

1-5-12

**Outline**

1. Causes
2. Course
  - a. 1810-1811 – Hidalgo
  - b. 1812-1815 – Morelos
  - c. 1815-1820 – Guerrilla Wars (Guerrero, Victoria)
  - d. 1820-1821 – Iturbide & Plan of Iguala
  - e. 1821-1823 – Treaty of Cordoba
  - f. 1823-1829 – Spanish Retaliation
  - g. 1824 – Republic

**Notes**

- Latin American Independence Movements 18<sup>th</sup> - 19<sup>th</sup> C
  - Causes
    - Spain sets up colonies in the Americas
    - Creoles and mestizos grow discontented with Spanish rule
      - Creoles didn't see the distinction fair, and thought they deserved more power
      - Didn't have the same rights as the Spaniards
      - Parallels the Americans with Englishmen
      - Mestizos could pull off being a 'white' man - and could feel the power - so they wanted it.
    - Enlightenment ideas spread to the Americas
    - Revolutions occur in North America and France
    - Spain's power weakens
    - Spain tries to restore authority in colonies
      - But had negative impact to the colonists, and spurred hate
    - Strong leaders call for Independence
  - Wars of Independence in Latin America
  - Effects
    - Many deaths occur
    - Nations of Latin America win independence
    - New nations write constitutions
    - Civil war breaks out
    - Caudillos take power
      - Ruled by force
      - Spent less time developing ideals for the people to follow, and more time using force
    - New nations become economically dependent
  - (Many of these things that happened in Mexico were very similar to what happened in the other Latin America countries)
- Outline
  - 1810-1811 – Hidalgo
    - Father Hidalgo called for independence movement
    - lived in a rural area
    - Roman Catholic Priest
    - Had many strange ideas (for being a priest)
    - Fed up with mistreatment of Mestizos, so called for the to rebel
    - He did this on Sep. 16<sup>th</sup> 1810
    - He is considered the Father of the "Mexican Independence Movement"

- He was captured during his siege of Mexico City
  - He was a Creole
- 1812-1915 – Morelos
  - Follower of Hidalgo
  - Was a Mestizo
  - Roman Catholic Priest
  - More connected with the people he was leading
  - Declared the “Official Declaration of Independence for Mexico”
  - Wanted freedom and equality for people
  - was eventually defeated
  - known as one of the national heroes of Mexico
- 1815-1820 – Guerrilla Wars (Major Rebel Leaders: Guerrero, Victoria)
  - Creoles were siding with the Spanish during this time
  - More of a Mestizo and Indian movement at this time
- 1820-1821 – Iterbide & Plan of Iguala
  - Viceroy of New Spain ordered Iterbide to end the guerrilla/rebel forces
  - at the same time, King Ferdinand II was forced to sign a new constitution that was very liberal and gave a lot of freedom and power to other people in Spain and less to the monarchy
  - Iterbide believed that change was going to weaken Spain and that liberal tendency was going to spill into New Spain, so he decided to join forces with the rebels instead.
    - He believed that they would eventually take over anyways
  - He used the opportunity to assert their independence
  - The rebels weren't liberal
  - Came up with the “Plan of Iguala” (plan of three things)
    - Mexico would become independent
    - Roman Catholicism would be official religion
    - All Spaniards would have equal rights
    - Viceroy saw he was right, and resigned
- 1821-1823 – Treaty of Cordoba
  - Signed around 1822-1823
  - The treaty accepted the “Plan of Iguala”
  - Iterbide became emperor of Mexico when Ferdinand II refused to become their Monarch
  - He annoyed people (ticked them off) and Iterbide was executed
- 1823-1829 – Spanish Retaliation
  - 1824 – Republic
- What might have lead to the Revolutions
  - Renaissance Spirit
    - Scientific
      - Intellectual Revelation
        - Enlightened Despotism
        - Political Revolutions; American, French, Latin American
      - Agricultural Revolution
        - Industrial Revolution
- Preoccupation of Spain & Portugal in Fighting Napoleonic Wars
  - Napoleon was a model to how to build an empire
- European Background: Napoleon
  - Invaded Spain in 1808
  - Removed Spain's King Ferdinand VII & made Joseph (Nap.'s bro.) king of Spain
  - Creoles used it as a reason for revolution
  - 1810 rebellion across Latin America
  - 1814, Napoleon defeated & Ferdinand returned to power, but Creoles continued their movements towards independence
- Mexico

