

More than 70 runaways lived in the maroon colony. They welcomed and fed the two newcomers. The gardens that surrounded the village, said Louis, "are almost completely filled with manioc, millet, rice, sweet potatoes, yams, sugar cane, bananas, and other crops, and a lot of cotton." Women first spun the cotton into yarn and then wove it into clothing.

The villagers gave land to Louis and his father. "Everyone is allotted a plot according to the needs of his family," Louis noted. "Whenever land has to be cleared, everyone works together." Still, life was not easy. The maroons had few tools or pots and pans. They had some weapons but little gunpowder.

The villagers were devout Christians who recited prayers each morning and evening. In addition, Louis noted, "They maintain strict observance of Sundays and feast days by refraining from work and reciting the rosary."

After a year and a half of freedom, Louis and many other villagers were captured by French soldiers. The French executed the colony's leaders in front of their children. Louis and his father were sent back to their owners. ■

SECTION 2 REVIEW

1. **Define:** (a) peninsular, (b) creole, (c) peon.
2. (a) Describe the main social classes in colonial Latin America. (b) Why did creoles resent the peninsulares?
3. What are three ways the Catholic Church influenced colonial Latin America?
4. (a) Who had most power in the traditional family? (b) How did social class affect women's lives?
5. **Comparing** (a) How did city life differ from rural life in colonial Latin America? (b) In what ways were they similar?
6. **Writing Across Cultures** In both Latin America and the United States, runaway slaves took enormous risks. Write a diary entry in which a slave explains why he or she is willing to face these dangers.

3

WINNING INDEPENDENCE

FIND OUT

- Why did the people of Latin America seek independence?
- How did events in Europe influence the wars of independence?
- What role did individual leaders play in winning independence?

Before dawn on September 16, 1810, ringing church bells woke the Indian peasants of Dolores, a small town in Mexico. The people hurried to their church. Their creole priest, Father Miguel Hidalgo, was waiting for them. He spoke urgently:

“My children, will you be free? Will you make the effort to recover from the hated Spaniards the lands stolen from your forefathers 300 years ago?”

Startled at first, the people soon responded to Father Hidalgo's call. His words echoed throughout the Spanish colonies in Latin America. "*El grito de Dolores*"—the cry of Dolores—became the rallying cry for many people unhappy with Spanish rule. Today, Mexicans celebrate September 16 as their Independence Day.

Unrest in the Colonies

By the late 1700s, many groups had begun to demand freedom from Spanish rule. Creoles often led the struggles for independence. The creoles felt that they had built the colonies and deserved to rule them. Getting rid of royal officials would open new opportunities.

Mestizos, too, hoped to move up in society once the peninsulares were gone. Many Indians, remembering that the Spanish had

taken their lands 300 years earlier, also sought freedom from Spanish rule. In 1780, the Indian leader Tupac Amaru led a revolt against the Spanish in Peru. After a brief success, the revolt was crushed and Tupac Amaru and all his family were executed or imprisoned. Finally, slaves saw independence as a way to gain freedom.

Spread of revolutionary ideas. Radical new ideas from Europe fueled the growing discontent. During the period known as the Enlightenment, thinkers in France and Britain argued that people had natural rights to life, liberty, and property. These thinkers supported freedom of speech, an end to slavery, and the idea that people had the right to rebel

Toussaint L'Ouverture As ruler of an independent Haiti, L'Ouverture kept strict control over his people. The freed slaves who worked on the plantations now received some of the profits. L'Ouverture, a deeply religious man, dealt fairly with the French, who had oppressed his people. **Change** Why did Haiti's independence alarm creoles in other Latin American colonies?



against unjust rulers. You will read more about the Enlightenment in Chapter 30.

Ideas like these encouraged colonists in North America to throw off British rule in 1776. When the French Revolution broke out in 1789, creoles and mestizos watched events in Europe with interest. Some took up the cry of the French revolutionaries—"Liberty, Equality, Fraternity."

Revolution in Haiti

Revolutionary ideas touched off a revolt in French-ruled Haiti. Located on the island of Hispaniola, Haiti was the world's leading sugar producer. A few French families made huge profits from sugar, while most Haitians lived in misery as slaves.

When the French Revolution began, white settlers called for independence. Slaves had their own goal—freedom. In 1791, they rebelled. They burned the sugar cane in the fields and killed hundreds of slave owners. The uprising touched off 13 years of terrible civil war in which both sides suffered massacres.

