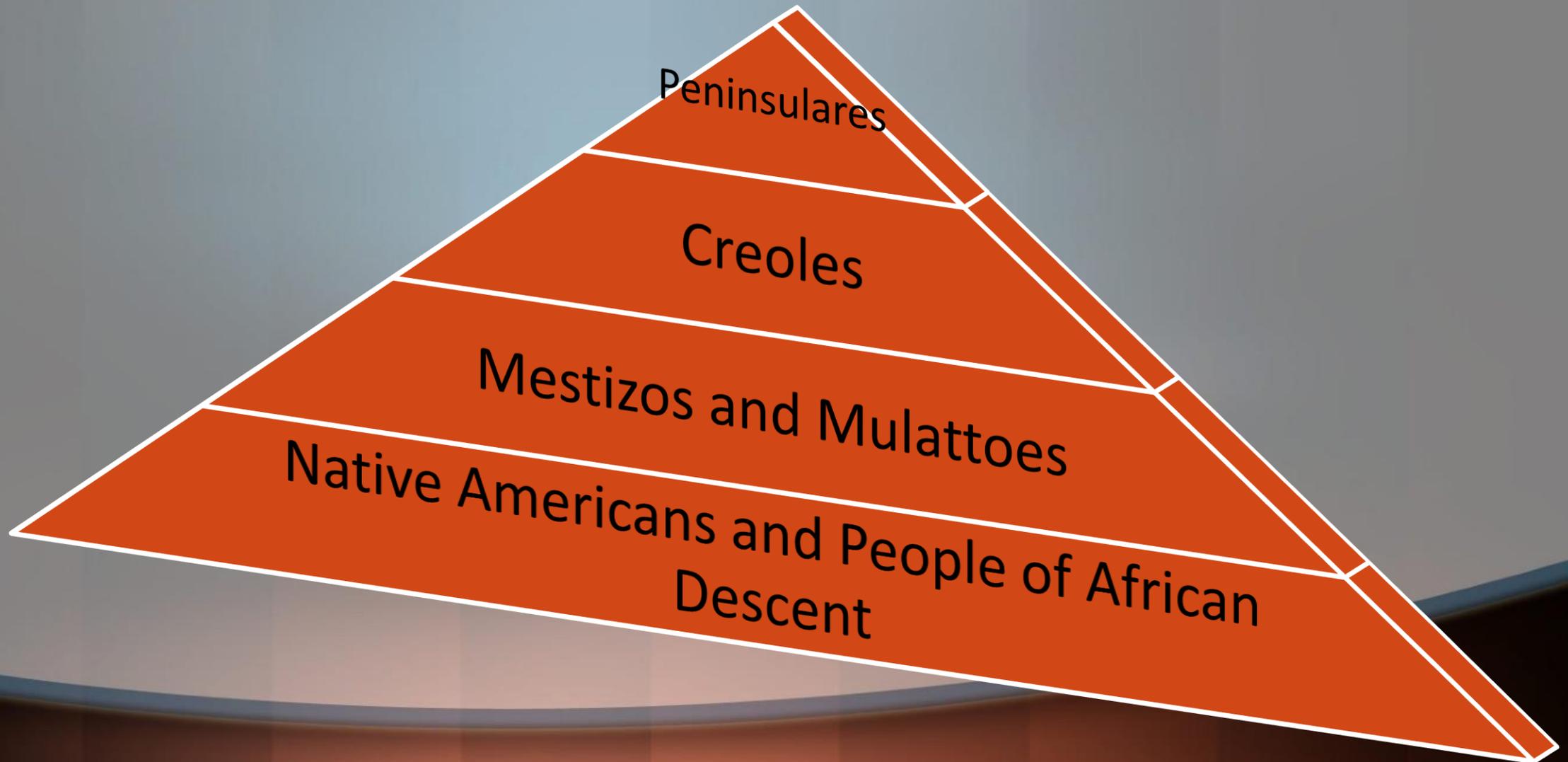
- E. The first real hero of Mexican independence was Miguel Hidalgo.
  - 1. A parish priest from Mexico City.
- F. He roused the local Native Americans and mestizos, to free themselves from the Spanish.
- G. On September 16, 1810, Hidalgo led his army in an attack against the Spaniards.
  - 1. His forces were soon crushed, and a military court later sentenced Hidalgo to death.
  - 2. Celebrated as Mexico's Independence Day.

