Chapter 20.3 Outline

p. 645 Revolts in Latin America

Spanish lessons

 A - always sounds like AH example: Taco

 E – always sounds like EH example: Tres

 I – always sounds like EE example: Si

 O – always sounds like OH example: Hola

 U – always sounds like OOH (never YOOH) example: UNO

Practice words

 Agua AH–gooah (water)

 Gracias GRAH–see-ahs (thank you)

 Amigo ah-MEE-go (friend)

Donde esta el bano? DOHN-day eh-STAH EHL BAHN –yo

(Where is the bathroom)

 No credito NO CREHD-ee-toh (no credit)

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Social classes

1. Peninsulares - highest social class, people born in Spain or from Europe

-dominated life, had best jobs, money and power

-made up <1% of the population

-held 90% of the land

 2. Creoles – family history from Europe but born in the New World

 -owned land, had decent jobs but limited power

 -many were educated back in Europe where they learned

Enlightenment ideas like natural rights

 3. Mestizos – mixed Native American and European people

 3. Mulattoes – mixed African and European people

 -very low status and wealth, no power

 4. Native Americans and Africans –used as slaves, worked for upper classes

*Haiti*

 -Island in the Caribbean Sea, colony of France

 -slave labor used on sugar plantations

 -slave revolt led by Toussaint L’Ouverture overthrows the French and Haiti

becomes its own country

*Mexico*

 -creole priest Miguel Hidalgo (ee-DAHL-go)inspires people to fight for

freedom

-unsuccessful but a few years later another priest, Jose Maria Morelos

continues the fight

 -wanted changes such as improved living conditions, no slavery and voting

rights

 -independence finally achieved in 1821, with the help of another creole,

Augustin de Iturbide (ee-tur-BEE-day)

 -the countries in Central America also split and became independent (1838)

*South America*

 -creoles saw other countries (U.S., Mexico) becoming free and thought they

could do it too

 -Simon (see-MOHN) Bolivar – creole from Venezuela who freed his country

from the Spanish

 -also helped free neighboring countries

 -known as “el Libertador” (the Liberator)

 -Jose de San Martin (mar-TEEN) – from Argentina, joins with Bolivar and

 helps to free countries in the Southern part of S. America

 -Brazil earned its freedom without conflict

 -the king, Dom Pedro, gave up some power and accepted

reforms/government changes so no fighting was necessary

23.4 Outline

The U.S. expands p. 739

-Lousiana Purchase – land bought from France by president Thomas Jefferson that

(see map p. 742) doubles the size of the U.S.

 -1819, U.S. gains Florida from Spain

 -1846, U.S. gains Oregon territory from Britain

manifest destiny – idea that the U.S. should expand its borders all the way to the

Pacific Ocean.

 -used this idea to justify the taking of land from countries

and Native Americans

 -Indian Removal Act of 1830, allows for the:

Trail of Tears

 -Indians forced west to Oklahoma, kicked off land

 -many die from sickness and fatigue on the voyage

*The Civil War*

 -North vs. South

 -*North* – industrial economy, used free workers

 -South – agricultural economy, used slaves

 -as U.S. was getting new land, was it going to be slave territory or free?

 -South sees their rights as states being violated and threaten to secede

(separate)

 -North says that the country must stick together

 -1861, Civil War begins shortly after Abraham Lincoln is elected president

 -Southern states form their own country, *Confederate States of America*

 -North (Union) goes to war to bring the southern states back

 -South eventually loses after 4 years of fighting

 -Emancipation Proclamation – Lincoln’s document stating

that slavery was illegal in the U.S.

 -slavery officially ends with the 13th amendment and blacks earn the right

to vote with the 15th amendment

 -segregation (separation of races) and racism still existed however

25.4 Outline p. 801

Imperialism in Latin America

Imperialism – taking over other countries as colonies

 -most people’s lives in Latin America did not improve after independence

 -only the creoles saw improvement

 -others had no power, voting rights and in most cases no land

 -most areas ruled by caudillos (dictators)

## Mexican-American War

 -Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna – leader in fight for freedom

against Spain, becomes president (caudillo) of Mexico

 -Americans in Mexican territory of TX not happy because of slavery

no freedom of religion or progress

 -want more freedom but Santa Anna says no

 -Texans revolt and eventually gain freedom (1836)

 -U.S. adds TX in 1845

 -Mexican-American War takes place, Mexico defeated

 -sign treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo – gives U.S. land from Texas to

California

Benito Juarez – poor Indian who started reform movement (*La Reforma*)

 -wanted land reform, education, separate church/state

 -becomes Mexican president in 1858

-France invades Mexico and takes over for four years

 -Mexico fights off French and eventually Juarez was president again

 -new reforms: foreign trade, roads and railroads, education

Porfirio Diaz takes over in 1870s

 -caudillo who used terrorism and favoritism to get his power

 -elections were meaningless

 -some progress but most people still poor

 -most worked for large landowners under a system of:

Peonage

 -paid with vouchers to be used at the owner’s supply store

 -prices on products were high, income was low

 -workers went into debt

 -landowners became richer

-Latin American countries begin to trade with U.S. and Britain

-economy based on exports

-helped by new transportation and refrigeration process

-did not have manufacturing, had to import these goods

-did not use their money to pay for roads, schools, hospitals

-were not very self-sufficient

-borrowed money from industrialized countries

-went into debt, still controlled economically

Monroe Doctrine – document by pres. James Monroe stating that the Americas

cannot be colonized by Europe anymore.

Cuba and the Spanish American War

 -colony of Spain

 -1868, declares independence and fights 10 year war

 -U.S. helps Cuba win for two reasons:

1. held businesses there

2. Spain put people in concentration camps

-U.S. stays in Cuba and sets up government

-Cubans not happy with U.S. (even today)

*Panama*

 -U.S. helps Panama win independence from Colombia

 -rewarded with 10 mile wide strip of land to make the:

Panama Canal

 -U.S. oversees all of the Americas after the:

Roosevelt Corollary – pres. Theodore Roosevelt says the

U.S. should have police power in the Western world.

27.1 Outline p. 852

*Struggle in Latin America*

-many people fed up with Porfirio Diaz and his tactics

-Francisco Madero – arrested for trying to run against Diaz in presidential

election

-sent to U.S. where he called for a revolution to overthrow Diaz

-this would be the Mexican Revolution (see p. 853)

-led by Francisco “Pancho” Villa in the north and Emiliano Zapata in the south.

-successful in defeating Diaz and forcing him out of office

-also made sure that peasants and small farmers received land

-civil war occurs in Mexico over power, 1 million die including Zapata

-1917 Mexico adopts a new constitution full of reforms