

Chapter 25: The Consolidation of Latin America, 1830-1920



From Colonies to Nations

American born whites (Creoles) began expressing doubts about the policies of Spain and Portugal.

Four events had a strong impact on Latin American independence

American Revolution

French Revolution

Haitian Revolution

1808- French invasion of Portugal and Spain

From Colonies to Nations

Independence in Mexico (1821)

1820- Father Miguel de Hidalgo

Lost support of Creoles

1821- Augustin de Iturbide, emperor of Mexico

Agreement with army and insurgents

Monarchy in Mexico

Central America was attached until 1824

Republic of Mexico

"United Mexican States" or "Mexico"

From Colonies to Nations

1819- Independence in Gran Columbia (Venezuela, Columbia, Ecuador)

Simon Bolivar

Broke up in 1830

Independence in Argentina (Rio de la Plata)

Jose de San Martin

Buenos Aires resented trade restrictions

1816- United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata

Argentina, Bolivia, Uruguay

1825- All of Spanish South America= independent

From Colonies to Nations

Brazil was economically important to Portugal because of its sugar, cotton, cacao

French invasion of Portugal in 1807

Portuguese family fled to Brazil

Dom Joao VI ruled Portugal from Brazil

An imperial city was established

Dom Joao VI was called back to Portugal, left his son Pedro as regent

1822- Dom Pedro I became constitutional emperor of Brazil



New Nations Confront Old and New Problems

1854- Slavery was abolished everywhere except Cuba, Puerto Rico and Brazil

American Indian tribute and taxes ended much more slowly.

Cuba and Puerto Rico suppressed movements for independence.

Most attempts for consolidation and unification failed.

Gran Columbia, Rio de La Plata

New Nations Confront Old and New Problems

Caudillos, independent leaders, rose to power as warfare disrupted economies.

Caudillos usually were interested in power.

Most political leaders agreed on a republic form of government.

Struggle between centralists and federalists.

Centralists=Strong, centralized federal government

Federalists= Regional governments

Struggle between liberals and conservatives.

Liberals= Stressed rights of individuals

Conservatives= Corporate groups should have the most power

New Nations Confront Old and New Problems

The issue of the role of the church

Political parties sprang up in Latin America

Either Liberal or Conservative

Political turmoil and insecurity

Constitutions were short-lived

Brazil's constitution lasted from 1824-1889

Latin American Economies and World Markets, 1820-1870

1823- Monroe Doctrine of the United States
Any attempt by Europe to colonize in the Americas would be seen as an attack on United States
Great Britain became a large consumer of Latin American goods
Almost replaces Spain as economic force
Open ports and foreign goods benefited Latin American ports

Latin American Economies and World Markets, 1820-1870

1820-1850= Latin American economy was stagnant
Latin American cities begin to grow
Steamships and railroads improved communication
1820's and 1830's= Liberals tried to institute change that was far too big for previously colonized areas
1840's- Conservatives slowed or stopped reform measures

Latin American Economies and World Markets, 1820-1870

Ideas of positivism- stressed observation and scientific approach to problems of society
Application of science to industry creates new demands for copper and rubber.
Foreign entrepreneurs and bankers entered Latin America
Immigrants from Europe came to Argentina and Brazil to fill labor needs

Latin American Economies and World Markets, 1820-1870

The Mexican constitution did not address the serious problems of Mexico.

United States voted to annex Texas in 1845.

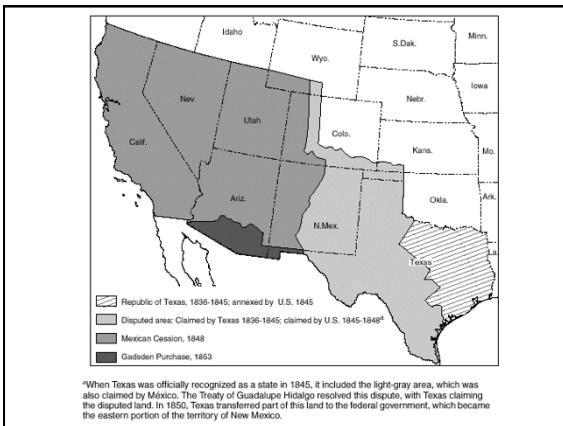
Mexican-American War

Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo

US receives 1/2 of Mexican territory

1854- La Reforma

Liberal revolt in Mexico



Latin American Economies and World Markets, 1820-1870

Civil war in Mexico after Benito Juarez tries to push radical measures

Conservatives appealed to Napoleon III of France to help

French landed in Mexico in 1862 and Maximilian von Hapsburg took the throne of Mexico

Benito Juarez returns to office after French troops were withdrawn and Maximilian was executed.

Latin American Economies and World Markets, 1820-1870

1816- United Provinces of Rio de la Plata
Liberals instituted broad reforms in education, finance, agriculture, immigration.
Centralists institute a program of weak central government and local autonomy.
Led by Juan Manuel de Rosas
1862- Argentine Republic
Domingo F. Sarmiento and political stability

Latin American Economies and World Markets, 1820-1870

Brazil gained independence in 1822
Dom Pedro I was an autocrat
Conflicts between liberals and conservatives were complicated by the existence of a monarchy.
Coffee was the basis for agricultural expansion.
60% of Brazil's exports
Slavery was abolished in 1888.
War of the Triple Alliance against Paraguay
1889- Coup overthrew the emperor and established a republic

Societies in Search of Themselves

Women participated in independence movements but had few rights.
Lower-class women had more economic freedom than upper-class women.
Education expanded for women.
Secular public education created new opportunities for women.
Old social castes legally ended up racial discrimination still existed.

Societies in Search of Themselves

Between 1880-1920, Latin American experienced tremendous spurts of economic growth.
Latin America was prepared for export-led expansion.
Each nation had a specialty export product.
Export-led expansion could result in rivalry and war.
Latin American trade increased 50% between 1870-1890.
Foreign investments provided capital and services but constrained governments in social, commercial and diplomatic policies.

Societies in Search of Themselves

Porfirio Diaz dominated Mexican politics after 1876.
Modification and industrialization were led by European científicos.
Changes most dramatically affected peasantry and working class people.
1910- Mexican Revolution
Argentina received 3.5 million immigrants between 1857-1910.
The Radical Party in Argentina represented the middle-class but had problems.

Societies in Search of Themselves

American industry was seeking new markets and raw materials after the American Civil War.
Spanish-American War was over Cuba and Puerto Rico.
Opened the door to direct US involvement in Caribbean.
Panama Canal opened in 1914 .
US backed an independence movement that separated Panama from Columbia.

Chapter 25 Discussion Questions

What four events significantly impacted the independence movements in Latin America?

What events led to Mexican Independence in 1821?

How did Brazil achieve independence in 1822?

Why did neither Gran Columbia nor Rio de La Plata succeed at unification?

What political ideologies existed in Latin America?

How did the United States play a part in Latin American politics?

What western political ideas existed in newly independent Latin American nations?
