

Welcome to Mrs. Moody's Social Studies Class

Georgia Cyber Academy's mission is to provide an exemplary individualized and engaging educational experience for all students.

Learning Target: I CAN explain which person or which groups should get the most credit for the state of major Latin American countries today. (Their independence, government, economy, etc.)

GEORGIA CYBER ACADEMY

Today's Topic: Latin America Independence Movement

While you wait: Work in USA TP on your November Group Assignment

Georgia Performance Standards

SS6H2 The student will explain the development of Latin America and the Caribbean as colonies of European nations and on through their independence.



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Activate Your Brain

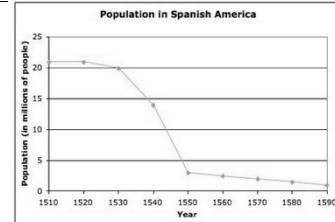
All of these are describing

A) the Silk Roads.
B) scientific discovery.
C) the Columbian Exchange.
D) circumnavigation of the world.

Plants were spread from one continent to another.
Animals and diseases were introduced to new areas.
Populations were destroyed by foreign contact.
The process began in the late 15th century.

Activate Your Brain

Population in Spanish America



Year	Population (in millions of people)
1510	22
1520	20
1530	18
1540	12
1550	2
1560	1.5
1570	1.2
1580	1.0
1590	0.8

Which event is the BEST explanation for the population trend shown in this graph?

A) the Slave Trade
B) the Great Migration
C) the Columbian Exchange
D) the Protestant Reformation

Activate Your Brain

The MOST important factor in explaining the Spanish victory over the Aztecs and Incas in the 16th century was the

A) overwhelming Spanish superiority in guns and cannons.
B) devastating loss of Indian life caused by smallpox.
C) geographic conditions tended to favor the Spanish.
D) Spanish military alliance with the Maya.

Identify the Conquistador correctly matched with the culture he conquered.

A) DeSoto:Aztecs
B) Magellan:Mayas
C) Montezuma:Anasazi
D) Pizarro:Incas

Activate Your Brain

central Mexico
capital was Tenochtitlan
built pyramids
polytheistic

These all describe what pre-Columbian civilization?

A) Anasazi
B) Aztec
C) Incan
D) Mayan

Activate Your Brain

'The following morning, they came out of the city to greet me with many trumpets and drums, including many person who they regard as priests in their temples...' - Hernan Cortes to Emperor Charles V, 1522

This is an excerpt from a letter describing Hernan Cortes' experience upon first encountering the Aztec tribe. What can be concluded from the letter about initial contact with the Aztec people?

- The Aztecs attempted to scare Cortes away.
- Hernan Cortes was badly mistreated and insulted.
- At first, the Aztec people were kind and friendly.
- Unsure of who he was, the Aztecs asked Cortes to leave.

Activate Your Brain

Latin America changed many times in the 19th and 20th centuries. Many independence movements were sparked as the countries of Spain and Portugal were invaded by France in 1808. Spanish and Portuguese colonies including Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, and Peru gained independence throughout the next few decades. Below are some of the important countries that gained independence in the 19th and 20th centuries in Latin America. See if you can locate on this map the following countries we will study today.

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Anticipation Guide

- » What is independence?
- » Why is independence so important for a country or region?
- » How did Canada achieve independence?
- » Who did Canada gain independence from?
- » What province in Canada wishes to separate and become their own country?

Latin America Social Classes

- » Peninsulares – men born in Spain
-held highest offices
- » Creoles – Spaniards born in Latin America
-officers in army, but not in government
-often resented power of peninsulares
- » Mestizos – mixed European and Indian descent
- » Mulattos – mixed European and African descent
- » Africans and Natives

Latin America Social Classes



What caused Discontent in LA?

Immediate Causes

- People of Latin America resent
- colonial rule and social injustices
- Revolutionary leaders emerge
- Napoleon invades Spain and ousts Spanish king
- Creoles resented their second-class status
- Mestizos and mulattoes were angry at being denied the status, wealth, and power available to whites.
- Native Americans suffered economic misery under the Spanish.
- Enslaved Africans who worked on plantations longed for freedom.

Independence Movements of Latin America

80 03

Haiti's Independence Movement

- Declared Independence from France in 1791
- Fought revolution until 1804
- Had Trouble Getting Support from Other Countries (Why?)
- Black slave revolt
- Toussaint Louverture – key leader of the revolt
- This was the first revolt against European rule among the Latin American countries!



