

LATIN AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT

Toussaint L'Ouverture, Simon Bolivar,
& Miguel Hidalgo

Teachers

Print off the following page for each student. They should complete the chart while discussing the presentation.

WHO AM I?

Your Task: Write down three interesting facts about each leader in the boxes below.

Who?	Fact 1	Fact 2	Fact 3	Picture
Toussaint L'Ouverture				
Simon Bolivar				
Miguel Hidalgo				

SPAIN BUILDS AN EMPIRE

- Spain conquered most of the lands in the Americas (while Portugal conquered Brazil).
- It divided its empire into provinces.
- The two most important provinces were New Spain and Peru.
- Spain set up a class system; Native Americans were the lowest.

TREATMENT OF NATIVES

- The Native Americans were the least powerful class.
- They were forced to work on plantations (haciendas) for European settlers.
- They also worked in mines after silver was discovered (extremely dangerous).
 - Many died from overwork, malnutrition, or diseases.
- The population decreased from 25 million in 1519 to less than 2 million in the late 1500s.

EMERGENCE OF SLAVERY

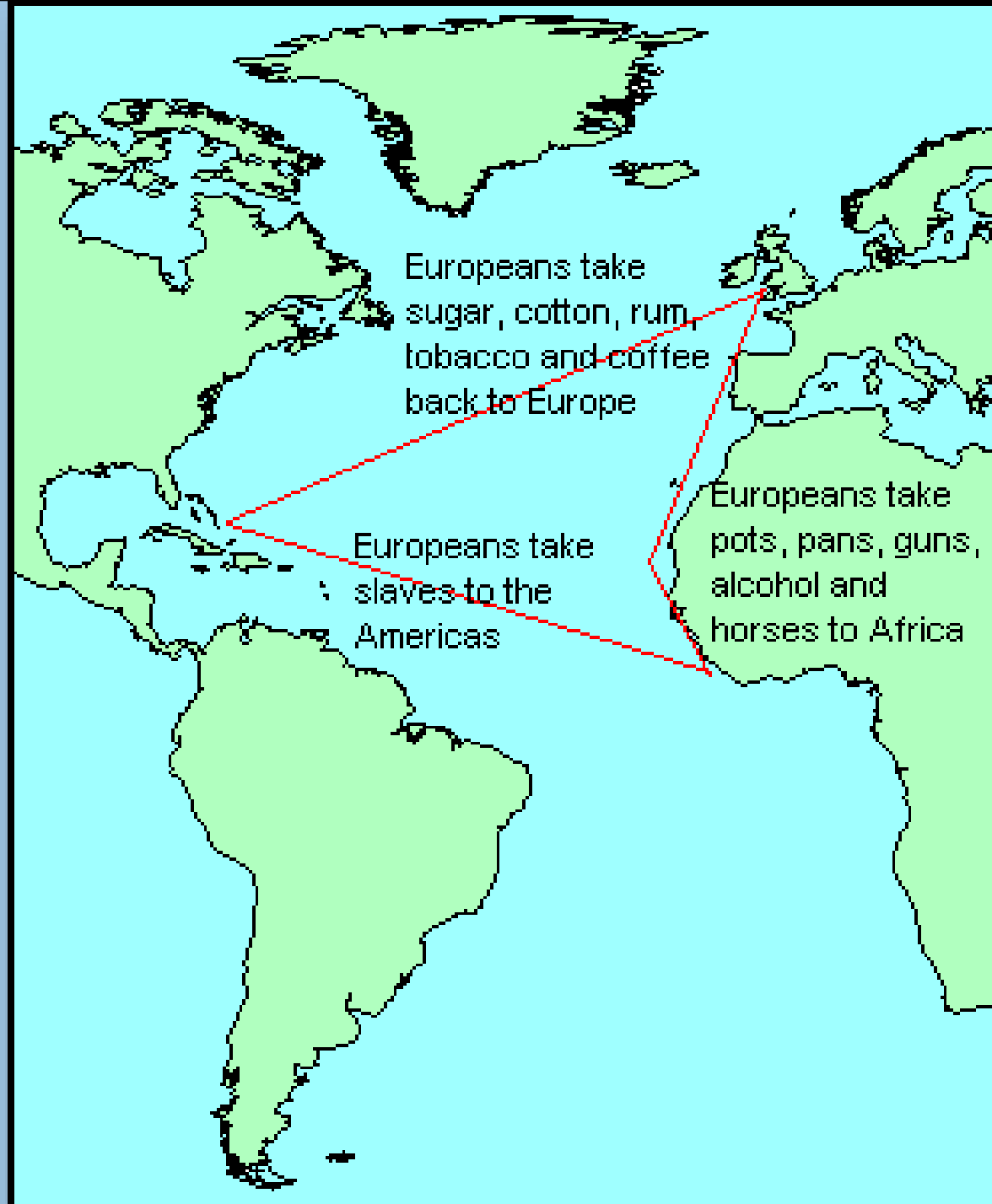
- European diseases decimated Native American population.
- European settlers still needed workers for plantations.
 - Colonists began importing African slaves to supplement Native American labor.
- Aspects of Native American & African culture (languages, customs, beliefs, traditions) survived & blended together.