Toussaint L'Ouverture. The rebels found a remarkable leader in Toussaint L'Ouverture (too SAN loo vehr TYOOR), a self-educated former slave. L'Ouverture organized the rebels into an effective fighting force. By 1800, this able but ruthless leader had driven all foreign forces out of Hispaniola.

When the ambitious general Napoleon Bonaparte took power in France, he decided to reclaim the rich sugar plantations of Haiti for France. In 1802, he sent a French army to the island. L'Ouverture urged Haitians to fight to the death against the invaders.

The French captured L'Ouverture and sent him to an icy prison in France. There, the Haitian leader died in 1803. Before his death, however, he warned the French:

“In overthrowing me, the French have only felled the tree of black liberty in Saint Domingue [Haiti]. It will shoot up again for it is deeply rooted and its roots are many.”

Independence at last. In Haiti, meanwhile, thousands of French soldiers died from

yellow fever. The survivors fled the island. In 1804, Haiti declared its independence. It became the first independent nation in Latin America and the second in the Western Hemisphere, after the United States.

Haiti's success frightened many creoles in Spanish America. They wanted independence, but not a revolution that might upset the social order. The Haitian slave revolt roused fears about what actions other black populations in the Americas might take.

Liberty for South America

Events in Europe triggered revolts in most of Spanish-ruled America. During the early 1800s, Napoleon plunged all of Europe, including Spain, into years of war. The fighting weakened Spain's hold on its colonies and increased demands for independence.

With the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, Spain set out to restore its authority in its colonies. By then, however, the colonists had found strong leaders who were determined to win freedom.

Simón Bolívar. In South America, Simón Bolívar (see MOHN boh LEE vahr) earned the title "the Liberator" for his role in the wars of independence. Energetic and brilliant, Bolívar came from a wealthy creole family in Venezuela. As a young man, he studied in Europe. There, his love of freedom was strengthened by the ideas of the French Revolution. Before returning, Bolívar vowed:

“I will never allow my hands to be idle nor my soul to rest until I have broken the chains laid upon us by Spain.”

In 1807, Bolívar joined revolutionaries in Venezuela who were plotting to end Spanish rule. They faced a long struggle against the peninsulares and other royalists, or supporters of the monarchy. Twice, Bolívar had to flee to Haiti. Haitian leaders gave him ships, guns, money, and a printing press. In return, Bolívar promised to free all slaves once Venezuela gained independence.

The rebels were not strong enough to defeat the royalists, who held forts along the



“The Liberator” In a daring move, Simón Bolívar and his ragged army scaled the Andes. They suffered great hardships before they triumphed over the Spanish defenders of Bogotá. After 1819, the Liberator's successes increased as he helped other areas gain freedom from Spain. **Power** How do you think a bold move like crossing the Andes inspired confidence in Bolívar's leadership?

coast. Instead, Bolívar came up with a bold plan. He would march his army inland and over the Andes to attack Bogotá, capital of the viceroyalty of New Grenada. Bolívar won the backing of the *llaneros* (yahn AYR ohs), the cowboys of the plains. They held down Spanish forces in Venezuela. Meanwhile, Bolívar led his ragged army up the Orinoco River, through dense jungles, and over the icy peaks of the Andes. In 1819, they surprised and defeated the Spanish defenders of Bogotá.

Bolívar then set up the Republic of Gran Colombia, which included Venezuela, Colombia, and two areas yet to be freed from Spanish rule—Ecuador and Peru. In the fight to free those colonies, Bolívar joined forces with another Latin American hero, José de San Martín.

José de San Martín. Like Bolívar, José de San Martín was a creole. His family lived in



MAP STUDY

During the early 1800s, most of Latin America gained its independence from European rule.

- 1. Region** (a) Name the nations of Central America that gained their independence from Spain. (b) Which lands in Central America and the Caribbean remained European colonies?
- 2. Interaction** How did geography affect the struggle for independence?
- 3. Comparing** Compare this map with the map on page 459. Then write two generalizations about the changes that occurred in the Americas by the early 1800s.

Argentina but sent him to Spain to serve as an officer in the Spanish army. In 1812, San Martín returned to Argentina to fight for freedom. By 1816, Argentina had won independence.

