

Chapter 25: 19th century Latin America



Ms. Sheets
AP World History

Causes of Independence

Multiple events affected Latin American independence.

- European Enlightenment
- American Revolution
- French Revolution
- Haitian Revolution
- 1808: French invasion of Portugal and Spain
- White Creoles' concerns about the policies of Spain and Portugal
- By 1824, all of Spanish South America will declare its independence and establish republics.
- Spanish Caribbean (Cuba and Puerto Rico) independent in 1898.



Haitian Revolution (1791-1804)

- Haiti was originally Saint-Domingue, a French Caribbean island colony for sugar plantations.
- Mixed society: slave workers on sugar plantations, freed blacks, and French colonists.
- During the French Revolution, tensions increased in Saint-Domingue between white inhabitants and free blacks.
 - Claim ideas from French Revolution apply in French colonies
- In 1791, Haitian slaves capitalize upon social tensions and decide to rebel against French control.
 - Led by Toussaint L'Overture, a free black man.
- 1804: Republic of Haiti declared its independence.
 - First incident in world where black slaves successfully rebelled against their enslavers.



Mexican Empire (1821-1824)

1810: Creole Father Miguel de Hidalgo urged *mestizos* and Indians to join a rebellion against Spain

- By 1820, Hidalgo lost support of Creoles

1821: Agustín de Iturbide, a Creole officer, led revolution against Spanish control.

- Mexico declares its independence; Iturbide is named Emperor of Mexico.

- Central American states are included

1824: Mexican Empire collapsed; Republic of Mexico was created.

- 1838: Central American states divide into independent nations



QUICK REVIEW QUESTION

1. What are some of the events that affected the Latin American revolutions?
 2. Why do blacks in Haiti claim independence?
 3. Describe the Mexican Empire.
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Mexican Republic (1824-1864)

The 1824 Mexican constitution was federalist, but still ignored the legal status of Indians, distribution of land, educational problems, and impoverishment.

- 1832-1835: liberal federalists in control, but attack Church → violence

- Mexico's socio-political instability and financial weakness made it a target for foreign invasion.

- 1845: United States voted to annex Texas.

- Mexican-American War (1846-1848)

- Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo (1848) : US receives ½ of Mexican territory but 5% of pop.; nationalism; confront Mexican problems

- 1854-1855: La Reforma (Liberal revolt in Mexico led by Benito Juárez)

- 1857: Juárez elected president; creates constitution

- Goal: create nation of small, independent farmers



Mexican-American War (1846-1848)



- ✦ Gadsden Purchase (1854): territory purchased by US from Mexico for \$10 million so that the US could construct a transcontinental railroad

Second Mexican Empire (1864-1867)

Juárez pushes liberal measures → civil war erupts

- Conservatives were losing the war; appealed to Napoleon III of France to help
- 1864: Maximilian von Hapsburg took the throne of Second Mexican Empire
 - Angers both conservatives and liberals
- 1867: Maximilian executed; Juárez returns to office after French troops were withdrawn.
 - Juárez's message: "Hands off Mexico."
- Juárez returned to office and reverts Mexico back to republic → in actuality, he became autocratic and a symbol of nation
- Porfirio Diaz, Juárez's successor, dominated Mexican politics after 1876 as a dictator under the guise of democracy.
 - Rapid economic growth
 - Modification and industrialization were led by científicos who were influenced by positivism
 - Peasants do not prosper → Mexican Revolution of 1910



QUICK REVIEW QUESTION

1. Who is Benito Juárez and what is La Reforma?
 2. What was the American goal in the Mexican-American war? What does this reveal for Mexico?
 3. Describe the Second Mexican Empire.
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Independence in New Granada and Rio de la Plata

1819-1822: Viceroyalty of New Granada becomes independent; now Gran Colombia with republican government

- Leader Creole Simon Bolívar wrote Jamaica Letter (1815)
- Fragment in 1830 into Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador

1816: Viceroyalty of Rio de la Plata gains independence led by José de San Martín; now United Provinces of Rio de la Plata with republican government

- Buenos Aires resented trade restrictions placed upon them by Spain



Argentine Republic

1816: United Provinces of Rio de la Plata

- Begins to fragment; caudillos dominate regions
- 1820s: Liberals instituted reforms in education, finance, agriculture, immigration.
- Centralists respond and tried to institute a strong central government.
- Federalists respond; weak central government and local autonomy

■ New liberal constitution in 1853

■ 1862: Argentine Republic

- Led by Domingo F. Sarmiento; period of political stability and liberal control

■ Argentina received 3.5 million immigrants between 1857-1910.

