

Nationalism and Revolution

*An Age of Revolutions
(1750–1914)*



Latin American independence

European nationalism

Breaking the balance

Thematic Icons



Economics and business



Geography and environment



Historical concepts and questions



Politics, government and citizenship



Religion and thought



Society and culture



War, diplomacy and foreign policy

Icons: For more detailed instructions, see the *User Guide*



Flash activity (these activities are not editable)



Teacher notes included in the Notes page



By the end of this section, you will have learned about Latin American independence, and be able to answer the following key questions:

- Why did people living in Latin America want independence?
- How did revolutions begin and spread?
- How did different Latin American countries gain their independence?
- Who were some key figures involved in winning Latin American independence?

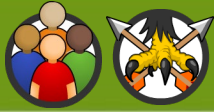


In order to contextualize the rise of nationalism and revolutions, use this timeline to recap previous key historical events. Either press on a date or drag the pointer along the timeline to find out information about what happened in each year.

Press **start** to begin.

start





Revolutions begin in the Americas



The success of the American Revolution soon inspired other colonies to rebel.

In 1791, **Toussaint L'Ouverture** led a revolt of 100,000 slaves in the French plantation colony of Saint Domingue (modern Haiti). By 1801, the revolutionaries controlled the island.



French troops arrived to quell the rebellion in 1802. They captured L'Ouverture and sent him to prison in the Alps, where he died within a year.

L'Ouverture's lieutenant, Jean-Jacques Dessalines, continued to fight. On January 1, 1804, he declared Haiti's independence.



Class in the Spanish colonies

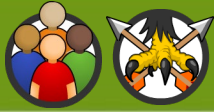


People living in Spain's American colonies were subject to a rigid class system based on parentage and race. Drag each group into the correct place in the social order, from highest to lowest.

Press **start** to begin.

start





Although Criollos had European parents and were often educated in Europe, they were rarely allowed to hold government office. These positions were generally given to peninsulares. As Enlightenment ideas spread, many Criollos began to call for changes to the colonial order.

Press the dates in the timeline to find out about Latin American revolutions in the 19th century.

Press **start** to begin.

start



Why did Criollos lead these revolutions?



Mexico gains independence



During the colonial period, Mexico, known as New Spain, stretched from modern-day California to Costa Rica. Although Mexican independence movements took place during the same time as those further south, it developed in very different ways.

Press **start** to begin.

start



How do you think these revolutions affected Spain?



Royals liberate Brazil

Napoleon invaded Portugal in 1807, forcing the royal court to flee to its largest colony: Brazil. Brazil would be the capital of the Portuguese empire for the next 14 years.

During this time, King João elevated Brazil to the status of kingdom. When he returned to Portugal in 1821, he attempted to return it to a colony.

The people of Brazil refused to return to colonial status. They asked the king's son, **Dom Pedro**, to rule an independent Brazil. Pedro agreed, and declared Brazil's independence in 1822.





Many people played historic roles in the liberation of Spain and Portugal's American colonies. Can you match each key figure to his description?

Press **start** to begin.

start

