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