

Latin America in the Industrial Era

Process of Statehood

Background

- Enlightenment
 - o Shared virtues reform
 - Constitutionalism
 - Representation
 - Private Property
 - o Used American and French Revolutions as guide
- Napoleon
 - o War in Europe draws British, French, Spanish, and Portuguese out of Americas

Revolutions

Haiti

- 1791
- Toussaint L'Ouverture
 - o General
 - o Overthrows French Colonial control
 - France pre-occupied with own revolution
 - o Repelled British
- Slave Rebellion
 - o Established Free society
- Made wealthy fearful in Latin America

Mexico

- Spain involved in Peninsular War
- Father Miguel Hidalgo
 - o 1810
 - o El Grito de Dolores!
 - Calls for Mexican Independence
 - o Marches on Mexico City
 - Could have taken but retreated
 - o Captured and Executed
- Augustin de Iturbide
 - o 1820
 - o Creoles capture Mexico City
 - With Indian help
 - o Proclaimed Emperor of Mexico
 - Which was all of Central America

South America/Caribbean

- Simon Bolivar
 - o Campana Admirable
 - El Libertador
 - Spain Pre-occupied
 - o 1813 – Venezuela
 - o 1821 Gran Colombia
 - Venezuela
 - Colombia



- Panama
 - Ecuador
- 1824 – Peru
- 1825 – Dictator of Bolivia
- Jose de San Martin
 - Creole
 - Argentina, Uruguay, Bolivia
- Brazil
 - Portuguese royal family forced from Brazil
 - Napoleon again
 - Rio de Janeiro becomes Portuguese imperial city
 - 1820 Portuguese leave
 - Dom Pedro
 - Son of Portuguese King
 - Becomes Pedro I King of Brazil
 - 1822 Brazilian independence
 - 1870 Slavery abolished
 - Beginning of end for Kingdom
 - 1889 Republic formed
 - After bloodless coup
- By 1825 all of South America Free



Problems to address

- Fallout of Revolution
 - Decades of war scarred landscape
- Role of religion
 - Catholicism national religion?
 - Or Tribal?
- Type of society
 - Class/Regional Differences
 - Income/Wealth Disparity
 - Racism
 - Towards creoles and natives
- Economy
 - Exports rise
 - Brazil – Coffee
 - Argentina – Hides
 - Peru – Peru
 - Chile – Minerals
 - Cuba - Sugar
 - Once Economy controlled Liberal reforms brought in
 - Foreign Investment leads to Economic boom
 - After stabilizing Government
 - Argentina first
 - Britain, USA and Germany
- Government
 - No history of participatory government
 - Dependence on central authority
 - Caudillos gain power
 - Independent warlords
 - Interested in power, not good of the country

- Supported different groups
 - could make/unmake governments
 - Centralists vs. federalists
 - Central government or strong regional governments?
 - Liberals vs. conservatives
 - rights of individual vs. maintenance of status quo
 - secular nation vs. Catholic nation
 - Conservatives wanted to maintain order
 - not encourage competition
 - Leaders still come from elite class
 - regardless of position
- Neighbors
 - Including USA now
 - 1823 – Monroe Doctrine
 - Santa Anna in Mexico forced to compete with USA's growth
 - USA helps Cuba and Puerto Rico gain Independence
 - 1898
 - Bullies Colombia for Panamanian Independence
 - So they can build Canal
- Future with Europe
 - Dependent on Europe for Industrial goods
- Geography
 - Great Distances
 - Poor Roads
 - Barriers