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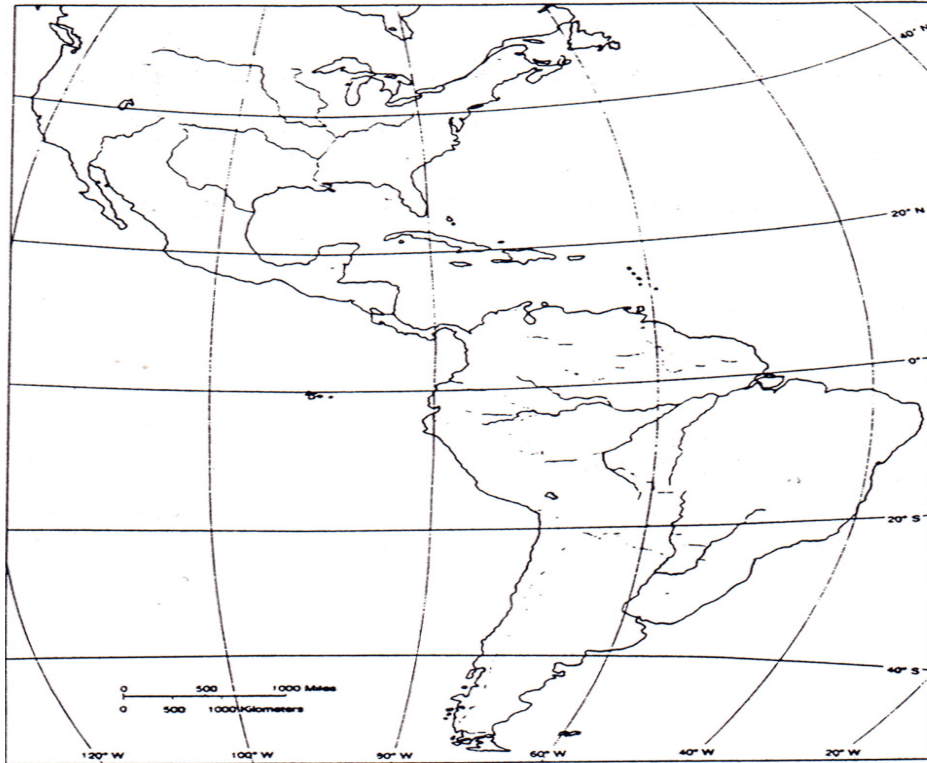
Period: \_\_\_\_\_

### Chapter 25 Reading Guide

The Consolidation of Latin America, 1830-1920 p.574-600

1. Mark the approximate boundaries of the independent states of Latin America. Mark their independence dates (use map 25.1 on p.580)

- |  |                                 |
|--|---------------------------------|
| a. Mexico                              | g. Empire of Brazil             |
| b. Honduras                            | h. Bolivia                      |
| c. United Provinces of Central America | i. Paraguay                     |
| d. Haiti                               | j. Chile                        |
| e. Gran Colombia                       | k. Uruguay                      |
| f. Peru                                | l. United Provinces of La Plata |



#### Introduction

2. List several challenges the new Latin American nations faced following independence.

#### FROM COLONIES TO NATIONS p.575

3. What sector of Latin American society led the movement for independence?
4. Why did this group not fully enlist the aid of other Latin American groups?

#### Causes of Political Change

5. List the 4 external events that impacted Latin American independence:
- a.
  - b.

- c.
- d.

- 6. Your text states that the French Revolution's slogan "liberty, equality, and fraternity" appealed to "SOME SECTORS of the population." What sectors do you think this refers to?
- 7. What sector do you think the Haitian Revolution appealed to the most and which sector was most appalled by it?

### Spanish American Independence Struggles

- 8. Here's an historical irony: in the French Revolution the Roman Catholic Church (the 1<sup>st</sup> Estate/Clergy) was targeted by the radicals and lost its dominant position there in the years following the Reign of Terror. In Mexico the opposite occurred. Cite evidence from your text to support this fact.
- 9. How can it be argued that the Creoles in Mexico did not seem to know what they want?
- 10. Why can Iturbide be accurately be described as an opportunist?
- 11. How did the newly independent Mexican government differ from the government of the United States after the American Revolution?
- 12. Who was the leader of the independence movement in northern South America?
- 13. What similarities does he share with George Washington?
- 14. What figure united southern South America for a short time?
- 15. What was the motivation for independence in this region?
- 16. By what year had Spain lost all of its colonies in South America?
- 17. What type of government did all of Spain's former colonies end up with, eventually (including Mexico)?

### Brazilian Independence

- 18. What European power controlled Brazil prior to independence?
- 19. When the Portuguese royal family escaped to Brazil, they were protected by British ships. Other than hatred of Napoleon Bonaparte, why did Britain help the Portuguese royal family escape? (HINT: what did the governments of Britain and Portugal have in common)
- 20. How did the answer above also help postpone independence?
- 21. A very interesting thing occurred between Brazil and Portugal yet mysterious if you don't read carefully. The Portuguese king left Brazil to return to Portugal to rule following Napoleon's defeat. He left his son behind to run Brazil but told him to lead the independence movement if one developed. Two years later his son did just that and fought against Portuguese troops for a year before winning Brazil's independence and becoming emperor. ***Why would the Portuguese king send troops to fight his own son who was doing as his father instructed?*** (HINT: look for where the power lies after Napoleon's defeat in Portugal)

22. How did Brazil's new government differ from the governments in Spain's old colonies?

23. Was Brazil's independence a revolution? Why or why not?

### New Nations Confront Old and New Problems p.579

24. By what date had the Latin American colonies become independent?

25. When the ideals and goals of the Latin American revolutionary leaders are compared to those held in North America there are many commonalities but one key difference. What was it?

