

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Period: \_\_\_\_\_

**INTENTIONS OF THE LESSON**

**I WANT STUDENTS TO:**

- 1.) **KNOW** the characteristics of Revolutions in Latin America.
- 2.) **UNDERSTAND** the influence and significance that enlightenment ideals played in Latin American Revolutions.
- 3.) *Examine the characteristics of the Mexican Revolution and critically analyze **(SKILLS)** how one-time opposing forces galvanized their forces revolt against Spain.*

**DO NOW:** What are five (5) characteristics of a Revolution? (Yes...This is a review question)

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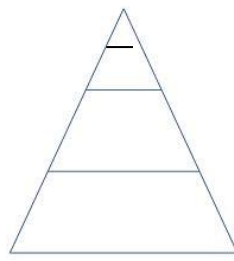
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**Nation Building in Latin America**

- From 1500 to 1800, Latin America was colonized by \_\_\_\_\_, especially \_\_\_\_\_.
- European nations used \_\_\_\_\_ to gain \_\_\_\_\_ from their \_\_\_\_\_ colonies.
- Catholic \_\_\_\_\_ from Spain & France converted \_\_\_\_\_.
  
- By the end of the 18th century, the political ideals stemming from the revolution in North America put \_\_\_\_\_ control of Latin America in danger.
  
- Latin America Social structure - Encomienda

Hierarchy: The Pyramid  
Title: \_\_\_\_\_



## Prelude to Revolution

- The Creoles especially favored the revolutionary ideal of \_\_\_\_\_ of all people in the eyes of law, free trade, and a free press.
- They disliked the domination of their trade by \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- Between 1807 and 1825, a series of \_\_\_\_\_ enabled most of Latin America to become \_\_\_\_\_.
- 100,000 slaves revolt on the island of Hispaniola. They seize control and on January 1, 1804 announce its freedom and became the \_\_\_\_\_ in Latin America.

## Quick Class Discussion

1.)

2.)

## Geography Skills

- 1.) Based on the map. What would you expect to be the official language of Brazil today?
- 2.) What three independent nations formed from the Viceroyalty of New Granada?

## Revolts in South America

- Jose de San Martin of Argentina and Simon Bolivar of Venezuela, both members of the Creole elite, were hailed as the “\_\_\_\_\_”.
- San Martin believed that \_\_\_\_\_ had to be removed in order for South America to be a \_\_\_\_\_.
- San Martin’s forces endured a difficult journey, but surprised the Spaniards and \_\_\_\_\_ them.

- San Martin moved on and welcomed support from Bolivar to \_\_\_\_\_. The two forces joined and crushed the last Spanish army at Ayacucho on December 9, 1824.
- By the end of \_\_\_\_\_, Peru, Uruguay, Paraguay, Colombia, Venezuela, Argentina, Bolivia, and Chile had all become free of Spain.

### Revolt in Mexico

- 1810 - Mexico experiences a revolt!
- A parish priest, Miguel Hidalgo, studies the French Revolution and rouses local Native Americans and mestizos to free themselves from the \_\_\_\_\_, but is defeated by the Spanish.
- This action scared the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ into overthrowing Spanish rule and electing a Creole monarch - Agustin de Iturbide.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Mexico declared its independence from Spain. Iturbide names himself emperor in 1822 and was deposed in 1823. Mexico becomes a \_\_\_\_\_.
- Unlike the South American creoles, in Mexico the \_\_\_\_\_ and mestizos played the leading role.
- In 1810, a poor but well educated Catholic priest named \_\_\_\_\_ used Enlightenment ideals to call for a revolution against Spain.
- Hidalgo led an army of \_\_\_\_\_ Indian and mestizos revolutionaries against the Spanish military and creoles who feared losing their wealth.
- During the rebellion, Hidalgo was \_\_\_\_\_ but Mexicans found new leaders to continue the fight another \_\_\_\_\_.
- The turning point in the war came in \_\_\_\_\_ when the creoles \_\_\_\_\_ sides and joined the revolt against \_\_\_\_\_.
- In 1821, Spain granted Mexico its \_\_\_\_\_ and a \_\_\_\_\_ was formed.
- Throughout Latin America new \_\_\_\_\_ republics were created.
- But, Latin Americans did not have a history of \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ and many of the new gov't's were \_\_\_\_\_.
- In many nations, military dictators called \_\_\_\_\_ seized power and made few reforms for citizens.
- Latin America became dependent on the \_\_\_\_\_.

## Threats to Independence

- 1820s - only 1 major \_\_\_\_\_ remained to the newly won independence of the Latin American states.
- \_\_\_\_\_ wanted to restore \_\_\_\_\_ control, while the \_\_\_\_\_ wanted to join with the \_\_\_\_\_ against Europe actions toward Latin America.
- 1823 - President Monroe acted alone, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ of the new Latin American nations, and strongly warned against European intervention in the Americas.
- More intimidating than American words was the \_\_\_\_\_, which no European force wanted to combat.

**TURN TO PAGE 713. READ "THE MONROE DOCTRINE AND ROOSEVELT COROLLARY" THEN ANSWER THE 2 DOCUMENT BASED QUESTIONS 1 & 2.**

**1.)**

**2.)**

**Last, tell me what you think you think the cartoon suggests is the reason that Europe did not challenge the Roosevelt Corollary.**