■ By 1890, Argentina represented the achievement of liberal program in Latin America





Independent States of Latin America by 1830

Brazilian Independence

Brazil was economically important to Portugal (sugar, cotton, cacao, slaves)

- 1807: Napoleon's invasion of Portugal causes Portuguese royal family to flee to Brazil.

 - Rio de Janeiro set up as capital with gov. functions

- Dom João VI ruled Portugal from Brazil until 1820

- After Napoleon is defeated in Europe and a liberal revolution has occurred in Portugal, Dom João VI returned to Portugal and left his son Dom Pedro as regent in Brazil

- 1822: Dom Pedro I became constitutional emperor of Brazil after declaring Brazil independent

 - Monarchy led by member of existing Portuguese royal house



The Brazilian Empire

- 1824: Liberal constitution issued
- Conflicts between liberals and conservatives were complicated by the existence of a monarchy → regional revolts erupt.
- ☒ Coffee surpasses sugar; now comprised 60% of Brazil's economy and caused Brazilian agriculture to grow.
 - ☒ Coffee estates (*fazendas*) intensified slavery
 - ☒ Italian/Portuguese immigrants arrive
 - ☒ Slavery was abolished in 1888
- ☒ Support for monarchy decreases
 - ☒ 1865-1870: War of the Triple Alliance (Paraguay vs. Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay)
- ☒ 1889: Coup overthrew the emperor and established a republic



QUICK REVIEW QUESTION

1. What happens to New Spanish viceroyalties in the period of Latin American independence?
 2. What is unique about Brazilian independence?
 3. Describe the Brazilian economy.
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Latin American Culture

Tension overall between European influences and desire to express an American identity.

- Elites adopted tastes and fashions of Europe (neo-classical; romanticism)
 - Popular culture changes little: stays traditional
 - History, writing, and political commentary often went together.
 - Social change came slowly for Indians, blacks, and women.
 - Women actively participated in independence movements; little political change
 - Women could participate in public education (ages 7-15) → creates new opportunities for women
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José María Obregón

Confronting Socio-Political Problems

Ideals of early leaders were often egalitarian, but often not entirely acted upon.

- Constitutions were often short-lived

- 1854: Slavery abolished everywhere except Cuba, Puerto Rico and Brazil

- American Indian taxes ended slowly.

- New nations needed the tax revenue; fears Indians could not “self-rule”

- Most attempts for consolidation and unification failed (ex: Gran Columbia, Rio de La Plata)

- Geographic barriers and distances

- Poor roads/transportation

- Regional interests and political divisions

- Caudillos: independent military leaders that rose to power as instability increased; begin Latin Am. trend of military involvement in governments.



New Political Groups

Centralists vs. Federalists (agreed on a republic, but not what kind)

- Centralists: Strong, centralized national government with broad powers
- Federalists: Regional gov'ts should set tax and commercial policies

Conservatives vs. Liberals (what are the rights of individuals?)

- Conservatives: strong centralized gov, keep Catholic Iberian heritage alive; support role of Catholic Church
- Liberals: rights of individuals in a secular society



QUICK REVIEW QUESTION

1. What tension exists in Latin American culture?
 2. Why are attempts to consolidate and unify made difficult?
 3. What new political groups emerged?
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Latin American Economies, 1820-1870

Brazilian and Caribbean sugar plantations were center of Latin American economies and trade with Europe.

- Also Mexican copper and silver; Argentinian beef; Cuban tobacco; Brazilian coffee.

- Latin American ports opened them up to global trade, which introduced foreign goods to region.

- Latin America became dependent on the importation of foreign goods and exportation of raw materials to European markets, as well as foreign loans.

- Foreign investments provided capital and services but constrained governments in social, commercial and diplomatic policies.

- Foreign entrepreneurs and bankers entered Latin America and control industries, banks, and transportation, as locals are pushed out.

The Great Boom 1880-1920

Between 1880-1920, Latin America experienced tremendous spurts of economic and urban growth; liberal ideology of open market and limited gov't intervention in economy had triumphed.

- Immigrants from Europe, India, China, and Africa came to Argentina and Brazil to fill labor needs on plantations and *haciendas*.

- Mostly male labor due to physical strength required in plantation labor.

- Steamships and railroads improved communication and transportation of goods.

