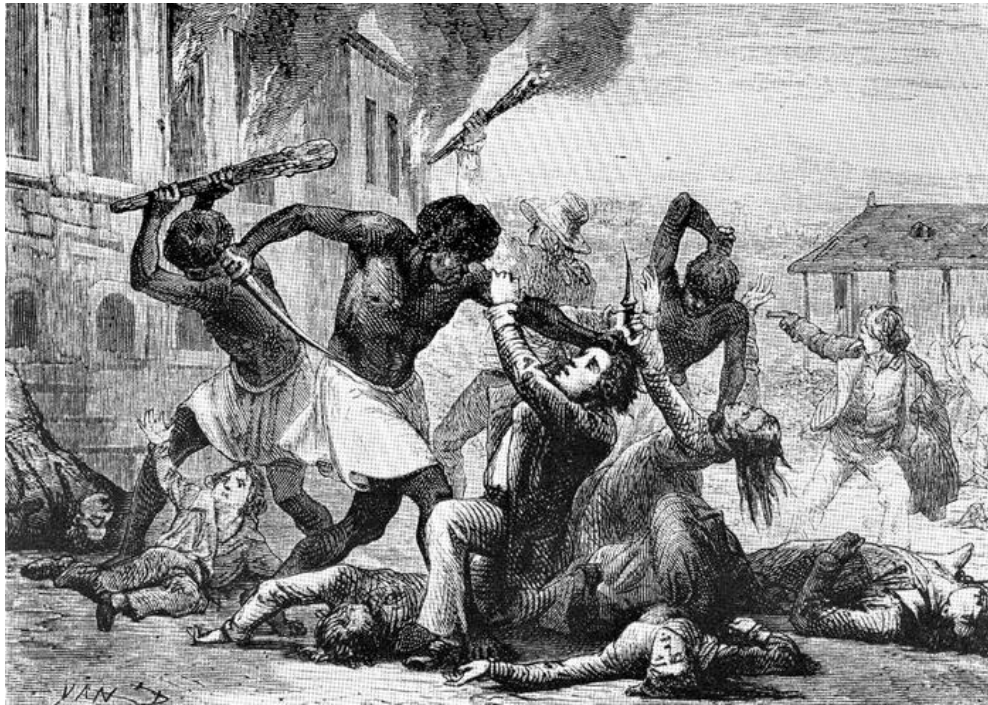


Haitian Revolution

- **Inspired by the Am. and Fr. Rev.**
 - Ideas of “liberty & equality” from French Rev.
- Revolt in **French colonial** island of Saint-Domingue (Haiti)
- **First time black slaves** successfully rebelled against their enslavers



Haitian Revolution

- Haitian economy based on **sugar plantations**
- Divisions b/w white inhabitants & free people of color during the French Rev.
 - **Slaves outnumbered masters 10 to 1**
- 1791—Haitian slaves took advantage of division & rebelled
 - **Toussaint L'Overture**—led the rebellion
- **1804**—declared independence as Republic of Haiti
 - **1st black republic**



Haiti = one of the most impoverished nations on earth
only country in Americas on United Nations list of Least Developed Countries
½ population illiterate
95% African decent



September 8, 2008 post hurricane Ike. Homes seen in Port De Paix, Haiti remain flooded after four storms in one month have devastated the area and killed more than 800 people.