San Martín then vowed to liberate Chile. With the help of Chilean patriot Bernardo O'Higgins, San Martín led his army across the 12,000-foot (3,657 m) snow-clogged passes in the Andes. Troops dragged heavy cannons up dangerous, icy trails. Caught unprepared, the Spanish soon surrendered. Chile declared its independence in 1818.

San Martín left O'Higgins in charge of Chile. He then headed north to help Bolívar free Ecuador and Peru. By 1825, South America had thrown off Spanish rule. The British, French, and Dutch, however, still held their colonies on the northern coast of South America.

Mexico's Struggle for Freedom

With the "grito de Dolores," in 1810, Father Miguel Hidalgo touched off a long struggle for independence in Mexico. There, as elsewhere in Latin America, many groups had grievances against Spain.

Division between rich and poor. At first, the creoles supported Hidalgo and his army of Native Americans and mestizos. However, they soon turned against the rebellion. As the rebels marched toward Mexico City, they seized the estates of wealthy creoles and peninsulares. Hidalgo announced liberal reforms such as an end to slavery and to the tribute that Indians had to pay. He also promised to return lands to the Indians. This frightened creole landowners, who withheld their support from the rebels.

That decision had tragic consequences. Peninsulares, rich merchants, Church officials, and even many creoles were loyal to Spain. Their well-trained, well-armed forces soon forced the rebels into retreat. In 1811, the Spanish captured Hidalgo. Just 10 months after uttering the "grito," Hidalgo died before a royalist firing squad.

José Morelos. The rebels found a new leader in a mestizo priest named Father José María Morelos. He brought discipline to the rebel army and won some successes. In 1815, however, he, too, was captured and executed. For a time, the revolution had no army or strong leaders, just loosely organized guerrilla bands.

Independence. In 1820, events in Europe again influenced Mexico. Reformers took power in Spain. They wrote a liberal constitution for Mexico that gave creoles more rights to rule the colony. In this way, the reformers hoped to win favor with the creoles. The plan backfired, however. Wealthy creoles feared that the new constitution would take away their privileges. They decided to fight for independence.

Their leader was a creole army officer, Agustín de Iturbide (ee toor BEE thay). Although he had long fought against the rebels, Iturbide now joined forces with the Indians and mestizos. In 1821, Iturbide declared Mexican independence and made himself emperor. After two years, he was forced to step down. In 1823, creole leaders wrote a constitution that made Mexico a republic.

Independence for Central America. Inspired by Iturbide, leaders in Central America declared independence. Most of Central America joined Mexico. Panama, however, chose to become part of Gran Colombia.

After Iturbide's downfall, Central America left Mexico to form the United Provinces of Central America. This republic included El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. The union lasted about 15 years before it began to break up into five separate nations.

Independence for Brazil

During this period, Brazil also gained independence, but through mostly peaceful means. Once again, Napoleon's actions in Europe affected the Americas. When Napoleon invaded Portugal in 1807, King John VI and 15,000 members of his court fled to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. There, the needs of the newcomers stimulated farming, trade, and industry. Brazilian creoles, however, wanted self-rule. They demanded a constitution, even independence.

In 1821, King John returned to Portugal, but left his son Pedro to rule Brazil. Before sailing, the king advised Pedro, "If Brazil demands independence, proclaim it yourself and put the crown on your own head."

Pedro took his father's advice. In 1822, urged on by Brazilian patriots, he declared, "Independence or Death!" Pedro made himself emperor of the new country but agreed to accept a constitution. It gave most Brazilians basic rights and set up an elected legislature. Unlike many other new nations of South America, Brazil did not abolish slavery. Freedom for slaves would not come until the late 1800s. Brazil remained a monarchy until 1889. That year, Brazilians forced the emperor to step down and proclaimed a republic.

Father Hidalgo This mural by Juan O'Gorman shows the Mexican leader, Father Miguel Hidalgo, uttering his famous "cry of Dolores." Although Hidalgo failed as a military leader, he aroused the spirit of revolt against Spanish rule. **Fine Art** According to this mural, what groups of people supported the Mexican struggle for independence.



SECTION 3 REVIEW

1. **Identify:** (a) Miguel Hidalgo, (b) Toussaint L'Ouverture, (c) Simón Bolívar, (d) Republic of Gran Colombia, (e) José de San Martín, (f) Agustín de Iturbide, (g) Pedro.
2. Explain why the following groups wanted independence from Spain: (a) creoles, (b) mestizos, (c) Indians, (d) slaves.
3. Describe two ways that Napoleon's actions in Europe affected the struggle for independence in Latin America.
4. Why did Miguel Hidalgo lose the support of the creoles in Mexico?
5. **Analyzing Ideas** (a) How did Simón Bolívar earn the nickname "the Liberator"? (b) Why do you think he was so successful?
6. **Writing Across Cultures** Write a letter from a creole to a friend in the United States. Discuss how United States independence inspired your colony to resist European rule.