# Miguel Hidalgo- Hero of the Mexican Independence movement.



- H. Creoles and *peninsulares* were concerned about the Native Americans and mestizo union.
- I. Afraid of the masses, Creoles and *peninsulares* then decided to overthrow Spanish rule.
  1. They selected a creole military leader, Agustín de Iturbide to set up a new government.
    - a. In 1821 Mexico declared its independence from Spain.
    - b. Iturbide became emperor in 1822 but was deposed in 1823.
    - c. Mexico then became a republic.

# Social Classes in Latin America



- J. José de San Martín of Argentina and Simón Bolívar of Venezuela, "Liberators of South America."
- K. By 1810, San Martín had liberated Argentina from Spanish authority.
  - 1. San Martín led his forces over the Andes Mountains to attack the Spanish in Chile.
- L. The arrival of San Martín's forces in Chile completely surprised the Spanish forces there.
  - 1. The Spanish were badly defeated at the Battle of Chacabuco.
    - a. San Martín will advance on Lima, Peru, the center of Spanish authority.

# The Liberators of South America

Jose de San Martin



Simon Bolivar



M. San Martín was convinced that he could not complete the liberation of Peru alone.

1. Simón Bolívar and his forces will help support the attack.

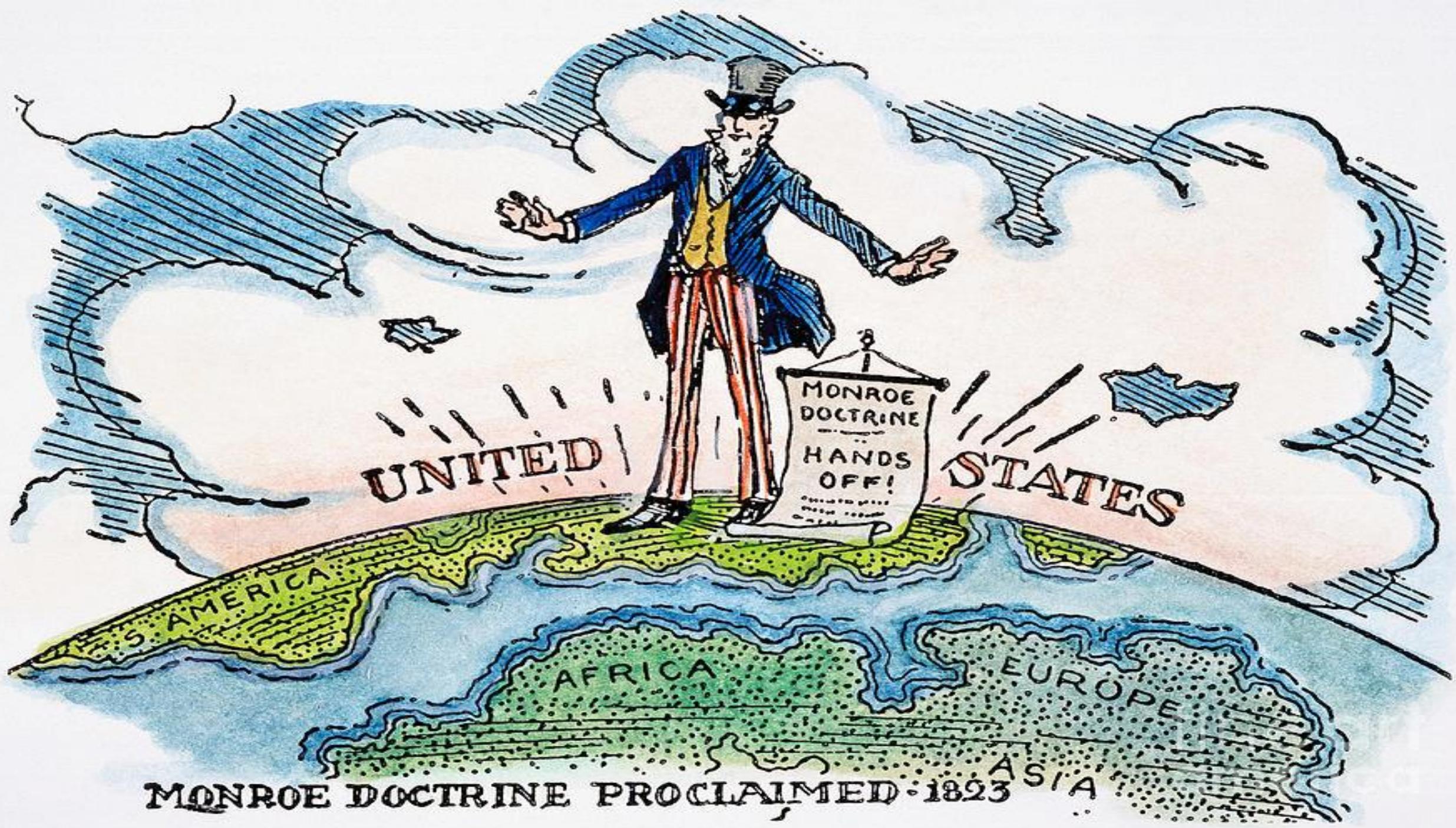
N. In the early 1820s, one major threat remained to the Latin American states.