Earthquake January 12, 2010



June 2010



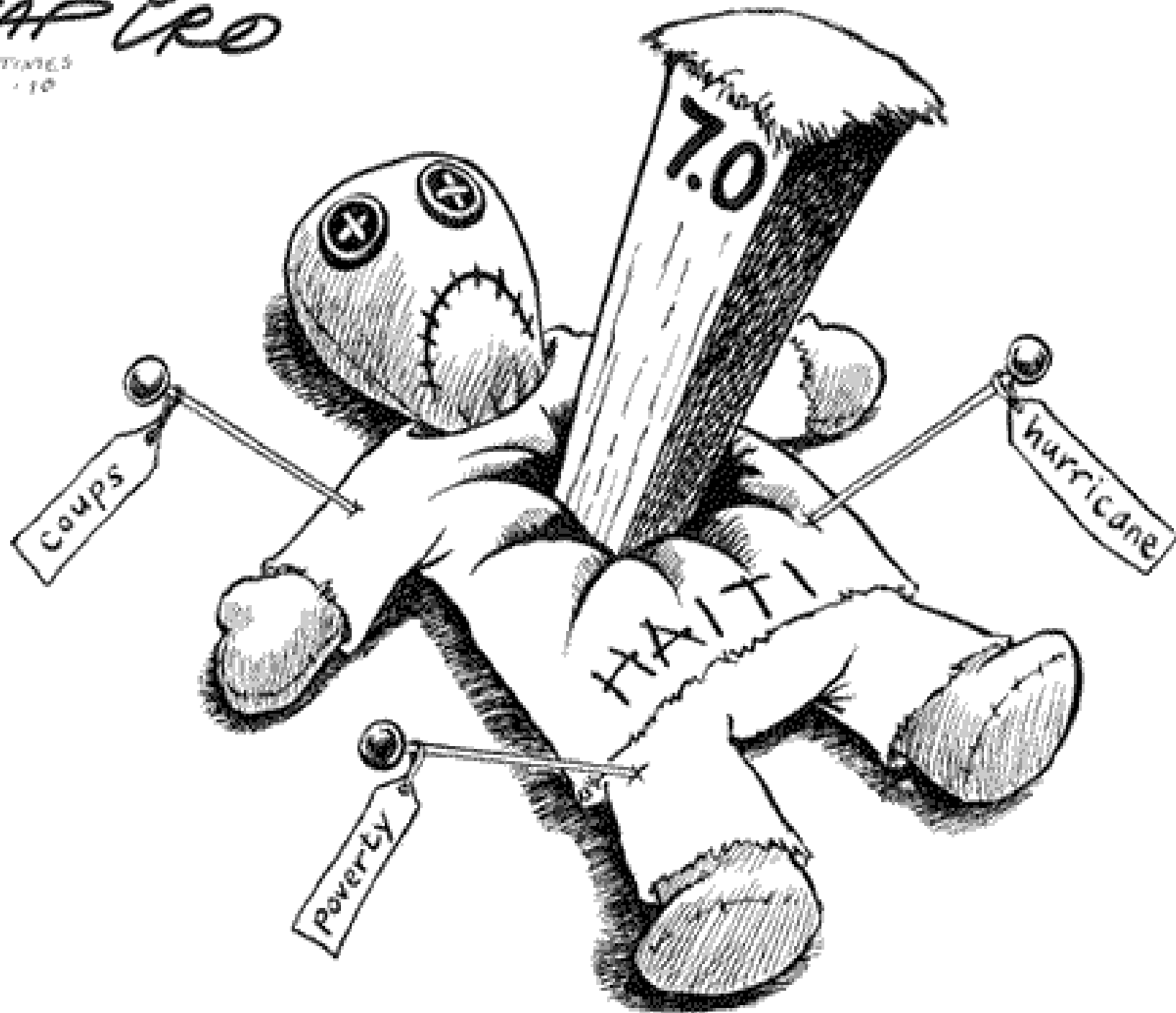
January 12, 2011—1 million still in tents





8 ZAP!RO

SUN. TIMES
17-1-10







AP Photo/Miami Herald, Patrick Farrell



January 12, 2011—Leaders of Haiti's two official religions—Catholic bishop and the head of the voodoo priests—joined Protestant ministers for a prayer service near the ruins of the National Palace



Inspiration for Latin American Rebellions

- **Enlightened ideas & crisis of succession in Spain** created opportunity for Spanish colonies to rebel
 - **Napoleon's brother** (Joseph) put on throne of Spain instead of Spanish king (1808)
 - 1814—Spanish king returned to throne, but already fighting for indep.
- **French Rev. ideals and success inspired**

Mexican Independence

- **Creole Father Miguel de Hidalgo** led rebellion against Spain in 1810
 - “Cry of Dolores”
 - **United creoles, mestizos, & Indians**
 - **Creoles initially abandoned indep. movement** (b/c of fear of social reforms desired by mestizos & Indians)
 - **Hidalgo executed—Creoles rejoin the rebellion**
- **Led by Augustin de Iturbide** (Creole officer)
- **1821—Mexico declared independence**
- **1824—Mexico becomes a republic**
- **1838—Central American States divide into separate indep. nations from Mexico**



South American Independence

- **Creole Simon Bolivar** led independence movement in north
 - “George Washington of South America”
- 1822—liberated Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela—uniting them into **Gran Colombia**
- 1816—Rio de la Plata declared indep. (**Argentina**)
 - Led by **Jose de San Martin**
- By **1823** all of Spanish Am. independ. & est. republics (except Mexico)



