Period 5: Industrialization and Global Integration, c. 1750-1900

Chapter 25: “Nation Building & Economic Transformation in the Americas, 1800-1890”

pp. 620-646

Revolution and War in Latin America—1804-1848.

- Texas—Rebels against Santa Anna’s Mexican Empire.
  - Independent Republic until 1845, when annexed by the United States. Boundary disputes lead to U.S.-Mexican War.

- Haiti—gained independence from France in 1804.

- Mexico—War of Independence, 1808-1825.
  - commissioned to overthrow the Spanish Empire in 1822.
  - Rebellions in 1822 and formed a loose United Central American Federation.

- Central America—annexed to Mexico.

- Brazil—Declared independence from Portugal, 1822. Independent Empire, 1822-1831.

- Bolivar—Liberator of Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru, 1812-1825.

- Paraguay—Declared independence from Spain and Argentine, 1811-1811.

- Perú—Independence proclaimed 1825.

- Buenos Aires—Rebeld against Joseph Bonaparte, 1810. Independence of the United Provinces of South America declared in 1816, later known as Argentina.

- Simon Bolivar—Liberator of Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru, 1812-1825.

- Artigas—“Father of Uruguay independence,” led revolt against Spain. But was blocked by Brazil and Argentine, 1811.

Mrs. Osborn
APWH    RHS
Key Concept 5.3
Nationalism, Revolution, and Reform

• The eighteenth century marked the beginning of an intense period of revolution and rebellion against existing governments, and the establishment of new nation-states around the world. Enlightenment thought and the resistance of colonized peoples to imperial centers shaped this revolutionary activity. These rebellions sometimes resulted in the formation of new states and stimulated the development of new ideologies. These new ideas in turn further stimulated the revolutionary and anti-imperial tendencies of this period.
AP Key Concepts. You should be able to...

- **Explain** how American colonial subjects led a series of rebellions, which facilitated the emergence of independent states mainland Latin America (AP Key Concept 5.3.IIIB).
- **Explain** the impact of Napoleon Bonaparte and the Napoleonic Wars on Latin America (WH9B).
- **Trace** the influence of the American and French revolutions on Latin America, including the role of Simón Bolivar (WH9C).
- **Identify** how ideas of Enlightenment thinkers influenced resistance to existing political authority, as reflected in revolutionary documents. (AP Key Concept 5.3.ID).
- **Describe** how demands for women’s suffrage and an emergent feminism challenged political and gender hierarchies (AP Key Concept 5.3.IVB).
- **Describe** how people have participated in supporting or changing their governments (WH21A).
- **Locate** places and regions of historical significance directly related to major eras and turning points in world history (WH16A).

**Important AP Key Terms**

- Simón Bolívar
- Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla
- José Mariá Morelos
- Confederation of 1867
- personalist leaders
- Andrew Jackson
- Jose Antonia Páez
- Benito Juárez
- Tecumseh
- Caste War
- abolitionists
- acculturation
- Women’s Rights Convention
- development & underdevelopment
Independence in Latin America, 1800–1830
 Roots of Revolution, to 1810

- Inspired by the Enlightenment thinkers and by the examples of the American and French Revolutions.
- Napoleon’s invasion of Portugal and Spain in 1807 and 1808 led dissenters in Venezuela, Mexico, and Bolivia to overthrow Spanish colonial officials in 1808–1809.
- The Spanish authorities quickly reasserted control, but a new round of revolutions began in 1810.
Independence Leaders in Latin America

1820s

Pedro I:
1822 – Declared independence from Portugal & created constitutional monarchy in BRAZIL.

Father Miguel Hidalgo:
Began a rebellion against Spanish rule in MEXICO in 1810. Was executed in 1811. Mexico gained Independence in 1821

José San de Martin:
From 1816 to 1818 worked to free ARGENTINA and CHILE.

Simón Bolívar:
Liberated VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA, ECUADOR, PERU, and BOLIVIA between 1819 and 1825. Failed at creating a confederation of South American states.
The Problem of Order, 1825–1890

Constitutional Experiments

- **United States** → prior experience with representative government → success of constitutionalism.

