

Chapter 10 Section 4 Notes

Nation Building in Latin America

I. Nationalist Revolts

- A. By the end of the eighteenth century, the new political ideals stemming from the successful _____ Revolution were beginning to influence the _____ elites.
1. Creoles were the _____ of Europeans who had _____ settled in Latin America.
 - a. They controlled _____ and business and were attracted to the principles of _____ of all people in the eyes of the law, free trade, and a free press.
- B. The creole elites denounce the rule of the _____ and Portuguese monarchs and their _____.
- C. When _____ overthrew the monarchies of Spain and Portugal, the authority of the Spaniards and _____ in their colonial empires was _____.
1. A series of revolts enabled most of Latin _____ to become independent.
- D. Saint _____, Hispaniola—was a French _____ colony.
1. François-Dominique _____-Louverture led more than 100,000 enslaved people in _____.
 2. _____, became the first _____ state in Latin America.
- E. The first real hero of Mexican independence was Miguel _____.
1. A parish _____ from Mexico City.
- F. He roused the local Native Americans and _____, to free themselves from the Spanish.
- G. On September _____, 1810, Hidalgo led his army in an attack against the Spaniards.
1. His forces were soon _____, and a military court later sentenced _____ to death.
 2. Celebrated as Mexico's _____ Day.
- H. Creoles and peninsulares were concerned about the Native _____ and _____ union.
- I. Afraid of the masses, Creoles and peninsulares then decided to overthrow _____ rule.
1. They selected a creole military leader, Agustín de _____ to set up a new _____.
 - a. In 1821 _____ declared its independence from _____.
 - b. Iturbide became emperor in _____ but was deposed in _____.
 - c. Mexico then became a _____.
- J. José de San _____ of Argentina and Simón _____ of Venezuela, "_____."
- K. By 1810, San Martín had _____ Argentina from Spanish authority.
1. San Martín led his forces over the _____ Mountains to attack the Spanish in Chile.
- L. The arrival of San Martín's forces in Chile completely _____ the Spanish forces there.
1. The Spanish were badly _____ at the Battle of _____.
 - a. San Martín will advance on _____, Peru, the center of Spanish _____.
- M. San Martín was convinced that he could not complete the _____ of Peru alone.
1. Simón Bolívar and his _____ will help support the _____.
- N. In the early 1820s, _____ major threat remained to the Latin _____ states.
1. The Concert of _____ could use troops to restore Spanish control in Latin America.
 2. The _____ and United _____ united against any European moves against Latin America.
 - a. The _____ 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 _____.

II. Nation Building

- A. Most of the new nations of Latin _____ began with _____ governments, but strong leaders known as caudillos gained power.
- B. _____ ruled chiefly by military force and were usually supported by the landed elites.
- C. Mexican General _____ López de _____ Anna, ruled Mexico from 1833 to 1855.
- 1.He misused state _____, halted reforms, and created _____.
 - 2.In 1835 American settlers in the Mexican state of _____ revolted against Santa Anna's rule.
 - a. War between _____ and the United States soon followed.
 - b. Mexico was defeated and lost almost _____ of its territory to the United States.
- D. Fortunately for Mexico, a period of reform from 1855 to 1876 was dominated by Benito _____, a Mexican national hero.
- 1.President Juárez brought _____ reforms to Mexico, including separation of church and state, land _____ to the poor, and an _____ system for all.
- E. A fundamental problem for all the new Latin American nations was the _____ of society by the landed _____.
- 1.Large estates remained a way of life in Latin America. By 1848, for example, the Sánchez _____ family in Mexico possessed 17 estates made up of _____ million _____.
- F. Land remained the basis of wealth, social _____, and political _____ throughout the nineteenth century.
- 1.Landed elites ran _____, controlled courts, and kept a system of _____ labor.
 - 2.These landowners made enormous _____ by growing single cash crops, such as _____, for export.
 - 3.Most of the _____ had no land to grow basic food crops. As a result, the masses experienced dire _____.
- G. Political _____ brought economic independence, but old patterns were quickly _____.
- 1.Instead of Spain and _____, Great Britain now dominated the Latin American _____.
- H. Latin _____ continued to serve as a source of raw _____ and foodstuffs for the industrial nations of _____ and the United States.
- 1.Exports included wheat, _____, wool, sugar, _____, and hides.
 - 2.Latin American countries imported finished _____ goods, especially textiles, and had limited _____.
- I. The emphasis on exporting raw _____ and importing finished products ensured the ongoing _____ of the Latin American _____ by foreigners.
- 1.Latin American countries remained _____ dependent on Western _____, even though they were no longer _____.