Bolivar Statues

Mexico



Venezuela



Columbia

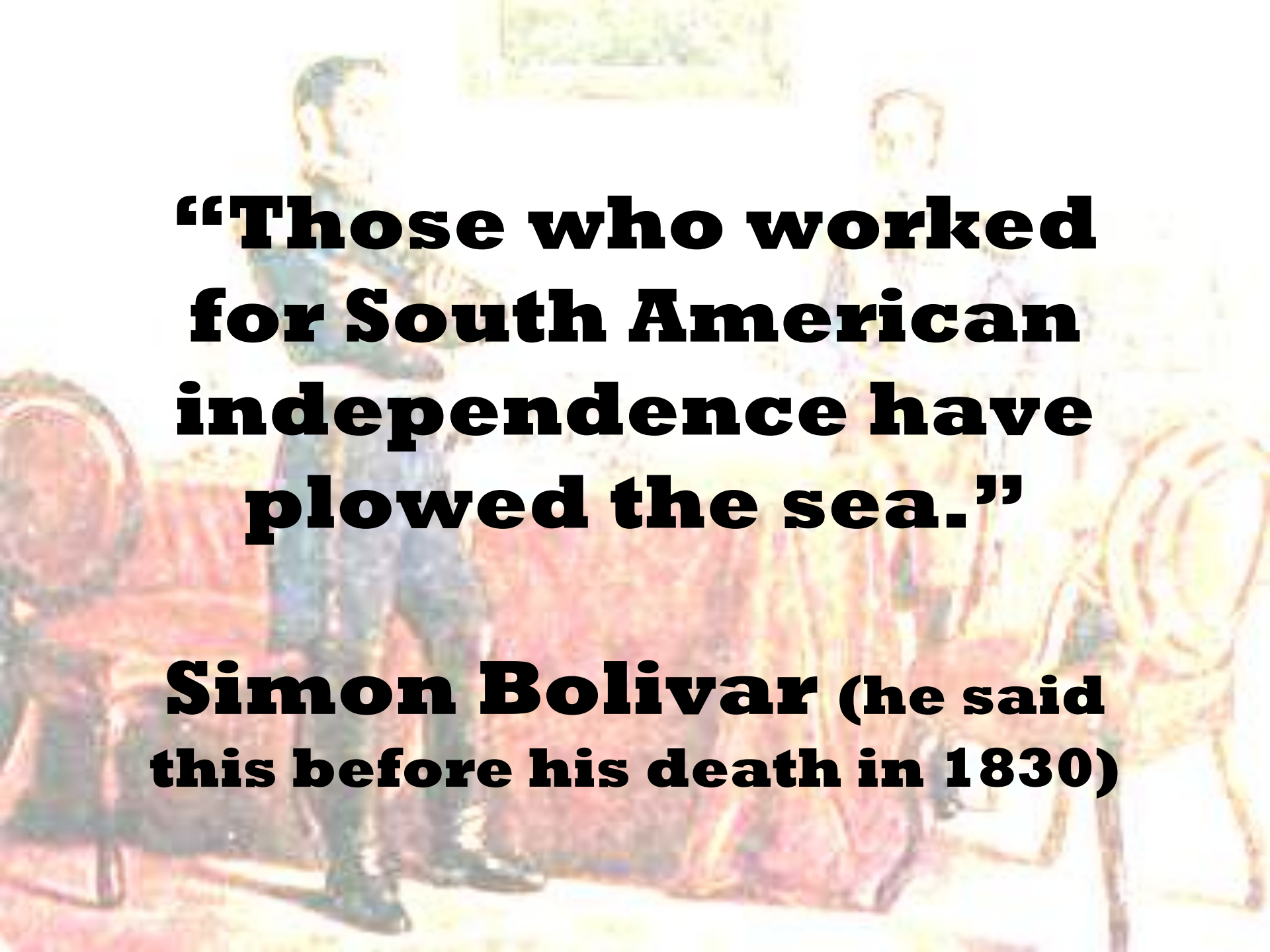


Bolivia



Ecuador





**“Those who worked
for South American
independence have
plowed the sea.”**

**Simon Bolivar (he said
this before his death in 1830)**

Do you agree with Simon Bolivar's statement? Why or why not? Be specific.

“Those who worked for South American independence have plowed the sea.”

Brazil

- **1807—French invaded Portugal—royal family fled to Brazil**
 - **Brazil acquired status equal to Portugal**
 - **When Napoleon was defeated, Port. king went back to Europe, but left his son Dom Pedro to rule Brazil**
- **1822—Dom Pedro declared Brazil indep. (b/c it was about to lose its representative in Portuguese Parl.)**
 - **War w/ Portugal for a year**
- **Brazil became a monarchy (still had slavery)**



Pic. 420f - Dom Pedro I

“By my blood, by my honour, and by God: I will make Brazil free.”

“Independence or death!”

Dom Pedro said in 1822 when heard that his father was demoting him from regent of Portugal

Pre-Mexican Revolution

- **1876—Porfirio Diaz became president**
- **35 years of economic growth**
 - Encouraged foreign investment, industries, & exports
 - Economic growth didn't benefit peasants or working class
- **Not many immigrants coming to Mexico—so population largely native**
- **Opponents of Diaz were arrested or exiled**
- **Election fraud was common**



Mexican Revolution (1910-20)

- **1910—middle class wanted election reforms**
 - **Workers & peasants joined**
- **Escalated into 10 year revolution**
- **Ended with new constitution guaranteeing: land reform, limiting foreign investments, restricting church ownership of property, & education reform**



The West in Latin Am. Trade

- **Businesses in U.S., G.B., France, & Germany invested in Latin American banks, utilities, mines, railroads**
- **Latin Am. exported food & raw materials**
- **Imported manufactured goods**
- **Dependent on West**