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Bolivia's Independence Movement

- In 1808, France (under Napoleon) invaded Spain and Portugal
- As a result, Spain was weakened
- Anger against colonialism grew in South America
- 1809 Bolivia declared independence, gained independence in 1825

Napoleon Bonaparte led France's invasion of Spain and Portugal

Mexico's Independence Movement

- Miguel Hidalgo was a priest and scholar, who inspired the people of Mexico.
- Hidalgo declared Mexico's independence from Spain on September 16, 1810. Gained independence in 1821.
- Later, he raised an army, but he was not a successful general.
- He did not lead his army to any victories.
- Eventually, the Spanish captured him.
- Now, September 16 is celebrated as Mexican Independence Day.
- Hidalgo is considered a hero of Mexico.
- Watch this video and come back and type in chatbox one thing you have learned



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Let's Review

Which of the following nations is described above?

- A Mexico
- B Cuba
- C Haiti
- D Argentina

Columbia's Independence Movement

Simón Bolívar was a military and revolutionary leader.

- He fought against the Spanish army in northern South America.
- He wanted to create a single, independent republic of South America.
- He was unsuccessful with his attempts.
- He led an independence movement that helped to create the **Republic of Colombia** in 1819. It was made up of the modern-day countries of Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela, and Panama.
- He became the president of the Republic of Colombia and is considered a hero of South America.



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Let's Review

Miguel Hidalgo is considered to be a hero of Mexico. Which of these is a major way in which he differed from Toussaint L'Ouverture and Simón Bolívar, who are national heroes of other countries?

- A Hidalgo was not a successful general.
- B Hidalgo did not want Mexico independent.
- C Hidalgo was not an inspiring leader.
- D Hidalgo was not a skilled writer.

Brain Check

What way was the independence movement in Haiti DIFFERENT from the independence movement led by Simon Bolívar in South America?

- A) Haiti's was a violent slave revolt.
- B) Haiti's movement was not successful.
- C) Haiti revolted against Spanish control.
- D) Haiti won their independence with U.S. assistance.

Which statement BEST describes the goals of Latin American revolutionary leader Simon Bolívar in the 19th century?

- A) Bolívar needed aid from the United States in his efforts.
- B) Bolívar wanted a united, independent Latin American country.
- C) Bolívar supported the interests of the poor Indians in Peru.
- D) Bolívar failed in his attempt to liberate colonies from Spain.

Brazil's Independence Movement

- In 1808, Napoleon Bonaparte's armies invaded Portugal.
- King João VI of Portugal escaped to Brazil. It was the only Portuguese colony in the Americas.
- After Napoleon was defeated, King João returned to Portugal.
- He left his son Prince Dom Pedro to rule Brazil.
- In 1822, Pedro declared Brazil's independence from Portugal.
- This made Brazil the only Latin American country to gain independence with very little violence.



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Argentina & Chile




- José de San Martín led revolutionary armies in southern South America.
- This happened about the same time Bolívar led armies in northern South America.
- San Martín helped Argentina and Chile gain independence from Spain.
- He met Bolívar in 1822. Then, he retired from military life.
- This gave control of the independence movements to Bolívar.
- San Martín later moved to Europe. He died there but is considered a hero of South America.

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Let's Review: Matching

Mexico	Toussaint L'Ouverture
Columbia	Miguel Hidalgo
Argentina & Chile	Prince Dom Pedro
Brazil	José de San Martín
Haiti	Simón Bolívar

Federal Republic of Central America

- » The countries of Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras, and El Salvador declared their independence from Spain on September 15, 1821.
- » They formed a single government called the **Federal Republic of Central America** in 1823.
- » It did not last, but these countries still celebrate September 15 as their independence day.



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Let's Review

Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, and Nicaragua all declared independence on Sept 15, 1821. Which country were they declaring independence from?

- A Brazil
- B Portugal
- C France
- D Spain

Cuba's Independence

- Cuba declared independence from Spain in 1895
- Both Cuba and the US fought Spain in 1898
- Cuba was supported and controlled by the US until 1902 – *when the US removed military forces from Cuba*



Cuban Revolution

- In the late 1950's, Batista was ruler of Cuba. He made himself a dictator after being elected to his position. Under his rule, there were several issues like poverty, bad education, bad healthcare etc.
- 1959 - Fidel Castro led a group of rebels to defeat Batista. He had lots of support because Batista was so unpopular. After defeating him, Castro made himself dictator.

New rules under Castro:

1. The government would be communist
2. He made sure that those who supported Batista were arrested and/or executed.



Cuba

- The newspapers and radio, churches & other places were shut down & materials were confiscated by the government.
- Did anything good come out of this?
-Hospitals and schools were improved
-Minorities were able to gain better jobs, after receiving better education
-Everyone was guaranteed a wage (a low one).
- The U.S. used to do lots of trading in Cuba and businesses owned land there. After Castro came into power, the U.S. and Cuba started having issues.
- Why? What do you think happened to the American businesses in Cuba after it became communist?
- Castro remained the dictator of Cuba until 2008 when he stepped down.
- He was replaced by his brother, Raul Castro




Let's Review...

