

Chapter 25: The Consolidation of Latin America, 1830–1920

Introduction	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Independent Latin American states (early 19th century) 2. Problems <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Class and regional interests 2. Unequal wealth distribution 3. Dependent economic position
From Colonies to Nations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creole elites questioned being colonial subjects 2. Mass of population resented government 3. BUT elites feared lower classes
Causes of Political Change	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. American Revolution served as model 2. French Revolution served ideology (Liberty, Equality, Fraternity), but too radical 3. Slave rebellion on the French island of St. Domingue led by François-Dominique Toussaint L'Overture in 1791 ended in 1804 with independence of Haiti 4. France vs. Spain (Napoleon's brother in power) in Napoleonic Wars caused political instability
Spanish American Independence Struggles	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creole conspiracy caused Miguel de Hidalgo to appeal in 1810 to Indians and mestizos for support in Mexico <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Executed after loss of creole support 2. Conservative Creoles under Agustín Iturbide win independence <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New state, a monarchy based on Creole dominance, collapsed in 1824 2. Mexico became republic
Northern Central America	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Central America divided into independent nations 4. Independence movement led by a Creole officer, Simon Bolívar, began in Caracas in 1810 in Northern South America <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Victories in Venezuela, Colombia, and Ecuador between 1817 and 1822 2. Three countries united as Gran Colombia until separation in 1830
Southern Central America	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Rebellion began in Rio de la Plata under the leadership of José de San Martín in Southern Central America <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Buenos Aires- autonomy in 1810 2. United Republic of Rio de la Plata- 1816 3. remaining Spanish territories fell to San Martín's forces 6. By 1825 all of Spanish America had won political independence <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All had representative governments
Brazilian Independence	<p>Brazil- Portugal's most prized colonial possession by end of eighteenth century</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Massive slavery decreased want by elite for independence 2. 1807 French Invasion of Portugal- royal family fled to Brazil <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rio de Janeiro become real Portuguese capital 2. Brazil's ports were opened to world commerce because of British pressure 3. King João VI remained in Brazil until 1820 and son Pedro left in power

3. Pedro declared independence in 1822 and became constitutional emperor, Pedro I
 1. Still slavery under social order