Monroe Doctrine

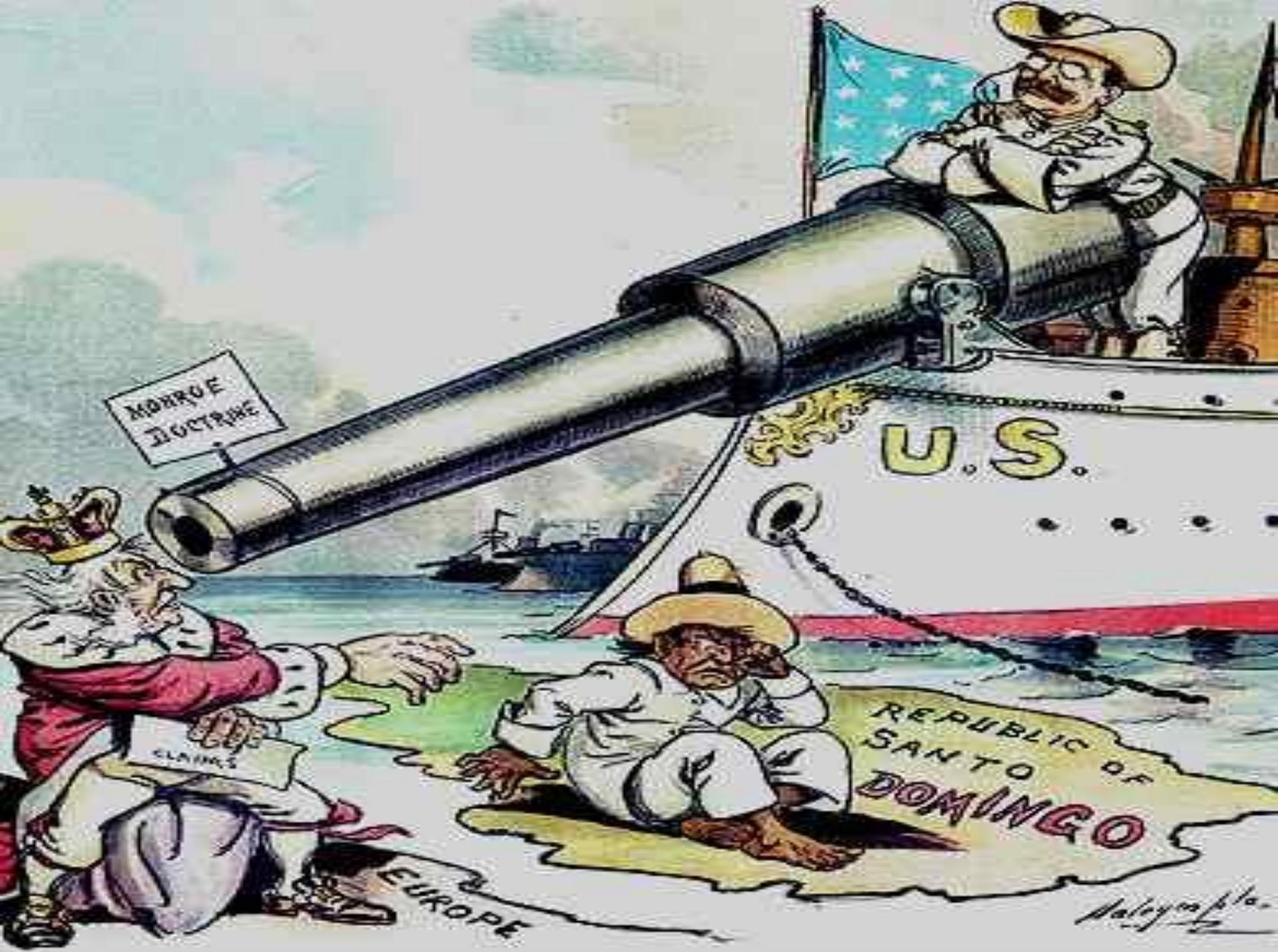
- **1823**—U.S. announced a **“hands off”** policy in regard to European colonization of the Americas
 - **British navy supported** the Monroe Doctrine
- **1904**—**Roosevelt Corollary** added—U.S. took the role of policeman
 - **“Big Stick” Policy**





