

Latin American Peoples Win Independence

Name: _____ date: _____ hr: _____ class # _____

GROUP **SOLO**

Due on: _____

COLONIAL SOCIETY DIVIDED

What classes existed in Latin American society?

In Latin America, society was divided into six classes of people. **Peninsulares**—those born in Spain— were at the top. Next were **creoles**, or Spaniards who had been born in Latin America. Below them were **mestizos**. Mestizos had mixed European and Indian ancestry. Next were **mulattos**, with mixed European and African ancestry, and then Africans. At the bottom were Indians.

1. Which 3 groups of society were of European ancestry?

TERMS AND NAMES

peninsulares Latin Americans born in Spain

creoles Spaniards born in Latin America

mulattos Africans or people of mixed European and African ancestry

Simón Bolívar Leader of Venezuelan independence movement

José de San Martín Leader who helped win independence for Chile and Argentina

Miguel Hidalgo Priest who began the revolt against Spanish rule in Mexico

José Morelos Leader of the Mexican revolt after Hidalgo was defeated

REVOLUTIONS IN THE AMERICAS

Where in Latin America was independence first declared?

In the early 1800s, colonial peoples in Latin America fought for independence. The French colony of Saint Domingue was the first Latin American colony to fight for independence.

Almost all of the people who lived in the French colony were slaves of African origin. In 1791, about 100,000 of them rose in revolt. Toussaint L'Ouverture, a former slave, became their leader. In 1802 Napoleon sent troops to the island to end the rebellion. They failed. In 1804, the colony declared its independence as Haiti.

2. How did Haiti become independent?

CREOLES LEAD INDEPENDENCE **Why did Creoles want independence?**

Creoles felt that they were not treated fairly. This bad feeling boiled over when Napoleon overthrew the king of Spain and named his own brother as king. Creoles in Latin America had no loyalty to the new king. They revolted. Even after the old king was restored, they did not give up their fight for freedom.

Two leaders pushed much of South America to independence. **Simón Bolívar** was a writer, fighter, and political thinker. He survived defeats and *exile* to help win independence for Venezuela in 1821. **José de San Martín** helped win independence for Argentina in 1816 and Chile in 1818. Bolívar led their combined armies to a great victory in 1824. This victory gained independence for all the Spanish colonies.

3. Which two great leaders led the fights for independence in Venezuela, Chile, and Argentina?

Bolívar



MEXICO ENDS SPANISH RULE; BRAZIL'S ROYAL LIBERATOR

How did Mexico and Brazil achieve independence?

In Mexico, mestizos and Indians led the fight for independence. In 1810, **Miguel Hidalgo**, a village priest, called for a revolt against Spanish rule. Creoles united with the Spanish government to put down this revolt by the lower classes. Hidalgo lost, but Padre **José María Morelos** took over leadership of the rebels. Fighting continued until 1815, when the creoles won.

After a revolution in Spain put a new government to power, the creoles joined with the other groups fighting for independence. In 1821, Mexico won its independence. In 1823, the region of Central America separated itself from Mexico.

In Brazil, 8,000 creoles signed a paper asking the son of Portugal's king to rule an independent Brazil. He agreed. Brazil became free that year through a bloodless revolt.

4. How were the drives for independence in Mexico and Brazil different?



Europe Faces Revolutions

CLASH OF PHILOSOPHIES; NATIONALISM DEVELOPS

What forces and peoples struggled for power?

There was a power struggle in Europe in the first half of the 1800s. Three forces were involved. **Conservatives** wanted to continue to support the kings who had ruled these lands for many centuries. These were nobles and other people who owned large amounts of property. **Liberals** wanted to give more power to elected *legislatures*. They were typically middle-class merchants and business people. They wanted to limit voting rights to people who were educated and owned property. **Radicals** wanted the end of rule by kings and full voting rights for all people.

At the same time, another movement arose in Europe—**nationalism**. This was the belief that a person's loyalty should go not to the country's ruler but to the nation itself. When the nation also had its own independent government, it became a **nation-state**. Nationalists thought that people with a common language and culture were a nation. And they had the right to their own government. These ideas grew out of the French Revolution.

