

1. FROM COLONIES TO NATIONS

As you read this section in your textbook, take notes on the Latin American independence movements in the table below. Use the first column to describe external events that contributed to uprisings across Latin America.

External Events	Mexico	Northern South America	Southern South America	Brazil
American Revolution provides model for revolt				

2. NEW NATIONS CONFRONT OLD AND NEW PROBLEMS

As you read this section of your textbook, complete the list below of the most important challenges facing the new nations of Latin America.

Challenges Facing New Nations

1. Ethnic division, oppression, and prejudice
2. Political fragmentation
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

3. LATIN AMERICAN ECONOMICS AND WORLD MARKETS, 1820-1870

As you read this section in your textbook, take notes on economic developments in Mexico, Argentina, and Brazil in the table below.

European Expansion in Asia		
Mexico	Argentina	Brazil
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mexican republic established in 1824		

CHAPTER REVIEW

TERMS, EVENTS, PEOPLE

The following terms, people, and events are important to your understanding of the chapter. Define each one.

Toussaint L'Overture

Miguel de Hidalgo

Augustín de Iturbide

Simon Bolívar

Gran Colombia

José de San Martín

João VI

Pedro I

Andrés Santa Cruz

Caudillos

Centralists

Federalists

Monroe Doctrine

Guano

Positivism

Antonio López de Santa Anna

Manifest Destiny

Mexican-American War

Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo (1848)

Benito Juárez

La Reforma

Maximilian von Habsburg

Gauchos

Juan Manuel de Rosas

Argentine Republic

Domingo F. Sarmiento

Fazendas

Modernization theory

Dependency theory

Porfirio Díaz

Científicos

Spanish-American War

Panama Canal

MY KEY TERMS

Write down terms that are unfamiliar. How are the words used? Do other words or examples reveal their meaning? Try to figure out meaning from the context.

SHORT ANSWER REVIEW

Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

1. Under the able leadership of _____ and other blacks, the independent republic of Haiti was proclaimed in 1804.
2. In 1808, Napoleon placed the king of Spain and his son under arrest and forced them to abdicate in favor of his _____.
3. In northern South America, _____, a wealthy Creole officer, emerged as the leader of the revolt against Spain.
4. A struggle often developed between _____, who wanted to create strong national governments with broad powers, and federalists, who wanted policies to be set by regional governments.
5. The _____ of 1823 stated clearly that any attempt to colonize in the Americas would be considered an unfriendly act by the United States.
6. Following defeat in the Mexican American War, Mexico was forced to sign the disadvantageous Treaty of _____.
7. At French urging, _____, an Austrian archduke, was convinced to take the throne of Mexico in 1862.
8. The United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata, which declared their independence in 1816, soon split apart, and local caudillos, able to call on the support of mounted rural workers, or _____, dominated each region.
9. By 1862, in a movement resembling La Reforma in Mexico, the provinces surrounding the Rio de la Plata were united in a unified nation called the _____.
10. In the provinces of Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo, coffee estates, or _____, began to spread toward the interior as new lands were opened.