

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 18th - 19th 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. 16th 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 – Iturbide & Plan of Iguala
 - Viceroy of New Spain ordered Iturbide 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
 - Iturbide 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 anyway
 - 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”
 - Iturbide became emperor of Mexico when Ferdinand II refused to become their Monarch
 - He annoyed people (ticked them off) and Iturbide 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. 24th 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...