- **Canada** → 1867, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia entered into a confederation to form the **Dominion of Canada** with a central government in Ottawa.

- **Latin America** → Problems
  1. Lack of experience with elected legislatures and municipal governments
  2. Role of the Church
  3. Rigid social hierarchy & Patriarchy
  4. Alliance between land-owning elites & military
Latin Revolutions

- http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZBw35Ze3bg8
The Problem of Order, 1825–1890

Personalist (Military) Leaders & Populism

- Existed in both USA & Latin America, BUT →
- In Latin America, the weaker constitutional tradition, less protection of property rights, lower literacy levels, and less developed communications systems allowed personalist leaders to become dictators.

- **Populist leaders** championed the excluded poor & used populist politics to challenge the constitutional limits of their authority.

- **UNITED STATES**: President Andrew Jackson was a successful general increased the powers of the presidency at the expense of the Congress and the Supreme Court.

- **VENEZUELA**: José Antonio Páez ruled as Venezuela’s president or dictator 1829-1847.
The Problem of Order, 1825–1890
The Threat of Regionalism

- **Central America** split off from Mexico in 1823 and then broke up into five separate nations.
- **In South America**, Gran Colombia broke up into Venezuela, Colombia, and Ecuador; and Uruguay, Paraguay, and Bolivia declared their independence from Argentina.
- **United States**: failed establishment of the Confederacy (Civil War)
The Problem of Order, 1825–1890

Foreign Interventions and Regional Wars

- Western Hemisphere nations v. European powers: determined national borders, access to natural resources, & control of markets.
- By the end of the 19th century, the USA, Brazil, Argentina, & Chile established themselves as regional powers.

- **War of 1812** (Britain v. USA), 1898–1899 **Spanish American War** (USA v. Spain)
- French & English naval blockades of Argentina, an English naval blockade of Brazil, and Spanish and French invasions of Mexico.
- 1862: French invade Mexico, they ousted President Benito Juárez and established Maximilian Habsburg as emperor. Juárez drove the French out in 1867; Maximilian was captured and executed.
- 1848: **Mexican-American War** – USA & gain Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Colorado.
- 1836-1839; 1879-1881: Chile defeated Peru and Bolivia. Chile gained nitrate mines and forced Bolivia to give up its only outlet to the sea.
- 1864-1870: Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay defeated Paraguay and was forced to open its markets to foreign trade.
The Problem of Order, 1825–1890
Native Peoples and the Nation-State

USA
- 1790-1810, Rapid expansion of white settlements
- 1811-1812, conflict with Amerindian confederations (Tecumseh & Prophet).
- Indian Removal Act of 1830, forced resettlement of eastern Amerindian peoples to land west of the Mississippi River.

Great Plains Amerindians (horses/firearms) – more resist to white expansion/settlement & more reliant on buffalo hunting → near extinction of the buffalo → loss of land to ranchers → four decades of armed conflict with US Army → forced on to reservations.

LATIN AMERICA
- Argentina and Chile (1870s) crushed native resistance and drove surviving Amerindians onto marginal land.
- Mexico (1847) - the Caste War: failed revolt of the Mayans of the Yucatán.
Challenge of Economic and Social Change

During the 19th century:

- End of slave trade
- Expanded voting rights
- Assimilated immigrants from Asia and Europe
- Increase industrialization
- Greater involvement of world economy
- Economies more dependent on export of agricultural goods and minerals.
The Abolition of Slavery

- Slavery survived in much of the Western Hemisphere until the 1850s—it was strongest in those areas where the export of plantation products was most important. 
  (Follow the $$$)
- **USA**
- Abolitionist Movement
- 1808: termination of the African slave trade to the United States
- **1863**: Emancipation Proclamation
- 1865: 13th Amendment – abolition of slavery
- **LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN**
- Slaves freed who joined the revolutionary armies in the Spanish American republics
- BUT, increased international demand for plantation products → increased imports of slaves to Brazil and Cuba.
- Slavery abolished in French colonies (1848), Puerto Rico (1873), Cuba (1886), Brazil (1888)
The Challenge of Social and Economic Change
Women’s Rights & Social Justice to 1900

- **WOMEN’S RIGHTS**: 1848 Seneca Falls Convention (USA) demanded equal rights & better working conditions, but slow progress.
- *Bourgeoisie* (Stay at home) & *Proletariat* (working class).
- Progress also slow in Canada & Latin America.