- Positivism: European philosophy that stressed observation and scientific approach to problems of society

- Promotes quest for political stability and economic growth



U.S. Involvement in Latin America

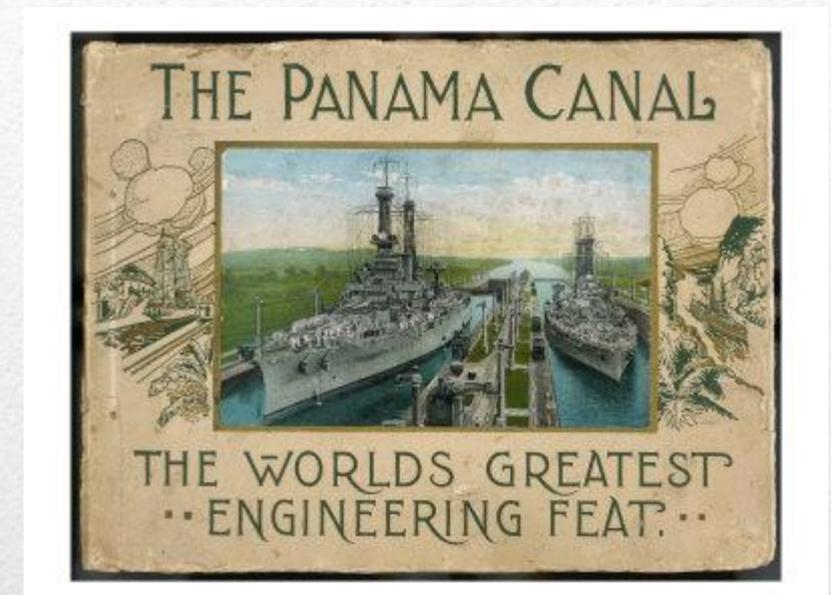
1823: Monroe Doctrine

- “Hands off” policy: any attempt by Europe to colonize in the Americas would be seen as an attack on United States; extension of US foreign policy

- American industry was seeking new markets and raw materials after the American Civil War.

- Panama Canal opened in 1914: shortens route between Atlantic and Pacific.

- US backed an independence movement that separated Panama from Columbia.



Cuba and the U.S.

