

South America

-
- The Revolutions of South America were similar to those found in Central America.
 - The Spanish were quickly losing ground in South America as well as Central America.
 - The only country that was not effected by the Spanish was Brazil.

Brazil

- In 1807, Napoleons forces invaded Portugal and the royal family fled to their colony, Brazil.
-
- Eventually the King John VI of Portugal returned and left his son Dom Pedro in charge.





- The King told his son, "If Brazil demands independence, proclaim it yourself and put the crown on your own head."
- In 1822 he did. A revolution occurred in Portugal and they demanded his return. He refused. Dom Pedro accepted a constitution that gave the people, freedom of the press, religion, and an elected legislature.

List of Rebellion

- Paraguay: 1811
- Argentine Confederation 1816
- Chile: 1818
- Colombia: 1819
- Ecuador: 1822
- Brazil: 1822 (Non-Violent)
- Peru: 1824
- Bolivia: 1825
- Uruguay: 1828
- Venezuela: 1830

Fathers of Revolution

SIMON BOLIVAR



JOSE DE SAN MARTIN



Simon Bolivar

- He was born in Caracas, Venezuela, into an aristocratic Creole family who owned much land, many slaves, and mines.
- Before the revolution he traveled extensively in Europe and was exposed to the concepts of free trade and independence from royal dictators.

Simon Bolivar

- In 1816 Bolívar left for the Orinoco River valley with the support of several factions, including English troops.
- The troops commanded by Bolívar and Páez marched into Bogotá, capital of New Granada, and surprised the Spanish forces, who were easily defeated.
- Bolívar's troops rolled over all Spanish opposition, until the last important royal force in the northern continent was crushed at the Venezuelan city of Carabobo, in 1821.

Simon Bolivar

- The provinces composing the former viceroyalty of New Granada--the future republics of Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, and Panama--were now free from Spanish control, and were temporarily united into a large state called Gran Colombia.

Simon Bolivar

- The fighting forces of South America mixed and divided
- Performs one of the greatest feats in 1819
 - Between May and August Bolivar marches to support New Granada
 - He marches troops from the Jungles, swamplands, and through the Andes.
 - His march is 700 miles long; he loses 2/3 of his men, and all of his horses.

Simon Bolivar

- Bolivar issued a call to the Spanish American nations to meet at Panama and create a permanent alliance.
- He did not have a Pan-American gathering in mind, for he failed to invite the United States, Brazil, and Haiti.

Simon Bolivar

- In 1820 the King of Spain is tired and broke and orders the viceroy to negotiate peace
- It is a temporary peace, by 1821 both sides are fighting, but Bolivar's troops finish off the Spanish.

Simon Bolivar

- Bolívar rolled back many of the liberal reforms previously enacted in Gran Colombia.
- Including a reduction in the number of monasteries and abolition of Indian tribute.
- Bolivar did not touch the free-birth law that Gran Colombia had adopted for gradual elimination of slavery.

From Hero to Hated

- Bolívar's dictatorship was bitterly opposed by the adherents of Santander.,
- Political repression became harsher, and Santander was sent into exile, but scattered uprisings still broke out.
- Serious hostility arose in Venezuela, which was the most liberal part of the country as well as generally resentful of being ruled from Bogotá.
- The last straw was an maneuver by Bolívar's cabinet to recruit a European prince to succeed him as constitutional monarch when the Liberator died or retired.

In the End

- Bolivar's contributions were not just military but also political.
- He has been claimed as a forerunner, from the revolutionary Left (which admires him for his opposition to slavery and distrust of the United States) to the extreme Right (which approves his authoritarian tendencies).

Jose de San Martin

- Argentine-born colonel in the Spanish army, decided to aid the cause of revolution and break the long-standing stalemate in La Plata.
- He sailed for La Plata, offered his sword to the patriot junta, to rid the continent of Spanish soldiers in the remaining western provinces of Chile and Peru.
- San Martín spent two years recruiting, training, and equipping his army. Like Bolívar, he promised freedom in order to gain black and mulatto slave volunteers

Jose de San Martin

- San Martín spent two years recruiting, training, and equipping his army. Like Bolívar, he promised freedom in order to gain black and mulatto slave volunteers--he later claimed that they were his best soldiers--and was also aided by Chilean refugees fleeing the Spanish.

Jose de San Martin

- San Martín knew that a frontal attack on the Spanish soldiers would surely be defeated, so he and his army marched from the east, high over the Andes mountains, surprising the troops and eventually conquering the capital city of Santiago.
- San Martín turned his attention to Lima, Peru's capital, but soon discovered he didn't even need to attack. The Lima aristocracy was afraid of an armed struggle that might cause a native and slave
- Here, in Lima, San Martín's troops met with the army of Bolívar, and the two met to discuss the future government of the independent Spanish colonies.

Jose de San Martin

- In Lima (1818) between these two great rebels, the exact content of which has never been revealed, San Martín was persuaded to withdraw, leaving the field to Bolívar. In a remarkable gesture San Martín left Spanish America and spent the remainder of his life in Europe.

Problems After the Fact

Bolivar said, "I fear peace more than war."

- From 1820 to 1850, all the Latin American nations had some type of chaos and power vacuums.
- Three reasons why:
 - 1. No middle class with strong work ethic
 - 2. Experience with self government
 - 3. Homogeneous Population

Problems After the Fact

- The new governments worked with the military. Many of the leaders had military training and therefore military support.
- Caudillos were able to subdue angry masses and fill power voids.
- Example of terror: Juan Manuel Rosas

Juan Manuel Rosas

- United Provinces in 1829
- But he ruled by force, alienating not only his liberal opponents, but also fellow caudillos who resented the dominance of Buenos Aires

