What questions do you have about the information in the maps?

What might have caused the changes in the maps from 1790 to 1828?

Contrast the 17th century with the 18th and 19th centuries.

1790 to 1828

What led to independence movements in the Western Hemisphere in the 17th and 18th centuries?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1810-1820</td>
<td>Mexico fights for independence and wins independence from Spain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1820</td>
<td>Ecuador and Bolivia, Venezuela, Peru, Colombia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1810-1818</td>
<td>Argentine fights for independence and wins independence from France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1789-1799</td>
<td>Haitian fights for independence and wins independence from Spain</td>
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**French Revolution**

**Latin American and Haitian Revolutions: A Timeline**

The French Revolution inspired other political revolutions, movements in Haiti, South America, and Mexico, inspired by the ideas of liberty, equality, and fraternity, democracy, and nationalism. The actions taken by the citizens in France to rebel against their government and the ideas of liberty, equality, and fraternity inspired the revolutions in other regions.
3. Why did Latin American leaders decide to fight for their freedom after 1808 instead of an earlier time?

2. How did many creoles come into conflict with ideas of revolution and freedom? Explain.

1. Was everyone in the Spanish colonies angry for the same reasons?

- Inhumane treatment caused by enslavement and the fact that they were not treated as citizens and did not have the same power as whites
- Anger at being treated as second-class citizens by the Peninsulares
- Resentment of being treated as second-class citizens by the Peninsulares
- Resentment of being treated as second-class citizens by the Peninsulares

Native Americans and Africans → Anger caused by enslavement and treatment as citizens, and not having the same power as whites

Mestizos and Mulattoes → Anger caused by being treated as second-class citizens by the Peninsulares

Creoles → Anger caused by being treated as second-class citizens by the Peninsulares

In the 1700s, educated creoles read the work of Enlightenment thinkers. Many creoles were sent to Europe to study as well. While there, they were inspired by the ideas of revolution and national sovereignty. The authority of a single ruler to govern Ireland or another state?

In 1808, Napoleon invaded Spain, ousted the Spanish king, and placed his brother Joseph on the throne of Spain, in control of Spain and its colonies. Many in Latin America saw this as a moment of weakness and an opportunity to resist foreign rule and demand freedom from the colonial crown.

Directions: Read the text and examine the diagram below, then answer the accompanying questions.
The Haitian Revolution was the result of a long struggle on the part of the slaves in the French colony of St. Domingue. Prior to its independence, Haiti was a French colony known as St. Domingue. Its dominance's context.

The Haitian Revolution (1791-1804)

2. Based on the excerpt, why did the mulattoes resent the French?

3. What impact did the French Revolution have on the Haitian Revolution?

4. How did the Haitian Revolution impact the rest of the Western Hemisphere?

Contextualize: Read the text and examine the map below, then answer the accompanying questions.
The French Revolution was a complex event that broke out in 1789 when the people of France demanded that they too were French citizens and should be allowed to enjoy the rights and freedom of other nations. The French Revolution of 1789 had a powerful impact on Saint Domingue, a complex where the French claimed that they too were French citizens and should be allowed to enjoy the rights and freedom of other nations. The French Revolution was a complex event that broke out in 1789 when the people of France demanded that they too were French citizens and should be allowed to enjoy the rights and freedom of other nations. The French Revolution was a complex event that broke out in 1789 when the people of France demanded that they too were French citizens and should be allowed to enjoy the rights and freedom of other nations. The French Revolution was a complex event that broke out in 1789 when the people of France demanded that they too were French citizens and should be allowed to enjoy the rights and freedom of other nations.
For a few months the island remained under Napoleonic rule. However, the French soldiers soon fell victim to weapons and disease and surrendered to Lord Amherst. Napoleon Bonaparte came to power when Napoleon Bonaparte seized power in France, he aimed to return the Caribbean colonies to their earlier prosperity as plantation colonies.

9. **What happened to Haiti when Napoleon Bonaparte came into power?**

Napoleon arrested Laveau and deported him to France where he was imprisoned in Fort de France and died on April 7, 1803. Laveau arrested Laveau and deported him to France where he was imprisoned in Fort de France and died on April 7, 1803.

8. **What was significant about the Constitution that L’Ouverture created for Haiti? How did the Rights promised differ from those under French Rule?**

L’Ouverture did not wish to surrender power to Paris and made Saint Domingue its own country. In 1801, he issued a Constitution for the island, which provided for autonomy and established himself as Governor for life. It abolished slavery and established a Republic for Haiti. There was resistance from the British and Spaniards, a mulatto society composed of blacks, whites, and mulattoes.