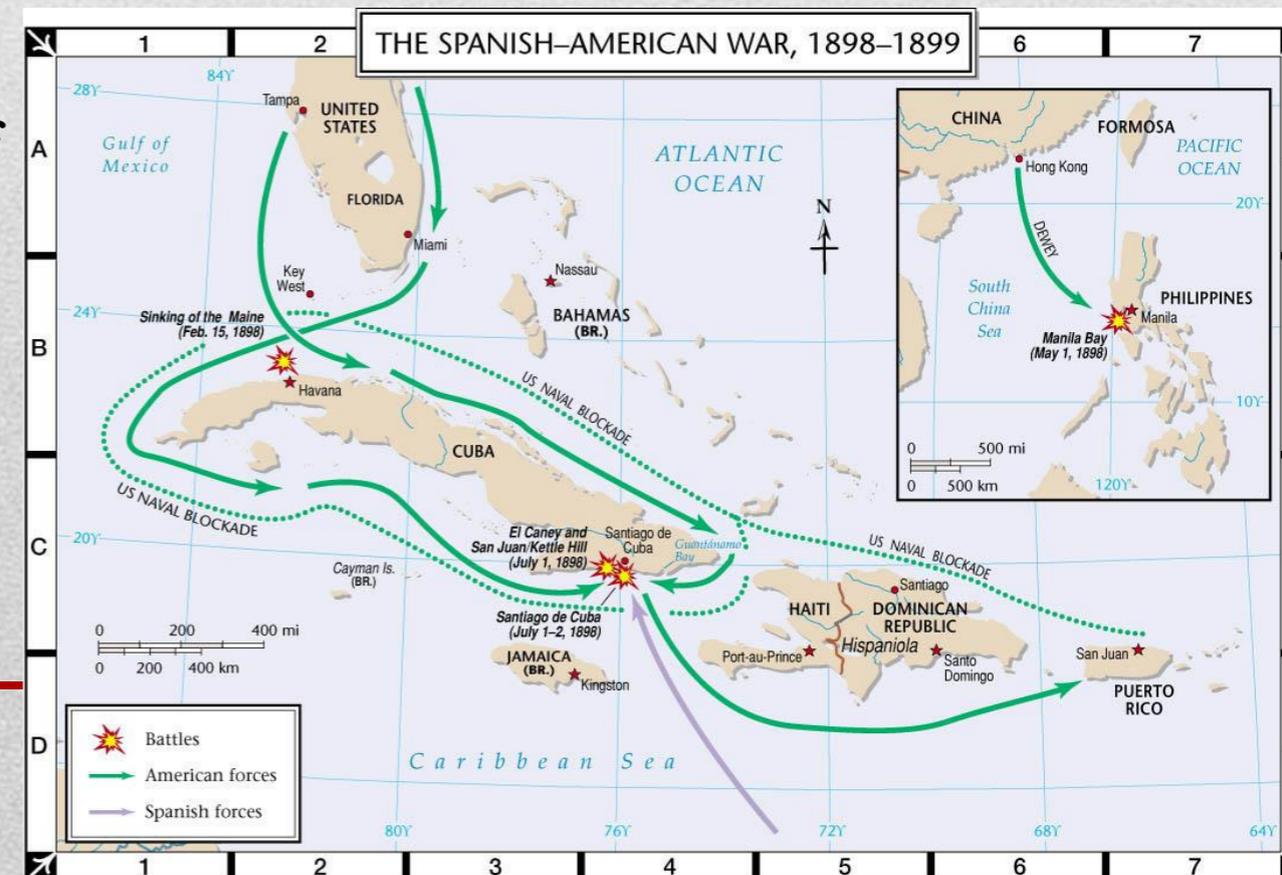
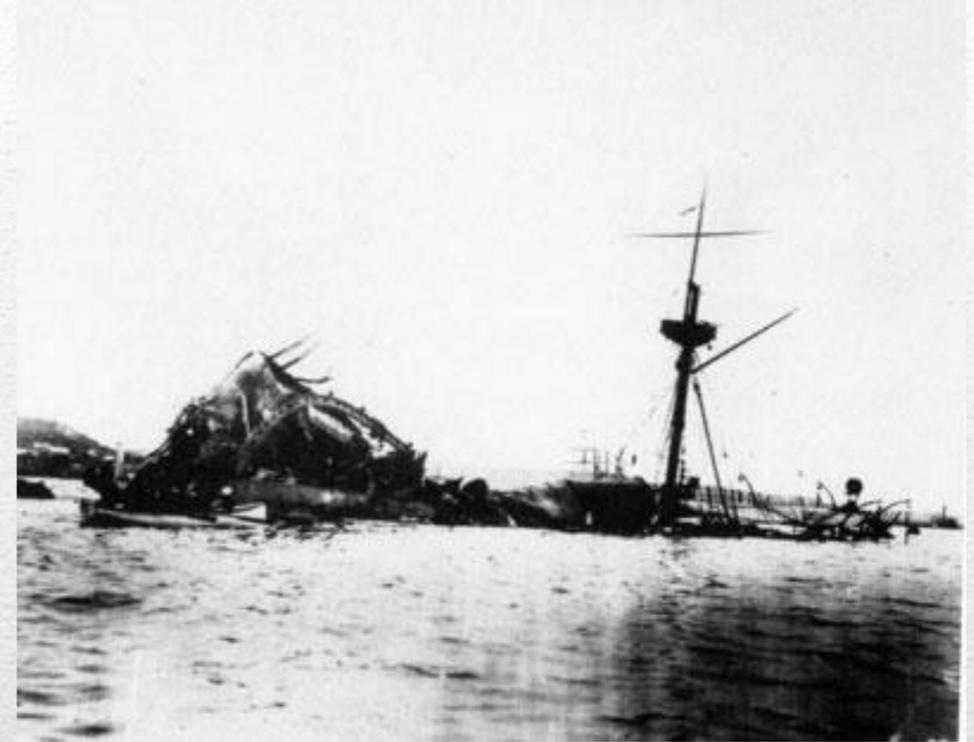
Cubans rebelled against Spanish rule in 1895

- US businessmen concerned about their Cuban investments in sugar and tobacco plantations → USS Maine sent to Havana

Spanish-American War (1898)

- USS Maine exploded in Havana harbor
- Remember the Maine; to Hell with Spain!*
- US went to war against Spain
- US victory resulted in Spanish cession of Puerto Rico and Guam to the US and the US purchase of the Philippines.
- Allowed for direct US involvement in Caribbean

Cuba became independent republic, subject to manipulation by the US.



QUICK REVIEW QUESTION

1. Describe the Latin American market; are they an independent market?
 2. What causes the Spanish-American War and what is the outcome?
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