26. Why would Haiti, a new nation with problems of its own, want to help other areas achieve independence?

27. In what three areas was slavery not abolished and why?

28. The Founding Fathers of the United States are often criticized by some for not really wanting "the people" to hold political power. They state that those elites distrusted the masses. Examples cited are the Senate, whose members were originally selected by state legislatures as opposed to voters, the Electoral College which actually selects the President as opposed to the voters, etc. How does this mistrust of the masses compare to Latin America? Cite several examples.

### Political Fragmentation

29. Here's another historical irony: Haiti is usually seen as a victim of other, more powerful nations. Cite evidence from your text that Haiti has also engaged in aggressive/oppressive actions.

30. Why did Latin/South America not become a single unified political entity? Cite several reasons.

### Caudillos, Politics, and the Church

31. What are caudillos? Why are they significant?

32. What was the key to power in many Latin American countries?

33. Complete the chart identifying the differences between **centralists** and **federalists**. Where do **liberals** and **conservatives** fit on this chart? Label each side where they belong and identify the differences between them.

Centralists	Federalists

## LATIN AMERICAN ECONOMIES AND WORLD MARKETS, 1820-1870 p.582

34. The Monroe Doctrine is like a small dog who likes to bark a lot (ex. a Chihuahua) backed up by a large, mean yet silent dog (like a pitbull). Identify the two key players in the Monroe Doctrine below (i.e. who is the small dog and who is the pitbull?) Then identify the object (purpose) of the Monroe Doctrine.



35. What was the “pitbull’s” motivation for backing up the Monroe Doctrine?
36. How did Britain end up hurting Latin America in the long run?

## Mid-Century Stagnation

37. Why were the economies of Latin America stagnant (*if you don't know this word look it up!*) for so long?
38. How did the growing economy in Europe help Latin America?
39. In the United States it took Civil War to end slavery. How did Peru do it?
40. What were the economies of Latin America based on?

## Economic Resurgence and Liberal Politics

41. What new ideology influenced the government? Explain it.
42. What were all of the liberal programs contingent on?

## Mexico: Instability and Foreign Intervention

43. What problems existed in Mexico following its independence?
44. What were the results of the **Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo** and the **Mexican-American War** both short and long term?

Short Term	Long Term

45. What was the end result of Benito Juarez's land reforms?

### **Argentina: The Port of the Nation**

46. How did Argentina's federalism under Juan Manuel de Rosas benefit the ranchers and merchants?

47. What was the goal of liberal centralists like Sarmiento?

### **DOCUMENT: Confronting the Hispanic Heritage: From Independence to Consolidation p.588**

48. Was Bolivar a centralist or federalist? What does this tell you about his view of the people?

49. What does Bolivar mean when he says that they have been kept "in a sort of permanent infancy with regard to public affairs?"

50. Trace the path of revolutionary influences in the Atlantic world to Argentina.

51. He describes the Argentine Revolution as a two phase war. Identify its two phases:

### **The Brazilian Empire**

52. What crop became Brazil's most important export, replacing sugar?

53. How did that crop impact slavery?

54. What impact did immigration have on slavery?

55. Brazil was the last nation in the Western Hemisphere to end slavery. In what year did this occur?

56. The Brazilian monarchy ended in 1889. What was the connection between the end of the monarchy and end of slavery in Brazil?

### **SOCIETIES IN SEARCH OF THEMSELVES p.591**

57. How did the ruling class, urban middle class, and immigrants differ in their artistic tastes with the rural masses and urban poor in Latin America?

### **Cultural Expression After Independence**

58. Why did the writing of history become a political act for many writers in Latin America?

### **Old Patterns of Gender, Class and Race**

- 59. What area of improvement was seen for women?
- 60. How did race continue to play a role in Latin American societies?
- 61. What group controlled most Latin American governments?
- 62. What group(s) were left out of the political arena?

### **The Great Boom, 1880-1920**

- 63. How did liberal ideology positively affect the economies of Latin America?
- 64. The rapidly expanding economies and opportunities for great profits led to what sort of outside involvement?
- 65. Was this involvement a net positive or negative for Latin America? Explain.

### **IN DEPTH: Explaining Underdevelopment p.594**

- 66. Explain what it means to be a developed nation and cite an example of such.
- 67. Explain what it means to be an underdeveloped or developing nation. Cite one example.
- 68. What confusion existed among Marxists about Latin America? (HINT: think about where Marx believed the communist revolution would begin and why Latin America didn't quite fit in with his theory)
- 69. What made it difficult or impossible to modernize Latin America?

### **Mexico and Argentina: Examples of Economic Transformation**

- 70. What was the biggest difference between Mexico and Argentina's social and economic development up to 1910?

### **Uncle Sam Goes South**

- 71. What were the results of the Spanish-American War for Cuba and Puerto Rico?
- 72. For what purposes was the Panama Canal built?
- 73. What was the impact of its construction on Colombia?

### **Conclusion: New Latin American Nations and the World**

- 74. What's ironic about Latin America breaking its colonial chains with Europe during the 19<sup>th</sup> century? (HINT: put it in global context – what was going on elsewhere in the world?)