BLENDING OF ETHNIC GROUPS

- Mestizos: people of mixed Native American and European ancestry
- Criollo: had Spanish-born parents, but was born in Latin America
- Mulattoes: people of mixed African and European ancestry


TRIANGULAR TRADE

- Ships leaving Europe first stopped in Africa; they traded European goods for captives taken in tribal wars or raids.
- Ships then traveled to America; slaves were exchanged for sugar & other island products.
- Ships returned home loaded with products from the Americas that grew very popular with Europeans.



SLAVERY IN AMERICAS

- An estimated 8-15 million Africans reached the Americas from the 16th to the 19th century.
- The African slave population quickly began to outnumber the Europeans & the Native Americans.
 - Slave rebellions were common.



TOUSSAINT
L'OUVERTURE

TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE

- He was a former slave in Haiti (freed in 1777).
- In 1791, he led a huge slave revolt against the French in Hispaniola.
- France was also fighting a war against Spanish forces in Hispaniola; they couldn't deal with slave rebellions.
 - They promised that any slave who joined the French army & fought the Spanish would be freed.
- In 1795, L'Ouverture's army helped the French defeat the Spanish.



Gulf of Mexico

North Atlantic Ocean



Caribbean Sea

Mexico

United States

The Bahamas

Cuba

Turks & Caicos

Dominican Republic

Haiti

Jamaica

Puerto Rico

Virgin Islands

Anguilla

St. Martin

Barbuda

Antigua

Montserrat

Guadeloupe

Dominica

Martinique

St. Lucia

Barbados

St. Vincent

Grenada

Tobago

Trinidad

Trinidad

Guyana

Pacific Ocean

Merida

Cozumel

Belize

Roatan

Guatemala

San Pedro Sula

Honduras

Guatemala City

Tegucigalpa

El Salvador

San Salvador

Nicaragua

Managua

Costa Rica

San José

Panama

Panama City

Colombia

Barranquilla

Cartagena

Colombia

Maracaibo

Caracas

Venezuela

Barcelona

Aruba

Curaçao

Bonaire

Leeward Antilles

Margarita

Lesser Antilles

Windward Islands

Windward Islands

Windward Islands

Windward Islands

Windward Islands

Leeward Islands

Leeward Islands

Leeward Islands

Leeward Islands

Key West

Havana

Camagüey

Holguín

Santiago de Cuba

Port-au-Prince

Santiago

Santo Domingo

San Juan

Kingston

Cayman Islands

Providencia

San Andrés

Aruba

Curaçao

Bonaire

Leeward Antilles

Margarita

Lesser Antilles

Windward Islands

Windward Islands

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TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE

- In 1801, L'Ouverture led a huge army into a Spanish colony & freed all slaves there.
 - Six months later, he became “governor general of Haiti for life.”
- In 1802, a large French army lands in Haiti.
- They wanted to restore old French government & regain control of sugar trade.
- L'Ouverture's army fought the French & lost.
- French arrested L'Ouverture and sent him to prison in France.
 - L'Ouverture died while in prison.



TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE


Chef des Nègres de Saint-Domingue

A Paris chez M. de la Harpe, N. 10.

HAITI'S INDEPENDENCE

- L'Ouverture's army was outraged; it took up arms again against France.
 - In November 1803, they defeated the last of the French forces.
- In 1804, they declared Haiti independent of French rule.
- Haiti became the 1st country in Latin America to break free of European imperialism.





SIMON
BOLIVAR

SIMON BOLIVAR

- Bolivar was a wealthy Venezuelan Criollo who spent many years traveling Europe.
- While in Italy, he discovered his life's purpose: to liberate his homeland from European control.
- In 1810, Bolivar's army kicks Spanish governor out of Venezuela
- In 1811, a new constitution proclaimed Venezuela independent of Spanish rule.
- Soon after, Spanish royalists defeated the new country's army & Bolivar was forced to flee to New Granada (Colombia).