1. What different goals did conservatives, liberals, and radicals have?

NATIONALISTS CHALLENGE CONSERVATIVE POWER

What changes were occurring in Western Europe?

The first people to win self-rule during this period were the Greeks. Greece had been part of the Ottoman Empire for centuries. The Ottomans controlled most of **the Balkans**. That region includes most of modern Greece, Albania, Bulgaria, Romania, Turkey, and the former Yugoslavia. In 1821, the Greeks revolted against Turkish rule. The Greeks won their independence by 1830.

Other revolts broke out in other parts of Europe. In 1830, the Belgians declared their independence from rule by the Dutch. Nationalists began a long struggle to *unify* all of Italy. The Poles revolted against Russian rule. Conservatives managed to put down these rebellions. However, new ones broke out again in 1848 among Hungarians and Czechs.

Once again, they were put down forcibly. **2. What groups challenged conservative rule?**

TERMS AND NAMES

conservative People who supported the monarchy

liberal People who wanted to give more power to elected legislatures

radical People who wanted to end the rule by kings and give full voting rights to all people

nationalism Belief that a person's loyalty belongs to the nation itself instead of to the nation's ruler

nation-state Country with its own independent government

the Balkans Region including all or part of present-day Greece, Albania, Bulgaria, Romania, Turkey, and former Yugoslavia

Louis-Napoleon Winner of the presidential election in France in 1848; later emperor

Alexander II Ruler of



The Balkans

RADICALS CHANGE FRANCE---*Why did French radicals lose?*

Events differed in France. Riots in 1830 forced the king to *flee*, and a new king was put in his place. Another revolt broke out in 1848. The king was overthrown and a republic established. However, the radicals who had won this victory began arguing. They differed over how much France should be changed. Some wanted only political changes. Others wanted social and economic changes that would help the poor.

When these forces began to fight in the streets, the French gave up on the radical program. They introduced a new government. It had a legislature and a strong president. The new president was **Louis-Napoleon**, Napoleon Bonaparte's nephew. He later named himself emperor of France. He built railroads and helped industry. The economy got better and more people had jobs. **3. What did Louis-Napoleon accomplish for France?**

REFORM IN RUSSIA---*How did Alexander II change Russia?*

In the early 1800s, Russia still did not have an industrial economy. The biggest problem was that serfdom still existed there. Peasants were bound to the nobles whose land they worked. Russia's rulers were reluctant to free the serfs, though. They feared they would lose the support of the nobles.

A new ruler of Russia, **Alexander II**, decided to free the serfs. Though it seemed bold, Alexander's move went only part way. Nobles kept half their land and were paid for the other half that went to the peasants. The former serfs were not given the land. They had to pay for it. This debt kept them still tied to the land. The *czar's* efforts to make changes ended when he was assassinated in 1881. Alexander III, the new *czar*, brought back tight control over the country. He

also moved to make the economy more industrial. **4. What major reform was made in Russia at this time?**

Revolutions in the Arts

THE ROMANTIC MOVEMENT *What is romanticism?*

In the early 1800s, the Enlightenment gradually gave way to another movement, called **romanticism**. This movement in art and ideas focused on nature and on the thoughts and feelings of individuals. Gone was the idea that reason and order were good things. Romantic thinkers valued feeling, not reason, and nature, not society. Romantic thinkers held idealized views of the past as simpler, better times. They valued the common people. As a result, they enjoyed folk stories, songs, and traditions. They also supported calls for democracy. However, not all romantic artists and thinkers supported all of these ideas.

Romantic writers had different themes. During the first half of the 19th century, the Grimm brothers collected German folk tales. They also created a German dictionary and worked on German grammar. These works celebrated being German long before there was a united German nation. Other writers wrote about strong individuals. Some wrote about beauty and nature.

Germany produced one of the greatest early Romantic writers. Johann Wolfgang von Goethe wrote *The Sorrows of Young Werther*. It was a story about a young man who kills himself after he falls in love with a married woman.

British Romantic poets William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge

honored nature as the source of truth and beauty. A type of horror story called a *Gothic novel* became popular. Novels such as Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein* were tales about good and evil.

Romanticism was important in music as well. Composers wrote music to appeal to the hearts and souls of listeners.