4

THE NEW REPUBLICS

FIND OUT

Why did the new nations of Latin America have trouble building stable governments?

How did the ideas of conservatives and liberals differ?

What economic ties bound Latin America to Europe?

Vocabulary caudillo, oligarchy

During the wars of independence, Simón Bolívar had great hopes for Latin America:

“I desire to see America fashioned into the one greatest nation in the world, greatest not so much by virtue of her

area and wealth as by her freedom and glory.”

Bolívar's hopes were later shattered, however. In 1829, the year before his death, he wrote, “America is ungovernable. He who serves a revolution plows the sea.”

What happened to disappoint him so completely?

Obstacles to Progress

Like Bolívar, people throughout Latin America hoped that independence would bring justice and new economic opportunities. Leaders wrote constitutions modeled on that of the United States. The new constitutions did not bring democracy, however. Instead, the new nations suffered civil wars and dictators rose to power. A number of reasons help explain why Latin American nations failed to establish stable, democratic governments.

Geographic barriers. Despite years of hard work, Bolívar failed to achieve his dream of unity among American nations. Gran Colombia split into separate countries, as did the United Provinces of Central America. By the 1830s, Latin America was divided into 18 independent nations.

Geography created barriers to unity. The Andes Mountains divided Colombians and Venezuelans. The Atacama Desert cut Chile off from Peru. Border disputes between the new nations erupted into war.

Within individual countries, geographic barriers and limited communications also divided people. For example, farmers and ranchers on the pampas of Argentina had different interests from those of the merchants of Buenos Aires. Such divisions created strong regional loyalties and prevented national unity.

Deep divisions. Social and economic divisions also contributed to instability. After independence, the old social system remained. The peninsulares were gone. In their place, the creoles dominated society. As in colonial times, a tiny wealthy elite controlled the land and mines while most people—laborers and peasants—lived in poverty.

Independence did end slavery in Spanish America. Native Americans, however, did not regain lands that had been taken from them. Also, most peasants were peons, tied to the land. The gap between rich and poor, between wealthy landowners and the landless, contributed to unrest.

Lack of experience. Under Spanish rule, colonists had little experience with representative government. The new constitutions set up elected legislatures, but people were unfamiliar with how such a system should work. Only men with property or money had the right to vote.

Power Struggles

"Many tyrants will arise on my tomb," Bolívar had predicted. In the turbulent years after independence, his words came true.

Rise of caudillos. Within each country, power struggles often erupted between rival groups. In this atmosphere of violence, military leaders known as **caudillos** seized power and ruled as dictators. Often a caudillo held power for only a short time before another military strongman overthrew him.

In Mexico, for example, General Antonio López de Santa Anna seized power six times between 1832 and 1855. In Argentina, Juan Manuel de Rosas was head of the army. Rosas seized power in 1835 and used the army to enforce his will. Rosas remained in power for 17 years, until another caudillo overthrew him.

Many caudillos were heroes of the wars of independence in Latin America. They won popular support by promising democratic reforms or land reform. Once in office, however, they rewarded their friends with jobs and land. They put their own interests ahead of those of the country.

Oligarchies. By the late 1800s, the central government in most republics had gained control over the country. Most governments became oligarchies. Under an **oligarchy**, a small elite has ruling power. The oligarchies included wealthy landowners, merchants, and mine owners. The Catholic Church and the military also exercised great power.



Christ of the Andes A huge bronze statue of Jesus Christ stands in the high Andes, on the border between Chile and Argentina. After the two nations finally ended their bitter quarrels over their Andes border in the early 1900s, they erected this statue as a symbol of peace. **Geography** Which countries of South America have borders crossed by the Andes? Why might it be difficult to draw boundaries there?

Conservatives and liberals. The ruling groups divided into conservatives and liberals. Conservatives wanted to preserve the old social order and the power of the Catholic Church. They wanted the Church to continue to run the schools. Conservatives opposed freedom of speech and freedom of the press. They viewed such liberties as a threat to law and order.