EL LIBERTADOR

- Bolivar organized a bigger army and marched back into Venezuela.
- In 1813, Bolivar's army won & took control of Venezuela's capital, Caracas.
 - Bolivar was nicknamed *El Libertador*.

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 - Bolivar was nicknamed *El Libertador*.
- Over the next few years, Bolivar liberated New Granada (now Colombia), Ecuador, Panama, Peru, & Upper Peru (now Bolivia).





MIGUEL

HIDALGO

MIGUEL HIDALGO

- Hidalgo was a Catholic priest in the town of Dolores.
- He began the struggle for Mexico's independence in 1810.
 - September 16th, 1810: "Cry of Dolores" was his call for revolution.
- He rang church bells and shouted, "Long live our Lady of Guadalupe! Death to bad government! Death to the Spaniards!".
- An army of mestizos & Native Americans rallied behind Hidalgo.





MEXICO CONTINUES TO FIGHT

- Over 80,000 people joined the fight, but the army was soon defeated by the Spanish.
 - Hidalgo was captured and executed in 1811.
- Mexicans continued to fight for independence over the next decade.

MEXICO'S INDEPENDENCE

- In 1821, Mexico gained independence from Spain.
- Mexico celebrates September 16th as its Independence Day.
 - The president rings a bell in Mexico city and repeats Hidalgo's "Cry of Dolores."

IN YOUR OPINION...

All of these men had a tremendous impact on the independence of Latin American countries from European rule.

- In your opinion, which leader had the greatest impact on Latin America's independence? Why?
 - Use complete sentences to write your opinion statement and include at least 3 reasons that support it.

A SPANISH SPY

You are a spy that was sent by the Spanish government to Latin America. Your mission is to look for suspicious people who may try to revolt against European countries. Write a letter to the Spanish government telling them about the three revolutionary leaders that you have found in Latin America. These men are a huge threat to Spain and other European empires, so make sure you include a lot of information about these leaders.

Hints: Who are they? Where are they located? What are they trying to do? Why are they against European control?

Dear Spanish Official, ...

TIME CAPSULE

Your Task: create a time capsule for Latin America's independence movement.

Include:

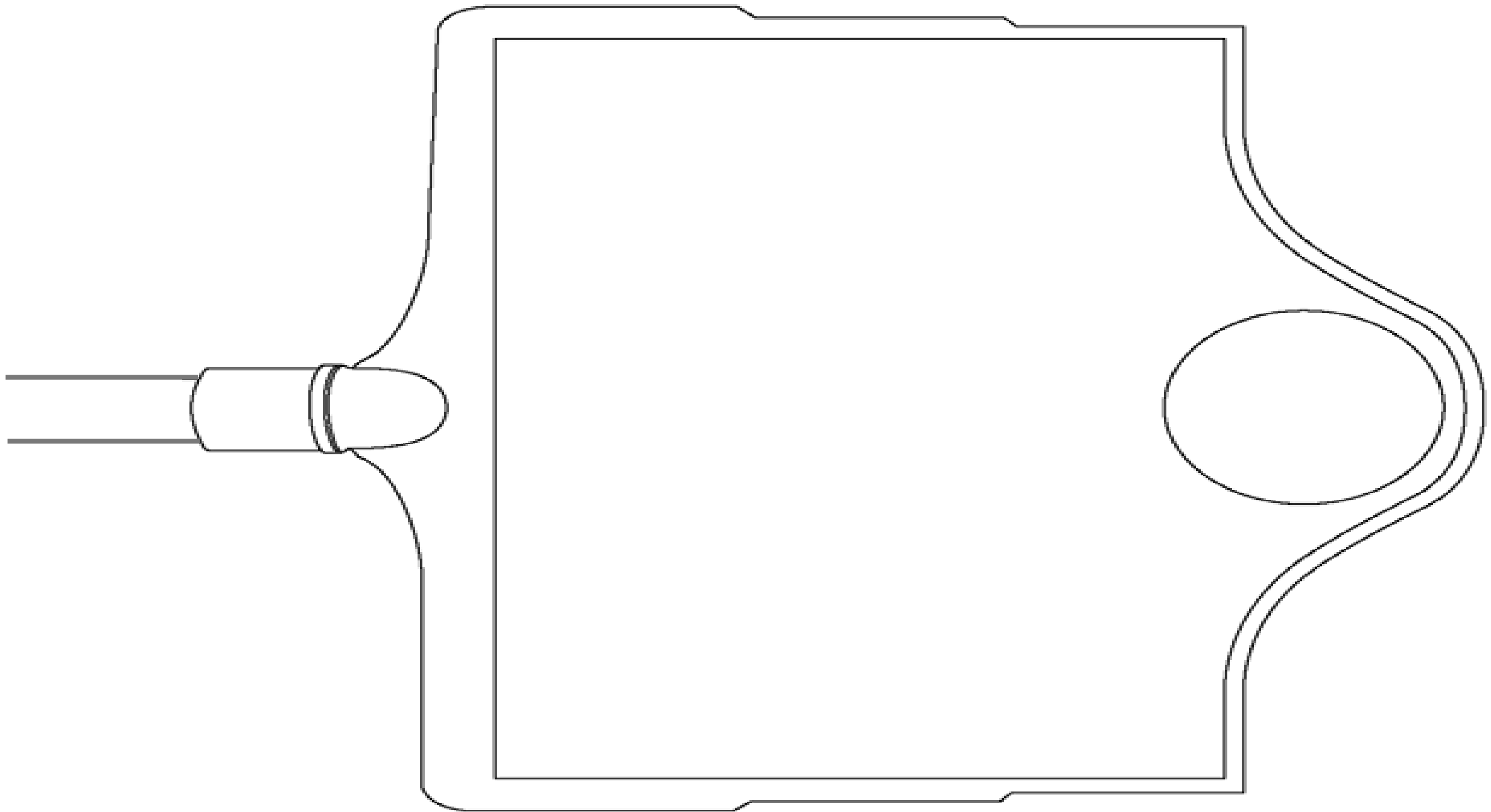
- A colorful cover.
- At least THREE items that represent the leaders (NINE items total).
- A written description of each item's significance to Latin America's history (NINE notecards).