Monroe Doctrine





**Why do you suppose the U.S.
took this stance in the
Americas? How did it benefit
the U.S.?**

**How do you think the Latin
American nations felt?**

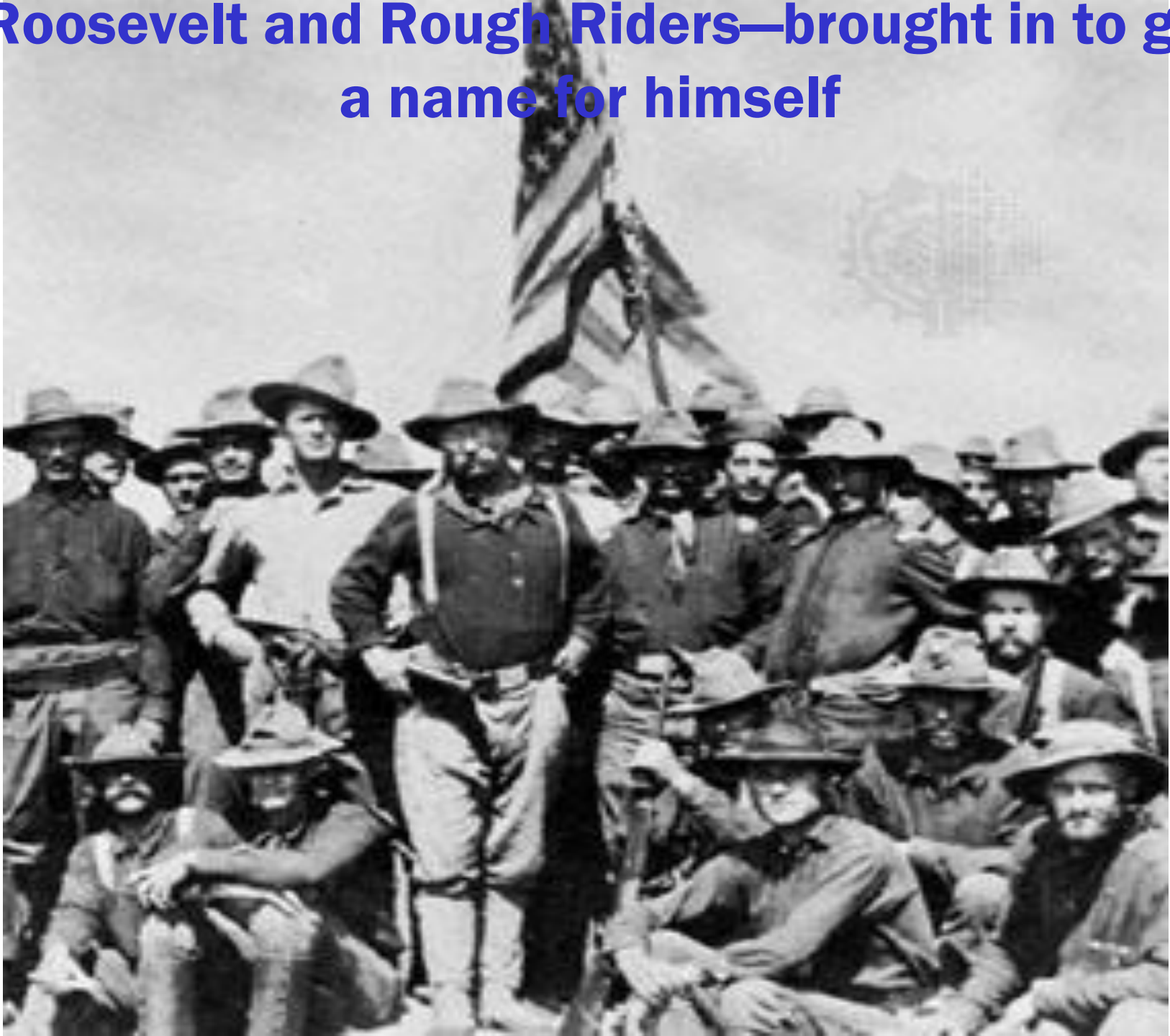
U.S. Interest in Cuba

- **U.S. businesses invested in Cuban sugar & tobacco**
 - **By 1894, 95% exports of sugar to U.S.; only 20% mills owned by Cubans (Cubans feared U.S. annexation)**
- **1895—Cuba rebelled against Spanish rule**
 - **Cuban rebels fought off Spanish**
 - **Cubans were decisively winning**

Spanish-American War

- **Jan. 1898— U.S.S. Maine sent into Havana harbor to “protect American lives and property”**
 - (U.S. had previously attempted to buy Cuba from Spain)
 - **Feb. 1898—U.S.S. battleship Maine exploded in Havana harbor—U.S. went to war w/ Spain**
 - **“Yellow Journalism”** —exaggerated to get into war
- **(Cuban-)Spanish-American War resulted—1898**
 - **U.S. won and gained:**
 - **Puerto Rico & Guam (U.S. purchased Philippines)**
 - **Cuba became independent**
 - **yet under U.S. military control**
 - **U.S. now a world power!!!**

