

# Independence for Latin America

Timeline Cards



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## Subject Matter Experts

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### Title

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Chapter 2, Card 4 Jean Jacques Dessalines / Photo © Gerald Bloncourt / Bridgeman Images

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Chapter 3, Card 2 Jose Maria Teclio Morelos y Pavon (1765–1815), right, Mexican Roman Catholic Priest who became leader of the revolutionaries after the execution of Miguel Hidalgo. Capture of Morelos by Royalist supporters, 5 November 1815. He was executed by firing squad on 22 December. Mexican War of Independence (from Spain) 1810–1820. / Universal History Archive/UIG / Bridgeman Images

Chapter 4, Card 1 The Siege of the Alamo, 6th March 1836, from Texas, an Epitome of Texas History, 1897, by William H. Brooker (engraving) (b&w photo), American School, (19th century) / Private Collection / Bridgeman Images

Chapter 4, Card 1 Portrait of Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna (1795–1876), Mexican general and politician, Mexico, 19th century / De Agostini Picture Library / Bridgeman Images

Chapter 4, Card 2 Portrait of Benito Juarez (oil on canvas), Mexican School, (19th century) / Museo Nacional de Historia, Castillo de Chapultepec, Mexico / Bridgeman Images

Chapter 4, Card 3 Pancho Villa (b/w photograph), Mexican Photographer, (20th century) / Private Collection / Peter Newark American Pictures / Bridgeman Images

Chapter 4, Card 3 Emiliano Zapata Salazar (1879–1919): Mexican revolutionary (b/w photo) (photo) / Private Collection / Tanker / Bridgeman Images

Chapter 5, Card 1 Portrait of Francisco Miranda (1750–1816), Venezuelan patriot who along with Bolivar proclaimed Venezuelan independence, July 5, 1811. Venezuela, 19th century. / De Agostini Picture Library / M. Seemuller / Bridgeman Images

Chapter 5, Card 2 Simon Bolivar (1783–1830) and Francisco de Paula Santander (1792–1840) travelling to Bogota with the army of the 'Libertador' after the victory of Boyaca, 10th August 1829 (oil on canvas), Alvarez, Francisco de Paula (fl.1829) / Private Collection / Archives Charmet / Bridgeman Images

Chapter 5, Card 3 Spanish army surrendering to General Antonio Jose de Sucre Peru after Battle of Ayacucho, December 1824, Peruvian War of Independence, Peru, 19th century / De Agostini Picture Library / M. Seemuller / Bridgeman Images

Chapter 6, Card 1 The Glorious Conquest of Buenos Aires by the British Forces, 27th June 1806, published by G. Thompson, 1806 (coloured woodcut), English School, (19th century) / National Army Museum, London / Bridgeman Images

Chapter 6, Card 2 The Passage of the Andes in 1817 (oil on canvas), Ballerini, Augusto (1857–97) / Private Collection / Index / Bridgeman Images

Chapter 6, Card 3 Bernardo O'Higgins Riquelme 1778–1842), Chilean independence leader. Portrait. / British Library, London, UK / © British Library Board. All Rights Reserved / Bridgeman Images

Chapter 7, Card 1 King John VI (oil on canvas), Portuguese School (19th century) / Apsley House, The Wellington Museum, London, UK / © Historic England / Bridgeman Images

Chapter 7, Card 2 Coronation of Emperor Pedro I of Brazil, painting / Universal History Archive/UIG / Bridgeman Images

# Introduction

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With the financial backing of Spain's King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella, Christopher Columbus sailed west in 1492, believing that he would reach the East Indies.

# Introduction

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In 1494, the Treaty of Tordesillas split the land of South America between Spain and Portugal.

# Introduction

## Cabral's Expedition



In 1500, Pedro Álvares Cabral happened upon present-day Brazil and claimed the land for Portugal.



