**Chapter Summary.** Most Latin American nations gained independence from colonial control early in the 19th century. The political culture of their leaders had been shaped by the Enlightenment, but they faced problems growing from their own history. Their colonial heritage did not include participatory government; highly centralized states had created both patterns of dependence and resentment. Class and regional interests divided nations; wealth was unevenly distributed. The rise of European industrial capitalism placed Latin American nations in a dependent economic position.

What other regions, besides Latin America, were the exception to rule of Western imperialism?

What did the political culture of Latin America form from?

What is going to be the biggest obstacle they have in proceeding after their initial revolutions?

In what way was Europe still controlling them?

**FROM COLONIES TO NATIONS**

What social group is going to facilitate separation from their colonial power? What aided in their success?

**CAUSES OF POLITICAL CHANGE**

How did these four events incite Latin American revolutions?

 American Revolution—

 French Revolution—

 French Revolution🡪Haitian Revolution—

 Napoleon’s invasion of the Iberian Peninsula—

**SPANISH AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE STRUGGLES**

Mexican Revolution

Who initiated the first push for independence? When? Why did it fail?

Who? When? Why was successful in 1821?

What form of government did they end up with? And eventually?

South America & Caribbean

What was the trend for who became independent first?

Who was a major force in achieving independence? What social class is he from? Why would we consider him noble and could compare him to George Washington?

Further to the south, what was the main motivation to separate? Who helped them?

By what date was Latin America independent?

**BRAZILIAN INDEPENDENCE**

What was the big fear that kept people from revolution?

Napoleon’s invasion of Portugal provoked what different response than Spain?

How did Brazil become independent?

How did this affect the social structure of Brazil? So was this a revolution? Was it similar or different from Spanish America?

**NEW NATIONS CONFRONT OLD AND NEW PROBLEMS**

What was the hope for the future?

What was the first major obstacle related to religion?

What were the 3-4 oppositions to an egalitarian society?

**POLITCAL FRAGMENTATION**

What were the problems of Mexico in maintaining its republic?

What were some of the major problems with uniting?

Generalize the political state of Latin America in this section.

**CAUDILLOS, POLITICS, AND THE CHURCH**

What is a caudillos? Why are they significant?

What was their motivation?

What form of government did the new nations select? What was their disagreement (about 3 kinds)?

In general, was Latin American governments stable and dynamic? Explain.

Why does history say they have these problems? So who could they be compared to?

**LATIN AMERICAN ECONOMIES AND WORLD MARKETS, 1820-1870**

How did the Americans support them in the ***Monroe Doctrine***?

What did LA have to offer to be recognized from Britain?

Why didn’t their economy flourish?

**MID-CENTURY STAGNATION**

Mining was slow, but what new commodities were demanded?

What were some of the problems and dependences that plagued them?

**ECONOMIC RESURGENCE AND LIBERAL POLITICS**

What new ideology influenced the government? Explain it.

What were some of the positive strides?

What seemed to be “out of place?”

Who lost out during this time of economic expansion?

Who also sought something better in LA?