T. Roosevelt and Rough Riders—brought in to gain a name for himself

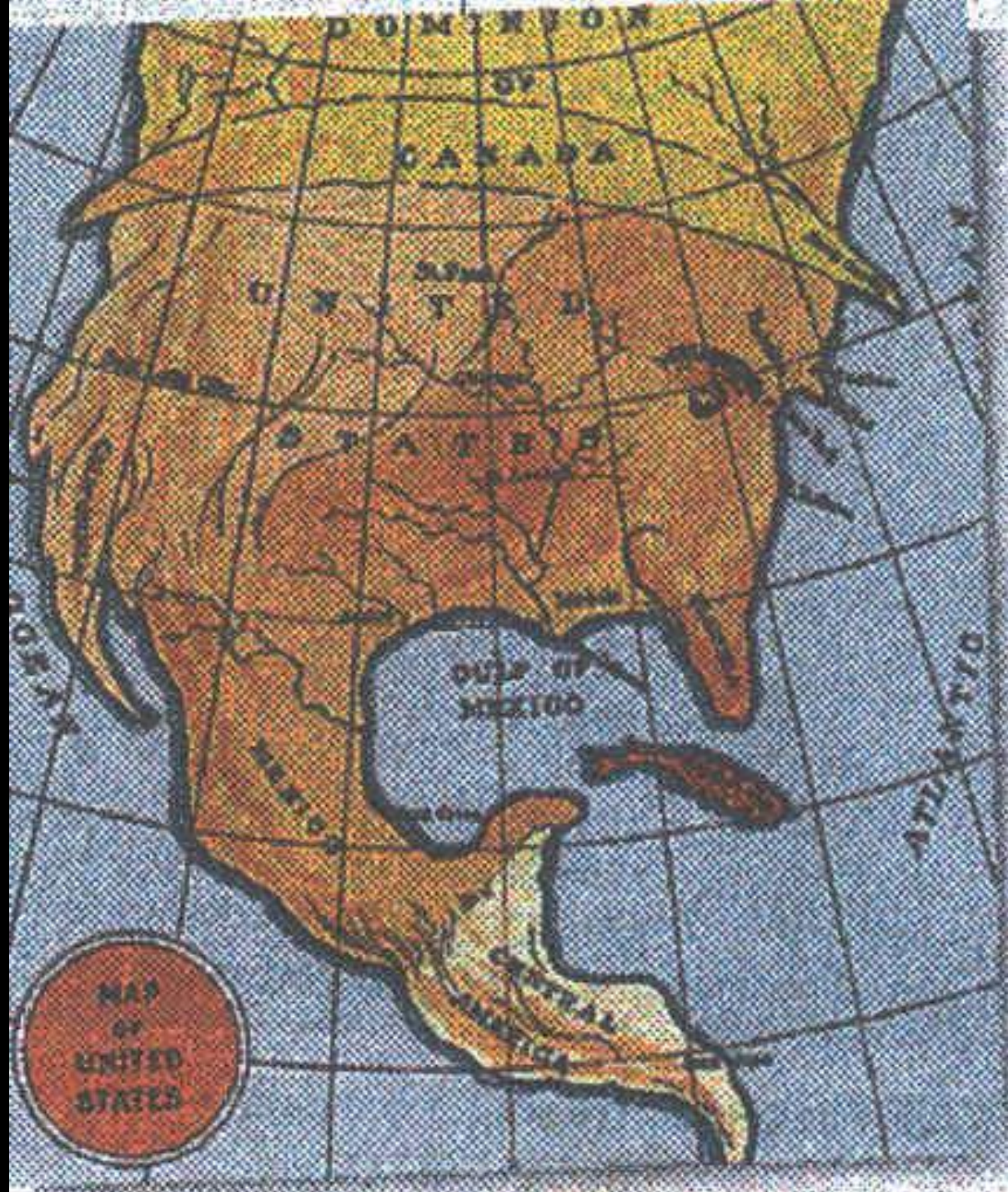


“That rich island the key to the Gulf of Mexico, is, though in the hands of Spain, a part of the American commercial system... If ever ceasing to be Spanish, Cuba must necessarily become American and not fall under any other European domination.”

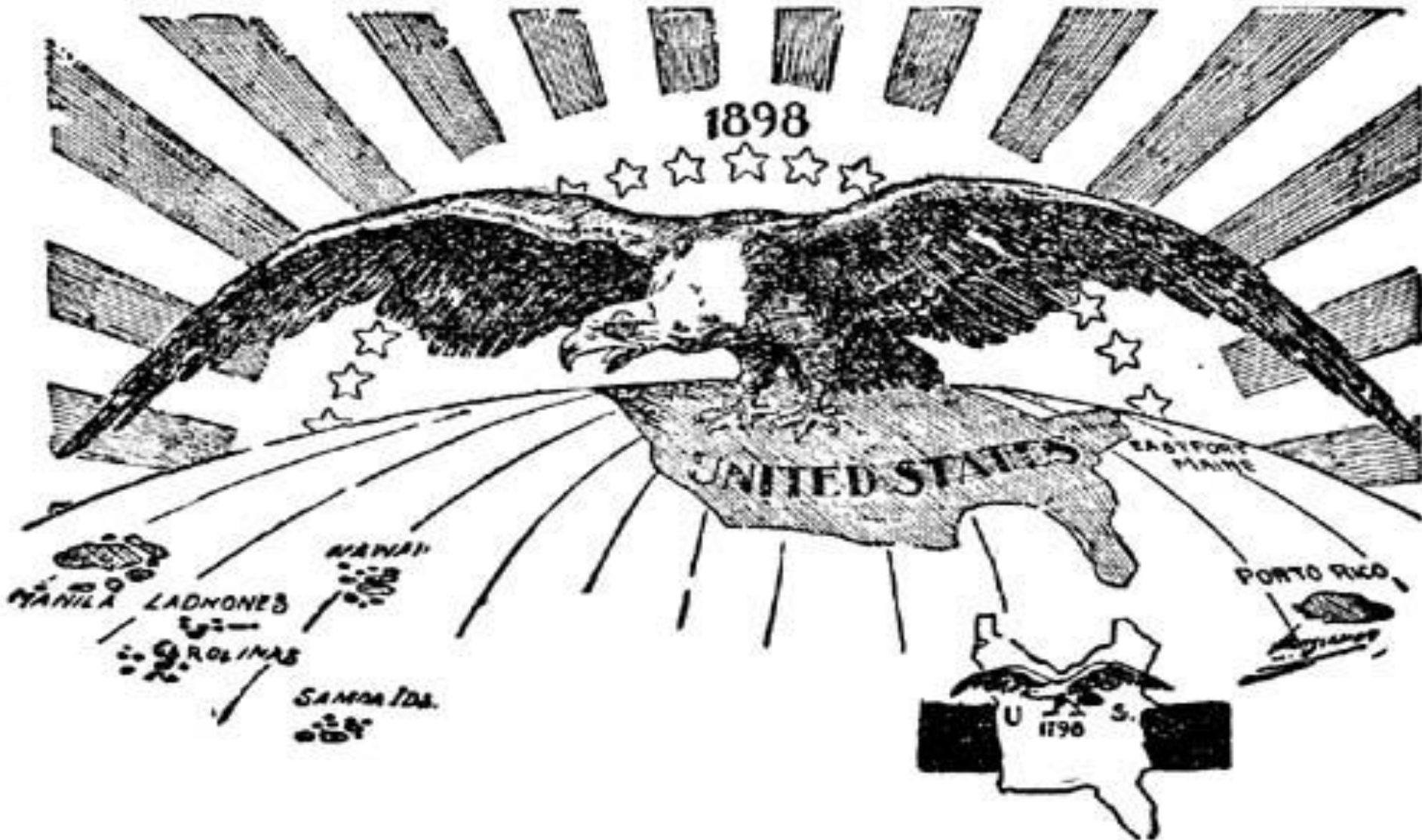
**U.S. Secretary of State Blaine wrote on
December 1, 1881**