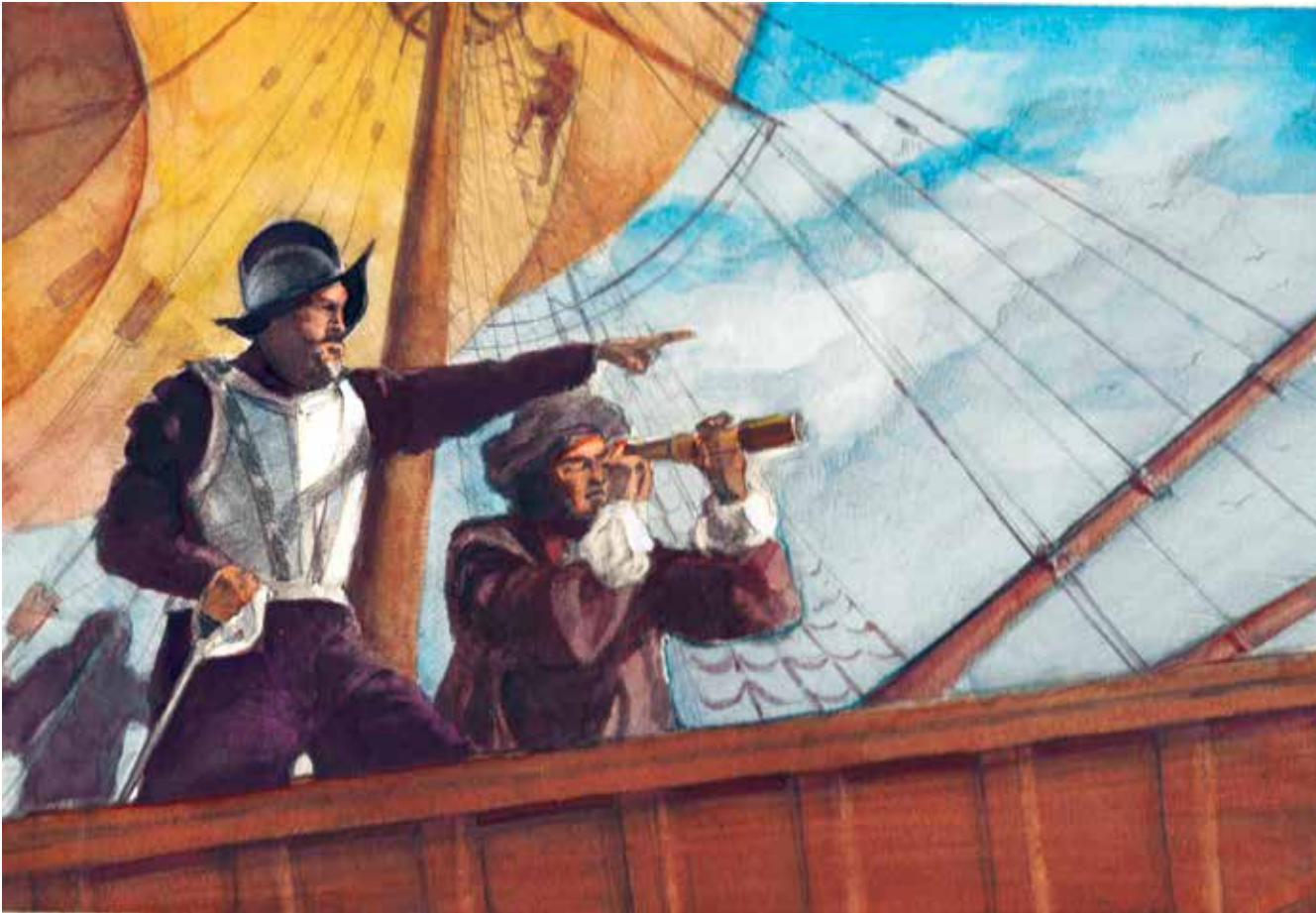
# Introduction



After Columbus, other Spanish expeditions explored the Americas, including expeditions led by Juan Ponce de León, Hernando de Soto, and Francisco Vázquez de Coronado.

# Introduction

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Between 1519 and 1522, Spanish soldiers under the command of conquistador Hernán Cortés conquered the Aztec Empire in present-day Mexico.

# Introduction

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Between 1531 and 1533, Spanish soldiers under the command of conquistador Francisco Pizarro conquered the Inca Empire in present-day Peru.