Ludwig van Beethoven, a German, was the foremost of these composers. Romanticism made music a popular art form.

1. What did Romantic thinkers and artists value?

TERMS AND NAMES

romanticism Movement in art and ideas that focused on nature and the thoughts and feelings of individuals

realism Movement in art that tried to show life as it really was

impressionism Style of art using light and light-filled colors to produce an "impression"



The Royal Pavilion, Brighton, England

THE SHIFT TO REALISM IN THE ARTS *What is realism?*

In the middle 1800s, the *grim* realities of industrial life made the dreams of romanticism seem silly. A new movement arose—**realism**. Artists and writers tried to show life as it really was. They used their art to protest unfair social conditions. French writer Emile Zola's books revealed harsh working conditions for the poor. They led to new laws aimed at helping those people. In England, Charles Dickens wrote many novels that showed how poor people suffered in the new industrial economy.

A new device, the camera, was developed in this period. Photographers used cameras to capture realistic images on film. **2. For what purposes did writers use realism?**

IMPRESSIONISTS REACT AGAINST REALISM *What is impressionism?*

In the 1860s, Parisian painters reacted against the realistic style. This new art style—**impressionism**—used light and light-filled colors to produce an impression of a subject or moment in time. Impressionist artists like Claude Monet and Pierre-Auguste Renoir glorified the delights of the life of the rising middle class in their paintings. Composers created music that set a mood by using different music structures, instruments, or patterns.

3. What was the focus of Impressionist art and music?

1. Which 8 major countries are listed?

2. Which countries are listed/shown as parts of the Italian peninsula? (careful: don't mix up countries with cities.)

3. a. The caption talks about France as experiencing the 'full force' of the 2 waves of revolution, but based on the number of such symbols for different revolutions, which countries faced a greater challenge from those revolutions?



b. Why might France's have still felt a greater impact from revolutions? _____

4. From your reading of ch. 24, sect. 2, which countries gained independence in the 1830 revolutions? _____

5. How many pieces of Prussia are there? _____ What country will they become? _____

a. Chile

b. Viceroyalty of Brazil

c. Viceroyalty of New Spain

d. United Provinces of Central America

e. Spain

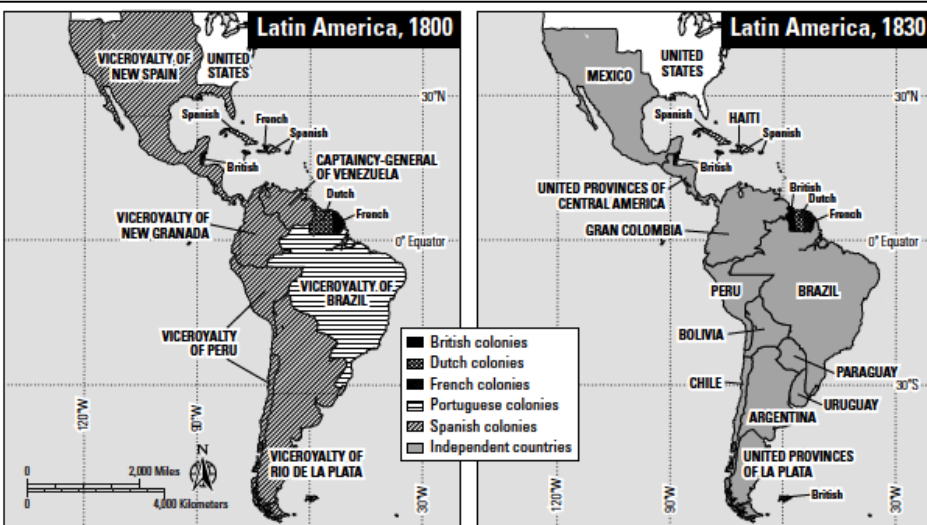
7. _____ In 1800, this region was west of the United States.

8. _____ This region was a Portuguese colony in 1800.

9. _____ By 1830, this independent country extended along the southwest coast of South America.

10. _____ In 1800, this country had colonies in North America, the Caribbean, and South America.

11. _____ In 1830, this country was bordered by Mexico and Gran Colombia.



12. Which group made up the largest part of Spanish America?

13. Which made up the smallest?

