Latin American Independence Movements
Unlike North America, Latin America did not have any unification. Partly because of geography, Andes Mountains and Amazon Jungle. Five separate movements which were all related to the French Revolution.
Saint Domingue/Haiti

Creoles wanted independence from France during French Revolution
Mulatto planters wanted equality with Creoles
May 6, 1794 Slaves Revolt

Toussaint L’Ouverture understood the place of Saint Domingue in global trading networks. They would have to maintain plantation system:
- 1/3 planters
- 1/3 workers
- 1/3 state

Educate everyone
Military Spending
Send People back to Africa
Toussaint and Haiti

- Toussaint is arrested by Napoleon’s soldiers and later he dies in France.
- But, slaves win and Haiti is independent in 1804.
- Jacques Desallines divides property, destroys plantations and makes himself dictator.
Other Latin American Movements

- Creoles are important and see themselves different from the Peninsulares.
- After independence, United States wanted to trade with Latin America
  - Spanish were opposed to US trading with Latin America
  - Terror Scares People and the Haitian Revolution really scared people
- Everything changes in 1807 when France invades Iberian Peninsula
Movements from North
(Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Panama)

- Simon Bolivar
- In 1811 Venezuela Independent
- Earthquake of March 26, 1812
- In 1813 Bolivar becomes dictator of Venezuela:
  - Abolishes Indian tribute and other special privileges
  - But, refuses to free slaves, made Catholicism state religion, limited full citizenship to those with property
- 1814-1816: Spanish regain Spain- allowed them to reconquer Venezuela
- In 1816 with Haitian and English support:
  - Bolivar regains Venezuela after agreeing to free slaves
South--Argentina

- In 1807—Britain tried to get control and the Spanish caved but Argentinians fought them.
- In 1810 launches independence movement.
- Paraguay’s independence movement is successful.
1813 The National Assembly ended Encomienda, Titles of Nobility, and the Inquisition

1816 Jose San Martin launches another independence movement to acquire Chile.

1817 the Army of the Andes

June 1821, he conquered Peru
South continued

- July 26-27, 1822
  San Martin joins Bolivar

- San Martin retires

- Bolivar becomes military dictator
  December 9, 1822
Mexico

- Priest Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla — September 16, 1810.
- Hidalgo is captured and killed in 1811
Jose Maria Morelos

- Proclaimed independence in 1813
- Instituted social and fiscal reforms
- Wanted land reform and the breakup of haciendas
Agustín de Iturbide defeated Morelos.

Morelos was executed December 22, 1815
Who gained and who lost?

- Creole elites
- Slaves
- Military
- Millions of miners and agricultural workers
- Latin American Economy
- Latin American Democracy
- Stability