Which of the following led to Cuba gaining its independence in 1902?

A. Mexico and the US went to war in 1846.
 B. The US and Spain went to war in 1898.
 C. Cuba rebelled against its government in 1959.
 D. France invaded Portugal in 1808.

Brain Check



In 1959 Fidel Castro led a revolution that successfully overthrew Fulgencio Batista, the leader of:

A) Argentina.
 B) Cuba.
 C) Guatemala.
 D) Mexico.



Castro's Revolution overthrows government in Cuba

 ?

 The relationship between Cuba and the United States is strained.

Which of the following should appear where you see the question mark?

A) Cuba becomes the only Latin American nation to have a violent revolution.
 B) Cuba becomes the first communist country in the Western Hemisphere.
 C) Cuba urges South American countries to join a nationalist alliance.
 D) Cuba asks the United States for an increase in economic support.

Brain Check



I The Cuban Revolution resulted in

A) increased trade with the United States.
 B) a Cold War ally with the United States.
 C) a government that soon adopted communist reforms and ideals.
 D) a more US friendly government than had existed there in the 1950s.

Which of these would be MOST associated with a governmental dictatorship and restrictions on personal liberties?

A) Republic of Cuba
 B) United Mexican States
 C) Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
 D) Federative Republic of Brazil

Let's Review

Fidel Castro came to power in Cuba in 1959 as a result of the Cuban Revolution. He overthrew the former Cuban government and made Cuba a communist country. Which of the following was a result of the new government?

A) Trade with the U.S increased.
 B) Healthcare got worse.
 C) The economy got better.
 D) Rights became more limited.



In a Nutshell

L'Ouverture	Bolívar
↳ Haiti ↳ Slave Revolt	Independence for much of Central and South America (northern) - Colombia ↳ Great General
San Martín	
↳ Argentina & Chile ↳ General	
Hidalgo	Castro
↳ Mexico ↳ Priest who inspired the independence movement	↳ Cuba ↳ Dictator ↳ Communist

Latin America Independence Movement: Zapatista Guerrilla Movement

- Zapatistas-Mexicans who support better rights for Mexico's indigenous people.
- In the late 20th century they were associated with trying to sabotage the government.
- They had a problem with NAFTA. They thought this made it impossible for Mexican farmers to compete with cheap food coming from the U.S. When NAFTA took effect, the Zapatistas "went public" & took over some small towns in Mexico. They set prisoners free from jail, and set fire to police buildings. They fought with the Mexican army for several weeks.
- The government and the Zapatistas finally made some agreements, but there are still problems. They still have control of some areas in the Southern part of Mexico. They believe very strongly that the indigenous people of Mexico need more housing, improved health care, education and employment.

Latin America Independence Movement: FARC and Shining Path

- The Shining Path of Peru and FARC of Colombia are communist guerrilla "Guerrilla" is Spanish for "little war."
- Guerrillas are soldiers who hide in areas like mountains and forests, attacking soldiers of the government (and in some cases, civilians) only when they think they can win. Whenever the other army starts to fight back, the guerrillas escape back to their hiding places.
- The Shining Path and FARC are responsible for some of the illegal drug trade in their countries today.

Let's Review

The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) and the Shining Path in Peru are both

A human rights agent groups.
 B government secret police.
 C communist guerrilla groups.
 D nationalist military groups.

Let's Review

On January 1, 1994, a guerrilla army called the Zapatista National Liberation Army started an uprising in the Mexican state of Chiapas. They rebelled because they wanted the Mexican government to

A increase trade.
 B build better cars.
 C give them land.
 D help the poor.

Brain Check

What is the immediate goal of the Zapatista Army of National Liberation in Mexico?

A) an end to communist rule in Mexico
 B) an invasion of the American southwest
 C) political and economic rights for Mexicans living in poverty
 D) the creation of greater free trade between the U.S. and Mexico

Peru's 'Shining Path' and Mexico's 'Zapatistas' want to bring about major political changes in their countries. Although condemned by people of their countries and the world, one tactic these groups use is

A) news propaganda.
 B) guerrilla warfare.
 C) civil disobedience.
 D) non-violent resistance.

Choose ONE of the revolutionary leaders.
Describe his actions and explain his importance in his country's history.

Toussaint L'Ouverture Simon Bolivar Miguel Hidalgo

