



Spanish American Revolutions



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Prompting Revolution

Causes and Goals

Causes:

- **Politically fractured Spain**
- **Hefty taxation and tariffs and trade limited only to Spain**
- **Racism and discrimination**

Goals:

Spain was significantly weakened during this time because of a new heir to the throne and invasions by Napoleon. This lessened Spain's control of its colonies. Colonists did not want to remain controlled by the state and this instability made the move to revolution easier.

Spanish colonies did not like the control the Spanish government imposed with heavy taxes and tariffs. The Spanish also only allowed the colonies to trade exclusively with Spain. Colonists wanted to participate in trade with other countries this prompted more movement in favor of a revolution.

Creoles, people of pure European descent born in the colonies, were not represented as they felt they deserved. New colonists would often be appointed in high governmental positions. The castas system was very segregating and ones worth was depreciated by their ancestors. For the creoles to have more power and a society where worth was not based on race a revolution was the answer.

Consequences of the Revolution

Goals attained:

- **Trade no longer controlled by Spain**
- **New states independent from Spain and Portugal**

Condition of New States:

New latin states did not experience the same economic and political stability as seen in the northern American Revolution.



Analyze the causes and effects of the Spanish American Revolution.

Spanish American revolutions were caused by a desire of creoles to gain more independence from the Spanish government to avoid heavy taxes and tariffs, and distance themselves from politically fractured Spain and resulted in the creation of many new states with almost no change in liberties, rights, or class wealth distribution.

- Many died fighting for their rights, so the population of many Latin American countries declined.
- Gained independence from Spain
- Formed many new countries
- Their Feudalistic ideas stayed the same, so after the revolution many fought for their land, and gained it back
- Individualistic ideas stayed the same
- Trade with Afro-Eurasian countries increased due to new independence from Spain
- Abolishment of slavery
- Economy stayed the same, because of their reliance on exporting natural resources
- Racism continued after the abolishment of slavery



The Latin American Revolution had many continuities like the peoples individualistic and feudalistic ideas, however there were also many changes like the forming of new countries like Peru and Columbia, all of which led to the South American politics and countries known today.



Simon Bolivar, “Letter From Jamaica”

M- Latin America wants to be independent from Spain

E- “ The American states need the care of paternal governments to heal the sores and wounds of despotism and war.

Key Quotes- “It would be easier to have the two continents meet than to reconcile the spirits of the two countries”

H- The Spanish nobility are appointing new colonists in positions of power rather than appointing Creoles.

A- The audience is likely the governor of Jamaica or other officials to spread his thoughts about independence.

P- His purpose is to spread his ideas of independence.

P- Simon Bolivar’s ideas towards Latin America’s independence from Spain could be biased because he is the governor of Jamaica, so he knew his words had more power compared to others, which

A revolution is...

Evaluate the extent to which your revolution was truly ‘revolutionary.’

The Spanish American Revolutions were to a large extent revolutionary as they