“Cuba cannot have true moral peace which is what the people need for their happiness and good fortune – under the transitional government. This transitional government was imposed by force by a foreign power and, therefore, is illegitimate and incompatible with the principles that the entire country has been upholding for so long and in the defense of which half of its sons have given their lives and all of its wealth has been consumed.”

**General Máximo Gómez wrote in his diary on
January 8, 1899**



1898—from Puerto Rico to the Philippines. The cartoon contrasts this with a map of the smaller United States 100 years earlier in 1798.



Ten thousand miles from tip to tip.—Philadelphia Press.

U.S. Interest in Central America

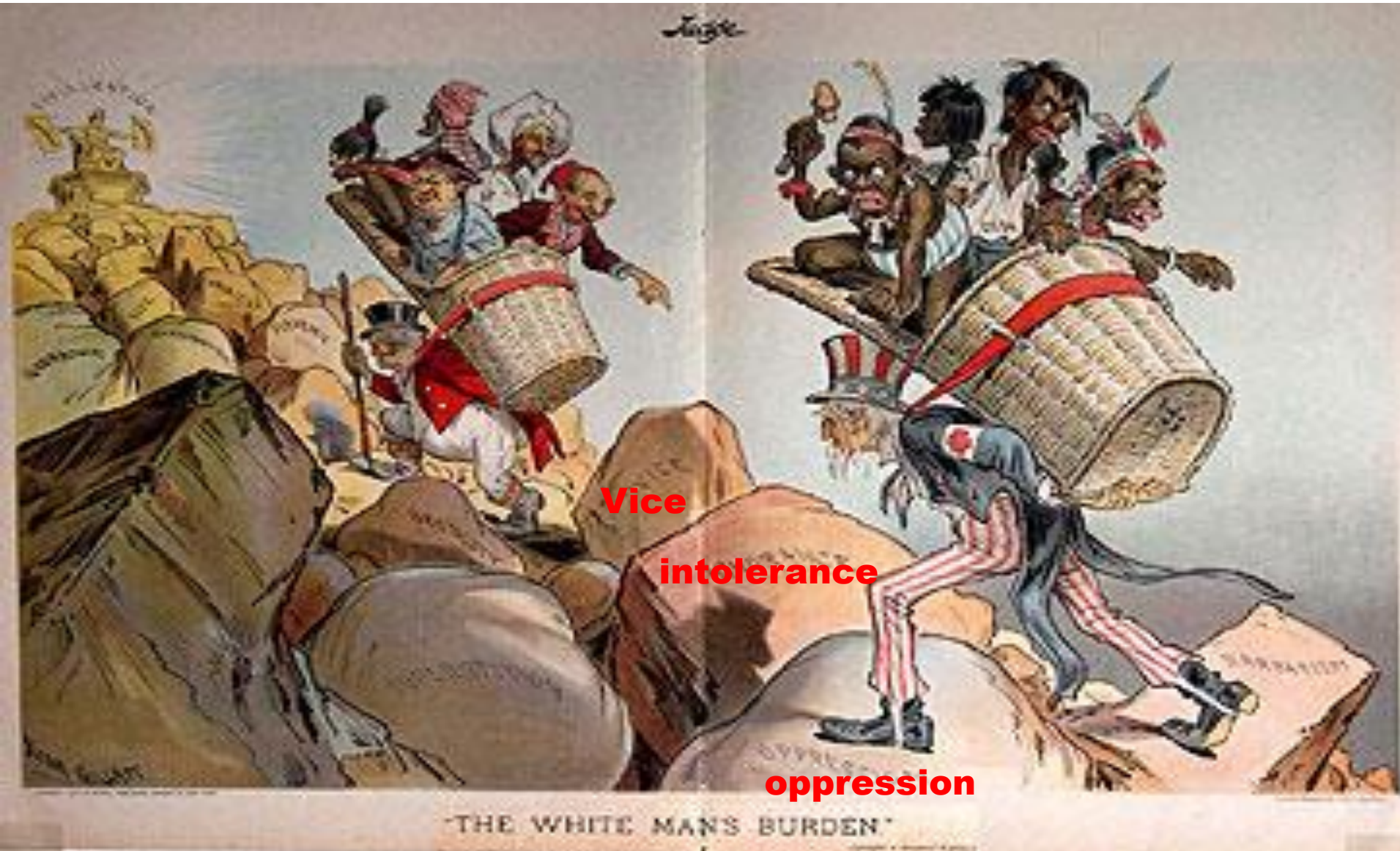
- **Central Am. & Caribbean were dependent on foreign loans**
 - Threatened w/ foreign intervention when they couldn't repay them
- **U.S. intervened for Cuba 3 times**
- **U.S. occupied Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, Honduras, Haiti**
- **U.S. supported a revolt in Panama (against Colombia)**
 - Led to the construction of the **Panama Canal** (1914)