1. The Concert of Europe could use troops to restore Spanish control in Latin America.

2. The British and United States united against any European moves against Latin America.

- a. The Monroe Doctrine declared that the Americas were off limits and strongly warned against any European intervention in the Americas.

- b. European powers feared the power of the British navy.



MONROE DOCTRINE PROCLAIMED - 1823

## II. Nation Building

- A. Most of the new nations of Latin America began with republican governments, but strong leaders known as caudillos gained power.
- B. Caudillos ruled chiefly by military force and were usually supported by the landed elites.

- c. Mexican General Antonio López de Santa Anna, ruled Mexico from 1833 to 1855.
  - 1. He misused state funds, halted reforms, and created chaos.
  - 2. In 1835 American settlers in the Mexican state of Texas revolted against Santa Anna's rule.
    - a. War between Mexico and the United States soon followed.
    - b. Mexico was defeated and lost almost one-half of its territory to the United States.



D. Fortunately for Mexico, a period of reform from 1855 to 1876 was dominated by Benito Juárez, a Mexican national hero.

1. President Juárez brought liberal reforms to Mexico, including separation of church and state, land distribution to the poor, and an educational system for all.

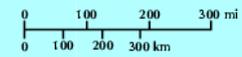
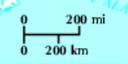
E. A fundamental problem for all the new Latin American nations was the domination of society by the landed elites.

1. Large estates remained a way of life in Latin America. By 1848, for example, the Sánchez Navarro family in Mexico possessed 17 estates made up of 16 million acres.

United States

CANADA

**West Virginia has 15.85 million Acres!!**



- F. Land remained the basis of wealth, social prestige, and political power throughout the nineteenth century.
  1. Landed elites ran governments, controlled courts, and kept a system of inexpensive labor.
  2. These landowners made enormous profits by growing single cash crops, such as coffee, for export.
  3. Most of the population had no land to grow basic food crops. As a result, the masses experienced dire poverty.

- G. Political independence brought economic independence, but old patterns were quickly reestablished.
  1. Instead of Spain and Portugal, Great Britain now dominated the Latin American economy.
  
- H. Latin America continued to serve as a source of raw materials and foodstuffs for the industrial nations of Europe and the United States.
  1. Exports included wheat, tobacco, wool, sugar, coffee, and hides.
  2. Latin American countries imported finished consumer goods, especially textiles, and had limited industry.

- I. The emphasis on exporting raw materials and importing finished products ensured the ongoing domination of the Latin American economy by foreigners.
  - 1. Latin American countries remained economically dependent on Western nations, even though they were no longer colonies.