7. **What impact did this decision have on L’Ouverture? What role did L’Ouverture play in the French Revolutionary Wars against the British and Spaniards?**

Expulsion of the French Revolutionary Government in Paris offered freedom to slaves who joined them in the fight against the French Revolutionary Government. The first and only victorious slave revolt in history.

6. **Why did the French Revolutionary Government offer freedom to slaves in Haiti?**

The French defeated the British and Spanish forces that invaded Saint Domingue, the French occupied the island. This was a determining factor in L’Ouverture’s decision to join the French army. Under his increasing influence, he led a counter-revolution to overthrow the French government in Paris, which abolished slavery.

5. **Which event was a determining factor in L’Ouverture’s decision to join the French army?**

L’Ouverture was one of the main organizers of a slave revolt that would eventually be known as the Haitian Revolution.
2. Why is it significant that San Martin resigned from the Spanish army? How might his military training have influenced his later career as a leader in the South American independence movements?

He declared independence from Spain in 1810, leading a military campaign against Spanish forces. However, his efforts were met with resistance from the Spanish military and the lack of support from other South American countries. Despite this, San Martin continued to fight for independence, leading a series of victorious battles that inspired other leaders to join the cause. In 1817, he was victorious in the Battle of Ayacucho, which marked the end of the War of Independence in Peru.

San Martin's military training and leadership skills were instrumental in his success. He was able to motivate his troops and coordinate attacks effectively, despite the challenges he faced. His strategic thinking and ability to adapt to changing circumstances were key factors in his victories. His experiences in the Spanish army likely provided him with valuable insights into military strategy and organization that he could apply to his later efforts in the independence movements.

As a result of his military successes, San Martin became a symbol of South American independence and a hero to the people of the region. His legacy continues to inspire leaders and soldiers who have followed in his footsteps.
2. What impact did Bolívar have on South American independence movements?

1. What impact did the French Revolution and Napoleon have on Simon Bolívar and Venezuela?

A notable figure in South America's quest for independence, Bolívar is often referred to as the "Axis of the/Republic of Bolivia," a nation he helped establish. His influence was felt in the region for its role in the formation of a modern nation-state. Bolívar's legacy continues to be remembered through the Bolivian flag, which features his image.

After the French Revolution and the rise of Napoleon, Bolívar became involved in political and diplomatic affairs, serving as a military leader in the Spanish American wars of independence. His role was significant in the fight against Spanish rule and the establishment of independent republics.

Simon Bolívar was a Venezuelan military leader who was instrumental in the fight for independence from Spain and the establishment of the Republic of Bolivia. His influence extended beyond his own country, as he played a key role in the formation of the United Nations of South America, which included Venezuela, Colombia, and Ecuador.

Contextuali

Colonial Power: Spain

Country: Venezuela, Ecuador, Bolivia, Peru, and Colombia

Years: 1783 - 1830
2. How might reading political texts have influenced Hidalgo's future role as a revolutionary leader?

Painting of Father Hidalgo by anonymous artist

Father Hidalgo, Sept. 16, 1810

“Once, you recover the lands stolen 300 years ago from your fathers by the hated Spaniards, we must act.

My children, a new dispensation [System of government] comes to us today... Will you free yourselves? Will you not?

The events of the French Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars had an influence on the Mexican War for Independence. Letters to the Mexican War of Independence (1810-1822) and the Grito de Dolores became the battle cry of the Mexican War of Independence.

On September 16, 1810, Father Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla, a Roman Catholic priest from the small town of Dolores, Mexico delivered a speech known as the Grito de Dolores at the church. The event became known as the start of the Mexican War of Independence.
3. Based on this excerpt, what finally made the Mexican War for Independence successful?

The Mexican War for Independence was led by the General Agustin de Iturbide to drive the Spanish out of Mexico and declared independence on September 16, 1821. Inspired by Hidalgo and other revolutionaries like Jose Maria Morelos and Vicente Guerrero, and the ideals of the Enlightenment and French Revolution, well-trained Spanish troops and Hidalgo was taken prisoner by the Spanish and executed, but others continued the fight for Mexican independence. When authorities moved to arrest him, he gathered together his followers and his parishioners and issued the “Grito de Dolores” on September 16, 1810. He