- **Discrimination** against persons of African descent.
- **USA**: Jim Crow Laws - segregation of schools, hotels, restaurants, public transportation, water fountains
- **Latin America**: did not have as strict racial lines but did have discrimination against blacks (result of multi-culturalism)
The Challenge of Social and Economic Change
Immigration to 1900

• Slave trade ends → IMMIGRATION from Europe & Asia increased → Hostility, prejudice & discrimination.
• Prior to 1870 → Majority from western Europe
• After 1870 → Majority from southern and eastern Europe
• After 1880 → Increase in Asian immigrants
• IMPACT:
  – Rapid economic growth
  – Occupied frontier regions of North and South America
  – Promoted urbanization
• LEGISLATION → Limits placed on immigration (favoring Europeans over Asians) (e.g. Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882)
ACCULTURATION & CULTURAL DIFFUSION

- New languages and customs assimilated into American culture
- Strains on housing, schools, and social welfare
- Programs forced ethnic communities to accept cultural values

**Acculturation:** group accepts customs, values, language, and behaviors as result of contact with people

**Diffusion:** Culture traits were exchanged (language, diet, music, sports, etc.)

China Town, NYC

Little Italy, NYC
The Challenge of Social and Economic Change
Development and Underdevelopment

Development (industrialization and prosperity) was greater in English-speaking North America than Latin America

- US had diverse economy, manufacturing, adequate banking, and insurance services
- Latin America had specialized economies subject to up and down markets
- Latin America had
  - Weak government
  - Political instability
  - Some civil wars
  - Dependent on money abroad
The Challenge of Social and Economic Change

Altered Environments

• Population growth, economic expansion, and the introduction of new plants and animals →
• Deforestation for agriculture
• Plowed plains eliminating native grasses added to erosion
• Rapid urbanization
  – Demand for building materials
  – Keeping up services as sewage and garbage collection
• Mining scars and pollution
Comparative Perspectives

• Constitutional Challenges
  1. All new nations in the Western Hemisphere evolved from their colonial political traditions.
  2. All but the United States suffered failed constitutions within a generation and were divided by distinct regions and ideologies.

• Challenges of Expansion
  1. The new nations faced foreign intervention and/or regional competition over territory.
  2. Amerindians lost out to white encroachment throughout the hemisphere.

• Aftermath of Revolution
  1. The end of slavery in the United States and Brazil followed long campaigns and protests to the point of Civil War. The poorest regions of the United States and Brazil were those that had relied upon slave labor. Amerindian populations were forced to marginal lands and remained at the bottom economically.
  2. Immigrants to the Western Hemisphere tended to settle in regions that had not included slavery. Many came as indentured servants and some, such as the Chinese and East Indians, suffered racial discrimination.
  3. Nations in the more temperate regions tended to prosper the most. Although economic growth throughout the hemisphere depended upon agricultural exports, the United States had become a major industrial nation by 1890.
DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. What factors led to the Latin American revolutions?
2. How and why did the process of gaining independence vary among different parts of Latin America?
3. What major political challenges faced the new nations of the Western Hemisphere in the nineteenth century, and how well did they deal with those problems?
4. How and why did the task of abolition vary among the different nations of the Western Hemisphere? What factors account for the success of the abolition movement?
5. How did immigration patterns change in the nineteenth century, and how did these changes affect the Western Hemisphere nations that received immigrants?
6. How did industrialization and economic growth affect the social and the natural environments of the Western Hemisphere countries?