Liberals wanted to limit the influence of the Church, end its power over education, and reduce its vast landholdings. By redistributing Church land among the poor, they hoped to reduce the gap between rich and

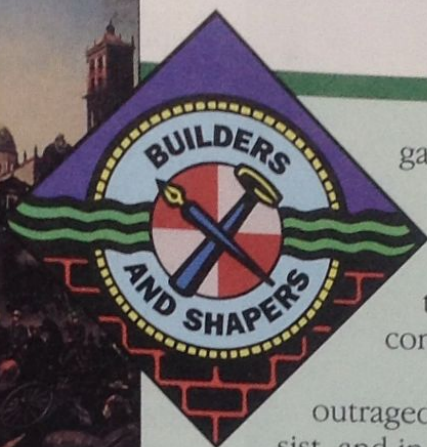
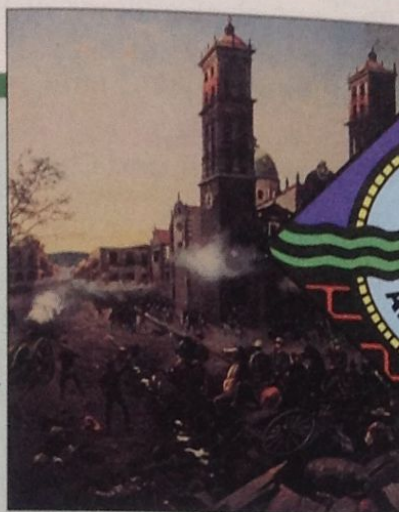
for the capital to build steamboats, railroads, and telegraphs. During the late 1800s, foreigners, especially the British and Americans, invested heavily in Latin America. They dredged harbors and laid out railroad systems. They developed gold, silver, and copper mines.

Improved transportation boosted trade and made some Latin Americans rich. Yet the railroads and harbors did little to create new

industries or improve communications. Instead, they made it easier to ship raw materials to Europe. Most railroads ran from the interior to the nearest harbor. They seldom linked areas within a country.

Economic imperialism. Foreign investment did not cover all the costs of modernization. Many Latin American countries borrowed large sums. When they did not repay

Benito Juárez: Mexican Hero



“To Mexicans,” said a recent Mexican president, “Benito Juárez (buh NEE toh WAHR ehz) is Mexico.” Juárez is a national hero because he fought to win a better life for Mexico’s poor.

Juárez was a Zapotec Indian who grew up in poverty in a remote mountain village. At the age of 12, unable even to speak Spanish, he came to the city of Oaxaca (wah HAH kuh) as a household servant. His employer, however, recognized the boy’s bright mind and helped him to gain an education.

In 1831, Juárez began to practice law. He soon earned a reputation as a defender of the poor. Juárez also entered politics and was elected to a number of local and state posts.

As a politician, Juárez joined with other Mexican liberals in calling for democratic reforms. These reformers seized control of the government in 1855, and Juárez became minister of justice. He helped to write laws that would reduce the wealth and power of the Catholic Church and the army. These laws called for Church lands to be sold. They also

gave Mexicans the freedom to practice religions other than the Catholic faith. In 1857, the reformers incorporated these laws into a new Mexican constitution.

Mexico’s conservatives were outraged. They called on Mexicans to resist, and in 1858, civil war broke out. It was called the War of the Reform.

The War of the Reform ended in 1861 with victory for the reformers. Juárez was elected president of a new constitutional government. He was the first Native American to become president of Mexico.

Juárez continued to fight for reform, but he faced many problems. Years of war had left Mexico divided and in ruins. It also owed large sums of money to foreign powers. For a brief time, France even sent an emperor to rule the country, forcing President Juárez to flee.

Juárez died in 1872, during his fourth term in office. He never achieved all the reforms that he dreamed of. His contribution, however, goes beyond that. Mexicans remember him because he gave the common people new hope. *El Indio*—“the Indian”—as Mexicans call Juárez, also helped restore self-esteem to Mexico’s Indians.

1. What reforms did Juárez call for?
2. **Making Decisions** Do you think that the liberals were justified in seizing power in 1855? Explain.



Manaus Opera House, Brazil Manaus, a city deep in the interior, first prospered from 1890 to 1920, during the rubber boom in the Amazon rain forest. Many European immigrants flocked to Manaus, and some made fortunes there. The town grew into a large city with expensive homes, a cathedral, and a majestic opera house (shown here).