HISTORICAL MARKER

Create a historical marker for one of the Independence Leaders that could be placed in the country that he liberated from European rule.

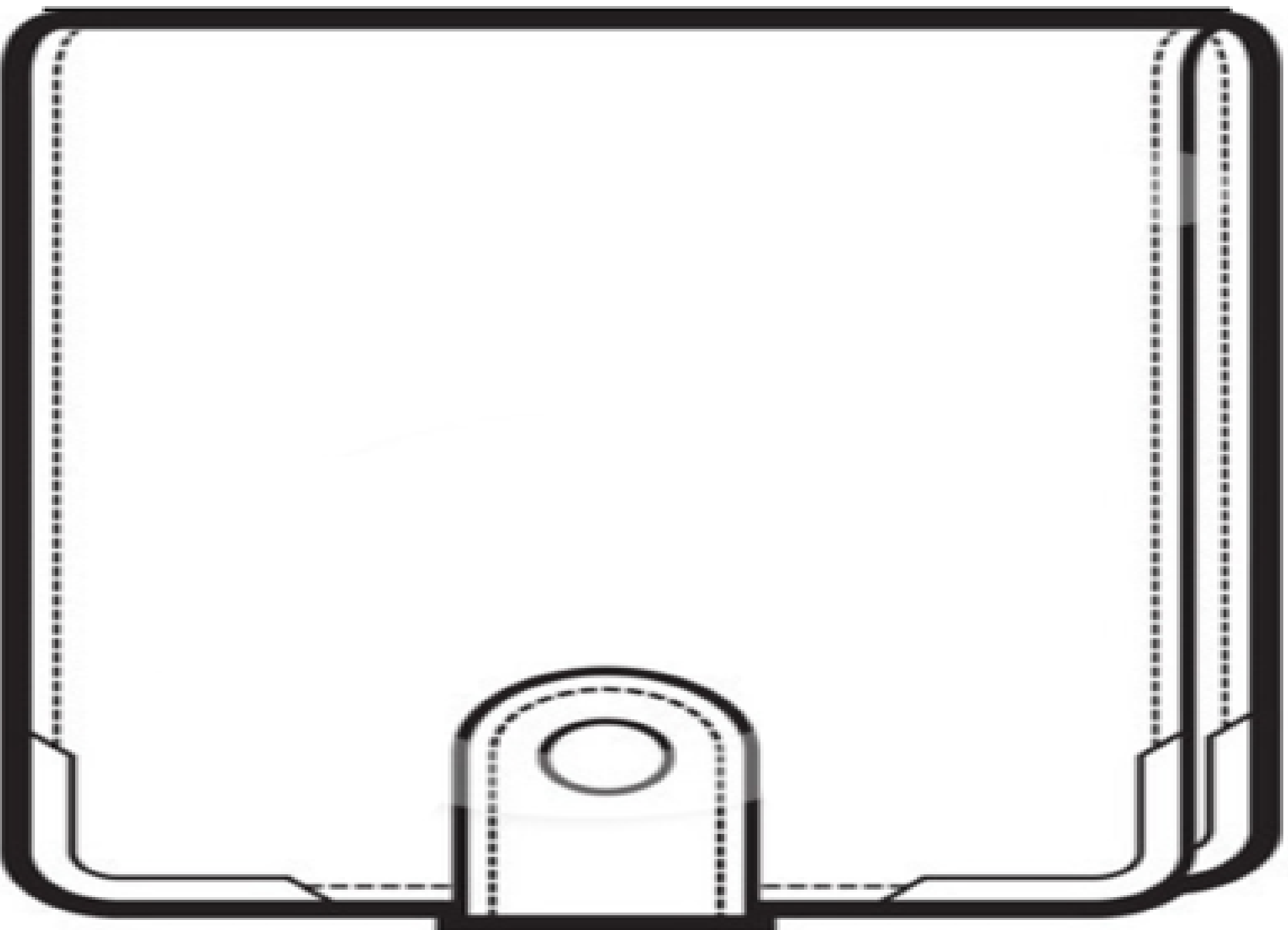
INCLUDE:

1. Facts about what the leader accomplished.
2. Where it's located and why.
3. An image that depicts what the leader accomplished.



What's in Your Wallet?

Directions: Uh oh! One of the historical figures that we are currently studying has lost his wallet! Help him find it by creating a "Lost Wallet" poster that includes a picture of the item and why it is significant to his life.



Teachers

- Print off the cards on the following page and glue them back to back.
- Project the “Who Am I?” statements and have the students hold up the correct end of the card.
- After you scan to see the students answers, display the “I Am...” answer slide.

Hidalgo

L'Ouverture

?

Bolivar

WHO AM I?

The country of Bolivia
was named in my honor.

I AM...

Simon Bolivar

WHO AM I?

I am known as the father
of Mexican
independence.

I AM...

Miguel Hidalgo

WHO AM I?

I was able to end
Spanish rule in much of
South America.

I AM...

Simon Bolivar

WHO AM I?

I am a wealthy
Venezuelan who was
educated in Spain.

I AM...

Simon Bolivar

WHO AM I?

My job in Mexico was a
priest.

I AM...

Miguel Hidalgo

WHO AM I?

I was imprisoned in
France.

I AM...

Toussaint L'Ouverture

WHO AM I?

I helped citizens gain
independence in Haiti.

I AM...

Toussaint L'Ouverture

WHO AM I?

When I rang my church bell, it was the signal for the beginning of the revolution.

I AM...

Miguel Hidalgo

WHO AM I?

Colombia, Ecuador,
Panama, Peru, and
Venezuela won their
independence through
my efforts.

I AM...

Simon Bolivar

WHO AM I?

I am former slave who
was self educated.

I AM...

Toussaint L'Ouverture

WHO AM I?

I did not live to see my
country gain
independence. (2)

I AM...

Miguel Hidalgo &
Toussaint L'Ouverture

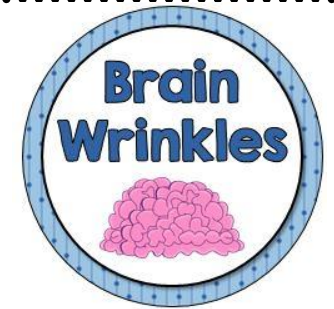
WHO AM I?

My nickname is
“El Libertador”.

I AM...

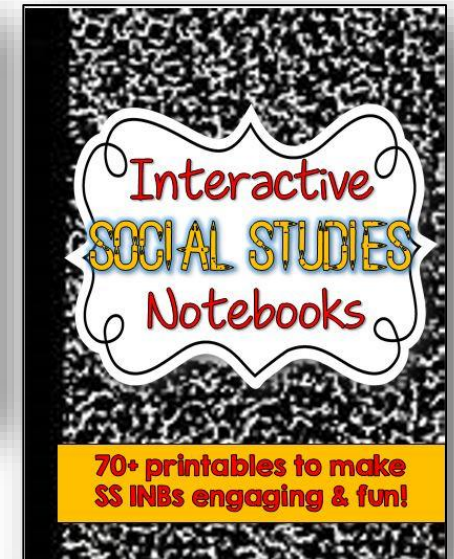
Simon Bolivar

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Best of luck to you in the upcoming school year,

Ansley at Brain Wrinkles

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