Panama

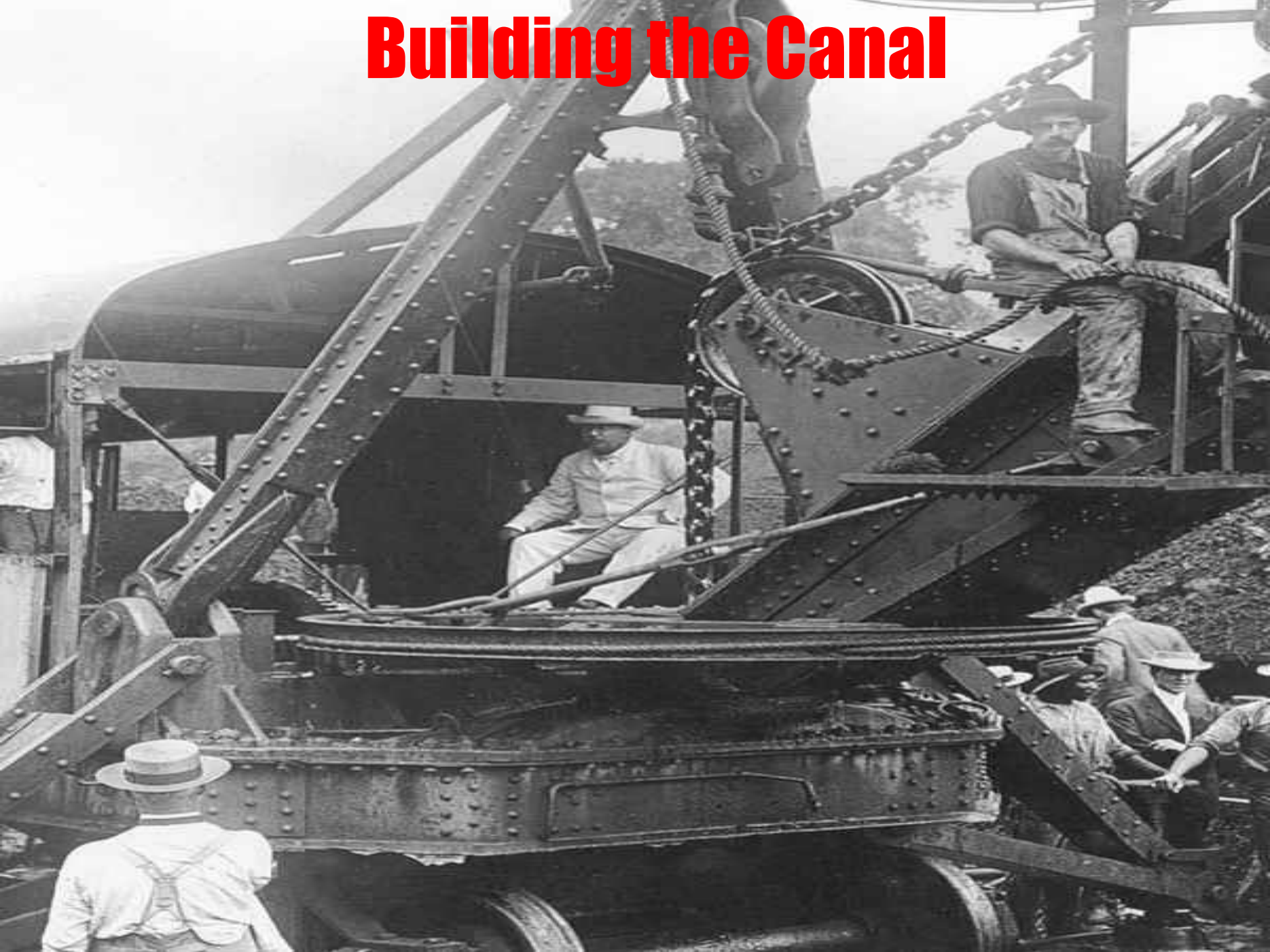


"White Man's Burden" = the idea that as supreme beings, it was the job of the white people to spread their superior ways of living to the inferior people of other places.





Building the Canal



IMPERIALISM



"I contend that we Britons are the first race in the world, and the more of the world we inhabit, the better it is for the human race. I believe it is my duty to God, my Queen, and my country..."

Englishmen Cecil Rhodes