- Indians and Mestizos, not creoles, played the key role in independence movements.
- Creoles sided with Spain to avoid violence of lower-class rebellions (until 1820).
- Miguel Hidalgo
  - A village priest, believed in Enlightenment ideals.
  - 1810, called for revolution.
    - Grito de Dolores (call for revolution)
  - Hidalgo's Indian & Mestizo followers marched to Mexico City
  - Spanish Army & creoles acted against Hidalgo & defeated him in 1811
- Jose Maria Morelos
- Mexican Independence, 1821
  - 1820 revolution in Spain put a liberal government in power
- Independence
  - Liberals were federalists, believed in a republic
    - Freedom of religion
  - Conservatives were monarchists, wanted a monarchy
    - Roman Catholicism to be national religion
    - as it had under Spanish rule
  - Independence was achieved on Aug. 24<sup>th</sup> 1821
- Became a republic with
  - President
  - 2 house Congress heading National gov.
  - Governors & Legislators
- Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna (Santa Anna fought for independence for Spain in 1821 and again in 1829)
  - A caudillo, strong arm ruler.
  - Fought for independence from Spain in 1821 and again in 1829 when Spain tried to reconquer Mexico
  - Between 1833 & 1855, president four times
    - Stretched sides to keep himself in power
    - Between liberal and conservative sides
    - Was only elected 1 time, the other times were most likely rigged
  - Santa Anna was Emperor of the largest empire in world history, stretching from southern Mexico through Texas, all of what is now the US southwest, Calif. & some of Oregon, a rather large parcel of territory.
  - Was Emperor for a short time – until Texas defeated Mexico in its War of Independence, but never really had control of his empire.
- Texas revolt
  - 1820s – Mexico invited English-speaking settlers (Anglos) to settle Mexican territory of Texas
  - Cheap land if they supported the Mexican government.
  - Texans soon wanted self government, Mexico refused.
  - 1835 – soon Stephen Austin encouraged revolt.
  - 1836 – Santa Anna led Mexican troops; he was defeated.
    - Texas set up as the Lone Star Republic in 1836
    - US wanted Texas, and Texas thought it best to be part of the US
    - President of US sent people to Mexico to sign that the Rio Grande set up the border?
    - Mexico still thought of Texas as part of their empire, so it was denied?
    - US brought troops into area that was disputed
    - Mexico shot at the US troops, Congress declared it as a war because the US soldiers were shot on US soil, so they went to war over Texas.
  - 1845 – US annexed Texas; invaded Mexico.

- Annexed: assumed Texas as part of the US, but not yet State; territory
  - 1848 – Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo gave US land.
- Benito Juarez
  - Poor, orphaned Zapotec Indian; law degree and local governor
  - Santa Anna sent him into exile 1853
    - Opposed Santa Anna
  - La Reforma: reform period (redistribution of land, separation of church and state, education)
    - In 1859, they started confiscating church property for the redistribution of land
  - Le Juarez 1855 (all citizens equal)
  - Set up a liberal government, but plagued by conservative rebels
  - Helped draft Plan of Ayutla (basis for liberal revolution)
  - President 5 terms 1858-1872, but not for full terms
  - 1858-1861 – War of the Reform
  - Constitution of 1857 (Mexico)(Juarez) was a liberal constitution
    - Included Freedom of:
      - speech
      - conscious
      - press
      - assembly
      - right to bear arms
    - Re-affirmation of abolishment of slavery
    - Eliminated all forms of Cruel and Unusual punishment
    - Pushed for secular, free education
    - Rid of Fueros: privileges
      - privileges: Laws didn't apply to some people of high rank
- French Rule
  - Conservatives rebels plotted with France to reconquer Mexico 1861
  - Reaction to Juarez suspension of interest payments to foreign countries (Spain, France, & Britain)
  - Napoleon III sent armies to Mexico
  - US protests but can't get involved due to Civil War
  - Spain & Britain withdraw
  - Cinco de Mayo, 1862:
    - Zaragoza won the Battle of Puebla against the French (Cinco de Mayo is celebration of the victory of that one battle), but the French won the war.
  - Napoleon III appointed a relative, Austrian archduke Maximilian (a Hapsburg), as emperor of Mexico.
  - Was (way) too liberal for conservatives & liberals refused to accept monarch
  - "Black Decree"
  - Juarez resisted, US sent troops to Mexico
    - Sent troops to boarder to threaten French because Congress wouldn't allow war.
    - US troops would "lose" supplies on the boarder of Mexico
      - (were really giving supplies to Mexico)
    - French gave up in 1867
  - Maximilian executed
  - Juarez continued reforms.
- US Intervention
  - Lincoln supported Juarez but limited...