Environment How might the arrival of many newcomers affect the Amazon region?

these debts, foreign governments threatened military action. In 1861, Mexico suspended payment of its foreign debts. Napoleon III of France then sent 40,000 French troops to Mexico. He installed an Austrian duke, Maximilian, as emperor of Mexico. Supported by French forces, Maximilian ruled Mexico for three years.

During the late 1800s, foreign investment and debts led to economic imperialism. Although foreigners no longer ruled Latin American nations, they still had great influence

over their economies, as you will read in Chapter 23.

Limited progress. Foreign investment did help some countries to develop agriculture, mining, and transportation. Argentina prospered from the export of beef and wheat. Chile benefited from a strong demand for copper and for nitrate, which is used in fertilizer. Mexico increased its exports of minerals, sugar, and henequen, a fiber used to make rope.

The arrival of millions of Europeans also spurred economic growth. During the late 1800s and early 1900s, immigrants from Italy, Germany, and Switzerland settled in Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, and Chile.

Economic development contributed to the growth of a middle class. Although the gap between rich and poor remained, some people hoped that the new middle class would help to create stable government. (See Connections With Literature, page 806, “The Glass of Milk.”)

SECTION 4 REVIEW

- Identify:** (a) Antonio López de Santa Anna, (b) Juan Manuel de Rosas, (c) conservative, (d) liberal, (e) Maximilian.
- Define:** (a) caudillo, (b) oligarchy.
- Describe three problems that the new nations of Latin America faced after independence.
- (a) How did political rivalries allow caudillos to gain power? (b) How did the goals of conservatives and liberals differ?
- How did foreign debts lead to economic imperialism in Latin America?
- Distinguishing Fact and Opinion** (a) What do you think led Simón Bolívar to declare that “America is ungovernable”? (b) Is his statement a fact or an opinion? Explain your answer.
- Writing Across Cultures** The British colonies in North America had a history of electing legislatures to manage colonial affairs. Write a sentence or two explaining what advantage this may have given the United States over Latin America.

CHAPTER 21 REVIEW

Understanding Vocabulary

Match each term at left with the correct definition at right.

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1. cabildo | a. town council |
| 2. hacienda | b. military strongman |
| 3. peninsular | c. official sent from Spain to rule the colonies |
| 4. creole | d. American-born descendant of Spanish settlers |
| 5. caudillo | e. large plantation |

Reviewing the Main Ideas

- (a) Why did Spain and Portugal sign the Treaty of Tordesillas? (b) How did the treaty affect their claims in the Americas?
- What effect did the encomienda system have on the Native Americans?
- (a) How did the Catholic Church spread European ideas in Latin America? (b) How did the Church absorb ideas from other cultures?
- Why were towns and cities important centers of power in colonial Latin America?
- (a) Why did creoles want independence from Spain? (b) What Enlightenment ideas influenced the struggle for independence?
- What economic progress had Latin American nations made in the 1800s?
- Most events in history have many causes. (a) Describe the causes of unrest in newly independent countries in Latin America. (b) Describe the causes of their economic dependence on Europe.

Thinking Critically

- Making Global Connections** (a) How was the Columbian exchange an example of cultural diffusion? (b) Describe two ways in which it affected all parts of the world.
- Comparing** (a) How did the lives of the rich and poor differ in colonial Latin America? (b) How did these differences affect the struggle for independence in Mexico?
- Analyzing Information** Explain why each of the following groups opposed change in Latin America: (a) oligarchies, (b) Roman Catholic Church, (c) military.

Reviewing Chapter Themes

- Mercantilism ruled the economic life of the colonies. (a) Explain how Spain and Portugal tried to benefit from their colonies. (b) Describe how mercantilist goals affected the growth of slavery.
- Social and economic forces affected colonial life in Latin America. Describe the effects of three of the following: (a) social classes, (b) the Roman Catholic Church, (c) family structure, (d) the hacienda system.
- Events outside Latin America often influenced its history. Describe how events in Europe affected the independence movements in three Latin American nations.

Applying Your Skills

- Analyzing a Quotation** Reread the quotation on page 461. (a) What point was Las Casas trying to make by telling this story? (b) Why might the story have shocked and shamed many Spanish Catholics?
- Reading a Map** Study the maps on pages 459 and 472. (a) Which independent nations were carved from La Plata? (b) Which former Spanish territory is now part of the United States?