
The Latin American Revolutions



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Causes, goals, and consequences of the Latin American Revolutions

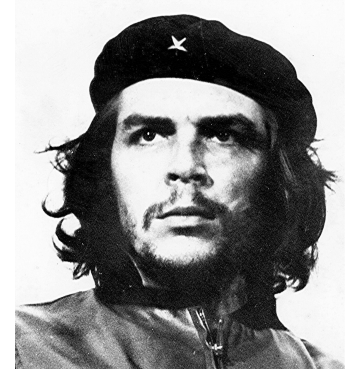


CAUSES

- Spain colonizing parts of the Americas.
- The Mestizos and Creoles became heavily discontented with Spain's rule over them.
- Spain was weakened from Revolutions in Europe.
- Leaders in Latin America demanded independence.

GOALS

- Gaining independence from Spain and Portugal, the colonizers of Latin America.
- Creating new states and developing fairer social systems.



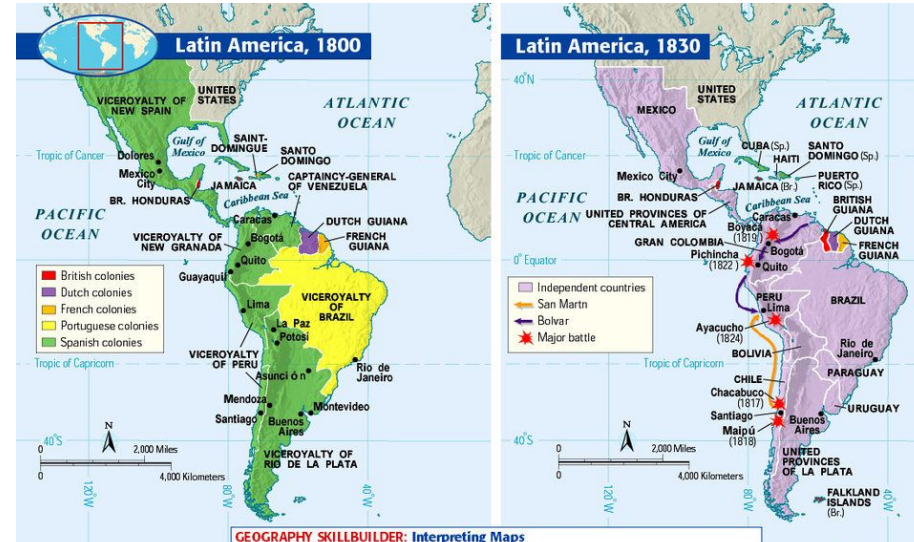
CONSEQUENCES

- Many people died.
- Civil wars broke out.
- New nations became economically dependent on stronger and more developed states.
- Nations won their independence.
- Caudillos began to take power. -New nations wrote their constitutions.

Thesis Statement

The Latin American Revolutions, occurring in the late 18th century through the early 19th century because of Spanish control over many parts of this landmass, completely changed Latin America, where civil wars broke out, a multitude of people died in battle, and new states became dependent on stronger ones. However, the good consequences heavily outweigh the negative ones because the states in Latin America got their independence from Spain, which was the main goal of the Latin American Revolutions, and new nations began to write constitutions and fair laws which improved and reconditioned how Latin America functioned as a whole.

Prompt: Analyze the causes and effects of the Latin American Revolutions.



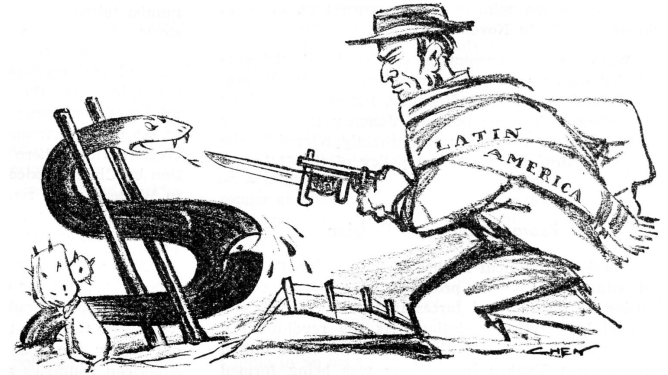
Continuities and Changes

Changes

- Latin America became separate from Spain
- Resulted in the creation of a number of independent republics in Latin America
- Countries such as Haiti, Columbia, Venezuela and more were liberated and the people gained freedom and independence
 - Eventually poor governance of these countries led to a large increase in poverty
- Spanish Americans gained the ability to trade with other colonies legally
- Slavery was abolished everywhere in the following years at different times

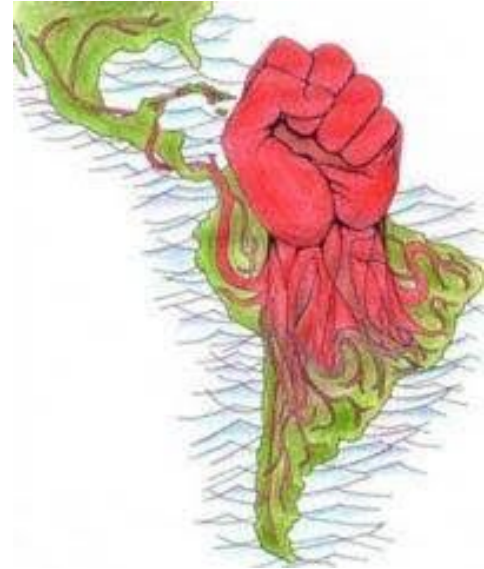
Continuities

- Latin America's economy still depended on cash crops
 - Also dependent on the export of natural resources
- The Catholic religion brought by Spain was still major
 - Was the State Church In most newly founded republics
- Clear social classes of rich and impoverished still stood
- Spanish remained the most widely spoken language



THESIS

Analyze the changes and continuities of the Latin American revolution...





“Letter From Jamaica” 1815

Simon Bolivar

“That which formerly bound them now divides them. The hatred that the Peninsula has inspired in us is greater than the ocean between us.”

“We were never viceroys or governors, save in the rarest of instances; seldom archbishops and bishops; diplomats never; as military men; only subordinates; as nobles, without royal privileges.”

MEHAPPY



M- Simon Bolivar writes to an English governor about the need for change in the way Latin Americans are being treated by their Spanish successors.

E- "We are still in a position lower than slavery, and therefore it is more difficult for us to rise to the enjoyment of freedom."


H- The Spanish empire had now occupied Latin America for nearly 300 years, and Simon Bolivar was stirring hope for a revolution in Venezuela. The indigenous people there were beginning to take a stand against the harsh treatment by the Spanish, possibly inspired by the previous American Revolution.

A- This letter is most likely directed to the English Governor of Jamaica, who wrote to Bolivar asking for him to expand on his ideas about a possible Venezuelan revolution.

P- The purpose could have been to get confirmation and support from an outside nation like Jamaica, and to let the surrounding nations know that the people under Spanish rule were close to revolting.

P- The point of view is from Simon Bolivar, a Venezuelan military leader, who voices the opinions that he and the many indigenous peoples of Latin America had about the Spanish.

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- Based on the Latin American Revolutions, we can define a **revolution** as action taken by normal citizens to greatly restructure the ideology, or in this case, government, of a nation
 - A revolution usually leads to a drastic change in values or ideas
 - Thesis: The Latin American Revolutions during the 18th and 19th centuries greatly restructured nearly every political aspect of Latin America, and is arguably one of the most revolutionary changes of government of the time