SSWH14: Analyze the Age of Revolutions



Element B: Identify the causes and results of the Latin American Revolutions (1808-1825)

Latin American Revolutions (1808-1825)

 $\hfill \square$ Like many pre-revolutionary states, Latin America was a deeply divided society.

- Political power was virtually monopolized by a
 - European born elite known as peninsulars.

 Economic power and wealth was primarily in the hands of American born whites known as creoles.
 - The rest of the population, the vast majority, was made up of mixed race mestizos, Indians, and free and enslaved Africans.
- ☐ The opportunity for revolution in Latin America came with Napoleon's invasion of Spain and Portugal.
 - Many of the creoles of Latin America were educated in Europe where they picked up the ideas of the Enlightenment.
 - When the Spanish king was replaced with a Frenchman, these creoles refused to support the foreign monarch and revolution ensued.
 - Early creole revolutionaries faced defeat because they failed to rally the mestizo, Indian and African populations to their cause.





Latin American Revolutions (1808-1825)

- ☐ With time however, leaders like Simón Bolívar and José de San Martín built large armies in South America by promising Enlightenment inspired reform.
 - Bolívar and Martín fought Spanish forces from 1811 to 1824 winning independence for all of Spanish South America.
- □ A similar, though more conservative process played out in Mexico leading to Mexico's independence in 1821.

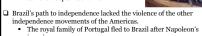


Latin American Revolutions (1808-1825)

- □ The early revolutionary movement in Mexico started among the Indian and mestizo peasants in 1810 when a Spanish priest named Miguel Hidalgo led an attack on Mexico City.

 This peasant uprising scared the creoles who cooperated with peninsulars in putting it down.

 But, by 1821 Mexico's creoles were ready for independence which they achieved September of 1821.



- The royal family of Fortugal new Washington invasion.
 In 1820, King John VI returned to Portugal to restore this power and left his son Pedro as regent of Brazil.
 Pedro was deeply inspired by the Enlightenment and declared Brazil an independent empire in 1822.
 Pedro proved to be more liberal and reform minded than his subjects which eventually led to his abdication in 1841.
- His son, Pedro II took power and ruled until 1889 when the monarchy ended and Brazil became a republic.

