

Chapter 25 Outline

Alex Cott

I. Social

- A. Early independence usually failed because of the upper colonial class refusing to get support from American Indian, Mestizo, and mulatto masses
- B. Women's Rights
 - a. Voting reserved for men
 - b. Women disenfranchised and not allowed to hold public office, become lawyers, or testify in court of law
 - c. Expected to just be wives and mothers
 - d. Lower-class women had more economic freedom,
 - e. Women important part of workforce
 - f. Public education for both boys and girls
- C. Indigenous people's Rights
 - a. Labor under poor conditions
 - b. Castas system stayed
 - c. For some Mestizos there were opportunities in the army, professions, and commerce
- D. Former slaves have full citizenship
- E. White Creole upper class
 - a. Controlled economies and politics
 - b. Were joined by middle class merchants, immigration

II. Political

- A. American and French revolutions used as models
- B. Independence of Haiti
 - a. Slaves had rebellion after French sugar company divides
 - b. Led by Toussaint L'Overture
 - c. Haiti becomes independent
- C. Mexico becomes monarchy and republic
- D. **Simon Bolivar**
 - a. Created independent state of Gran Columbia (Venezuela, Columbia, Ecuador)
 - b. Had political differences and regional interests so broke up
- E. 1825 Spanish South America
 - a. Gained political independence
 - b. Had independent republics with representative governments
- F. Nations of Spanish America
 - a. Were born of the enlightenment
 - b. Had ideas of 19th century liberalism
- G. Brazil
 - a. After liberal revolution Brazil independence
 - b. Brazil becomes monarchy
 - c. **Caudillos**
 - d. Republic between **centralists** and **federalists**
- H. The church - divided the conservatives from more secular liberals
- I. Instability
 - a. Mexican-American War
 - b. Mexico defeated and lost land (Texas)
 - c. Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo ended Mexican-American war
 - d. **Manifest dynasty**

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III. Interaction

- A. Brazil ports
 - a. Open to world commerce after equal status with Portugal
 - b. Commerce from England
- B. Inventions
 - a. Steamships
 - b. Railroads
 - c. (Inventions led to more communication and a more efficient way to transport goods)

IV. Culture

- A. Rio de Janeiro
 - a. Transformed into imperial city
 - b. Had public libraries, schools, gardens, printing presses
- B. Catholicism
 - a. Tried to maintain Catholicism because of Spain
 - b. Tried to end exclusion of other faiths
- C. Modernization of the new nations
- D. Arts and Literature
 - a. 1830s = Romanticism
 - b. 1870s = New Realism
 - c. Positivism
 - d. Novels sympathetic to slaves
 - e. Popular arts
 - f. Folk music
 - g. Dance

V. Economic

- A. France's great sugar colony in Caribbean divided
- B. Growth of European demand for colonial products
 - a. Sugar
 - b. Cotton
 - c. Cacao
 - d. Contributed to increase of slave imports to the colony
- C. Science
 - a. Creates new demands
 - b. Latin American products were needed such as
 - i. Copper
 - ii. Rubber
- D. Expansion caused by second industrial revolution of the age of imperialism
- E. **Monroe Doctrine**
- F. Specific goods traded from each
 - a. Cuba sugar economy
 - b. Coffee in Brazil
 - c. Hides and beef in Argentina
 - d. Minerals and grains in Chile
- G. Land basis of wealth
- H. Economic control
 - a. Britain dominant economic force over the area
 - b. Spain was originally dominant