

UCSB Hist 2c F'09, L5: Latin America

How did the countries of Latin America establish themselves as independent states?
What role did leadership play?

0. Announcements: Wed. teach-in; Gauchospace; Clickers start counting; extra credit film policy

1. Core features/events of Latin Am. History (applying EIEIO causal model)
2. Case Study: Bolivar

Walk-in Music: Mexican National Anthem

Chapter 28 outline

A. Preconditions for Revolution

1. *Criollos/peninsulares*
2. Enlightenment ideas (Carlos III, r. 1759-1788)
3. Reforms & uprisings (1740-80: 50+; Tupac Amaru II)
4. Impact of the Napoleonic Wars (1810: juntas)

B. Regional character of Span-Am. Rev.s

1. Caracas & Buenos Aires vs. Mex. City & Lima

C. Independence Movements in S. America

1. Simón Bolívar & José de San Martín
2. Mexico: social (failed) vs. political (conservative) (priests Hidalgo & Morelos; caudillo Iturbide)

Chap. 28 cont'd

D. Brazil: Colony to Empire

1. Portuguese monarchy (diff. than Spain)

E. Mexico (again: authoritarian->lib.->authorit.)

1. Santa Anna (r. 1823-1854; lost to US 1846-48)
2. Liberal *Reforma*; civil war—Juarez in Vera Cruz
3. French invasion 1862-67 under Maximilian
4. Porfirio Diaz & *Porfiriato* (1876-1911)
"political repression & rapid econ. dev."

F. Argentina and Chile (exec., geog., institutions, ?)

G. Brazil (1822 indep.; Pedro II 1831-1889)

1. End of slavery: "Free womb" Sept. 28, 1871
2. Princess Isabel: "Golden Law" May 13, 1888

Brazil (textbook p. 723)

- Monarchy fled Portugal, implemented reforms
- Royals allied with "local planter aristocracy"
- Put down slave resistance (Bahia uprising, 1835)
- put down gaucho resistance: gauchos wanted decentral federation (autonomy)
- most stable state; 4 powers:
 - Executive, legislative, judiciary, poder moderador
- Most controlled transition to independence



Mexico (textbook p. 715, 717f)

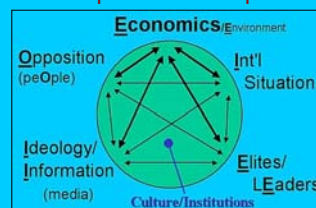
- Creole self-rule until 1814 Spanish Bourbon restoration
- Inspired by Enlightenment, US colonial revolution
- Fathers Hidalgo & Morelos: "peasants, Indians, artisans"
- Creoles & pensulares call for Spanish royal armies
- 1820 military leaders disaffected from chaotic Spain
- 1821 generals & creoles declare independence



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4. Int'l: Napoleon (I/B.)
- Geography & history
1. Stratified society
2. Ideas held by leader

Napoleon & Spain

- 1789: Spain against French Revolution
- 1796: Spanish+French navy vs. Britain
- 1807: Spain lets Napoleon march to Portugal
 - Napoleon occupies military positions in Spain
 - gets Charles IV to abdicate
 - installs his brother-in-law Joseph as king of Spain
- 1812: Napoleon defeated in Russia
 - 1813 in Germany (Leipzig)
 - 1815 in Belgium (Waterloo)

Important?? “International” comes & goes

4 Spanish Viceroyalties

1. New Spain: 7.8 mio.
 2. New Granada: 2.5 mio.
 3. Peru: 1.5 mio.
 4. Rio de la Plata: 1.0 mio.
- Chile: 0.8 mio.
 - Brazil: 1.8 mio.



1810 vs. 1825



Colonial Latin Am. Social Structure

Imperial Power | Europ. competitors

Peninsulares (Spanish, Portuguese)

Creoles (colonial-born elites)

Free men | Mulattos, Mestizos, ...

Slaves | Indigenous peoples

Which groups ally with which?

Casta Paintings (1700s Mexico)



Fantasy of race



Español+Mestiza
=Castiza



Mestizo+India
=Coyote



Clicker Q 1: Resources

Which of the following was NOT a key economic product of 19th c. Latin America?

- A. Silver
- B. Rubber
- C. Sugar
- D. Coffee
- E. (anyone think their clicker isn't working?)

[correct: B -- if you didn't get this, you should do the reading!]

Option	Count
A. Silver	11
B. Rubber	142
C. Sugar	8
D. Coffee	5
E. (anyone think their clicker isn't working?)	19

Clicker Q 2: Leaders/Geography

Which countries did Bolivar & San Martin come from?

- A. Bolivia & Chile
- B. Argentina & Columbia
- C. Venezuela & Argentina
- D. Columbia & Peru
- E. Jamaica & Paraguay

[Again, this is one you should know--if you got it wrong, you probably haven't been keeping up with the reading!]

Option	Percentage
A. Bolivia & Chile	26%
B. Argentina & Columbia	25%
C. Venezuela & Argentina	38%
D. Columbia & Peru	10%
E. Jamaica & Paraguay	0%

Simón Bolívar (b. 1783)

- Wealthy *creole* family, lost parents; Aristocratic, but mixed race; Uncle & tutor Rodriguez fled in 1796
- 1799: went to Spain (via Mexico)
- 1802: married, to Caracas, wife died, back to Europe – met Humboldt, tutor, Napoleon's coronation (betrayal of revolution, but power of individual)
- 1807: via US (meets Jefferson) back to Venezuela
- 1808: France invades Spain
- 1810: Caracas junta declares indep.
- 1812: earthquake, flees to New Granada (Columbia)

Link to full text of Bolivar's Jamaican Letter

- <http://faculty.smu.edu/bakewell/BAKEWELL/texts/jamaica-letter.html> (clickable)
- This is well worth reading ... (not part of lecture though)
- It prints on about 14 pages, depending on printer settings