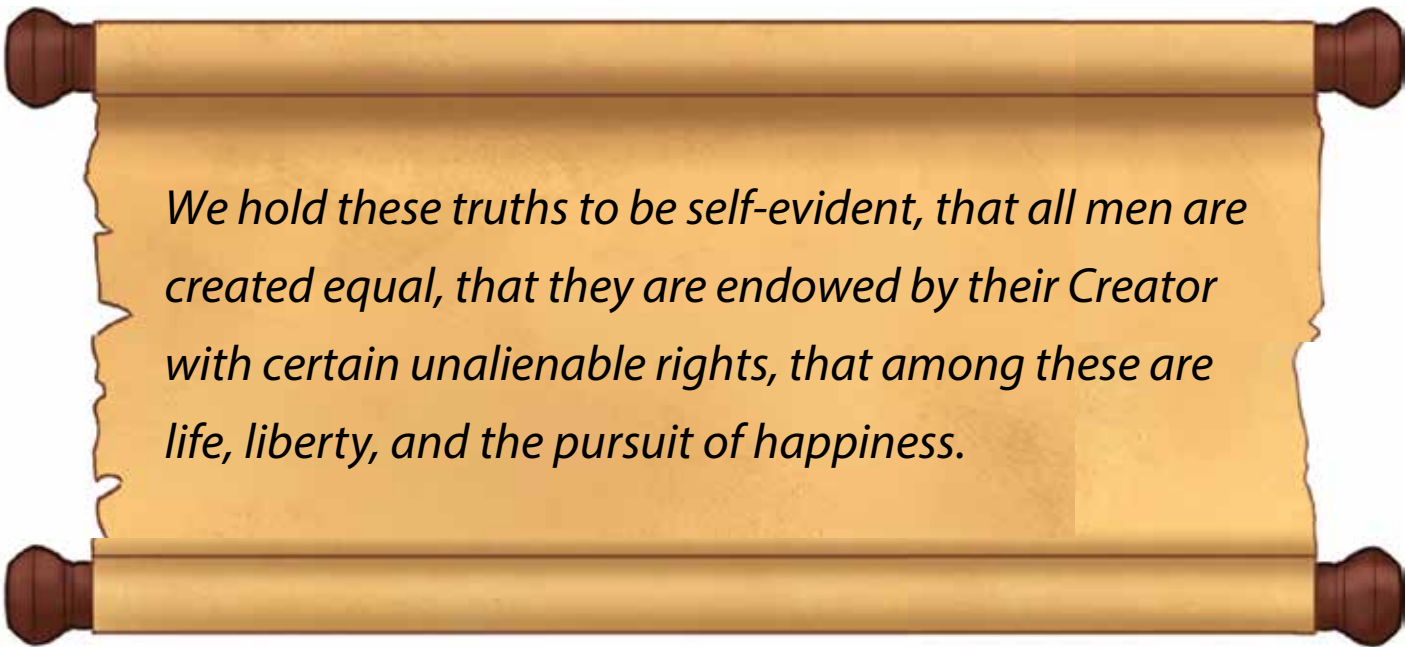
# Introduction



During the 1600s, England established colonies along the coast of North America.

# Introduction

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A scroll with a light brown, parchment-like texture, unrolled to reveal text. The scroll is held by two dark brown, cylindrical rollers at the top and bottom. The text is written in a black, serif font.

*We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.*

**In 1776, the British colonists in North America declared their independence from Great Britain.**

# Introduction



In 1789, a revolution began in France. That summer, the National Assembly created a Bill of Rights and issued the Declaration of the Rights of Man.

# CHAPTER 1: Revolutions in America



Many Spanish colonies in the Americas declared independence from Spain in 1810, after Napoleon removed the Spanish king, Charles IV, from power.

**Big Question:** Why did European colonies in North and South America want their freedom?

## CHAPTER 2: Toussaint L'Ouverture and Haiti



In 1791, Boukman, a voodoo priest, led a rebellion of enslaved workers in the French colony of St. Domingue on the island of Hispaniola.

### **Big Question:**

How would you describe the battle for freedom that occurred in Haiti?

## CHAPTER 2: Toussaint L'Ouverture and Haiti



In 1801, Toussaint L'Ouverture assumed command of the revolutionary army in Haiti, teaching his soldiers discipline like a professional army. He became the ruler of Hispaniola for France.

**Big Question:** How would you describe the battle for freedom that occurred in Haiti?

## CHAPTER 2: Toussaint L'Ouverture and Haiti



In 1802, Napoleon sent General Leclerc to take control of St. Domingue. Toussaint was captured and taken to a prison in Europe.

**Big Question:** How would you describe the battle for freedom that occurred in Haiti?

## CHAPTER 2: Toussaint L'Ouverture and Haiti

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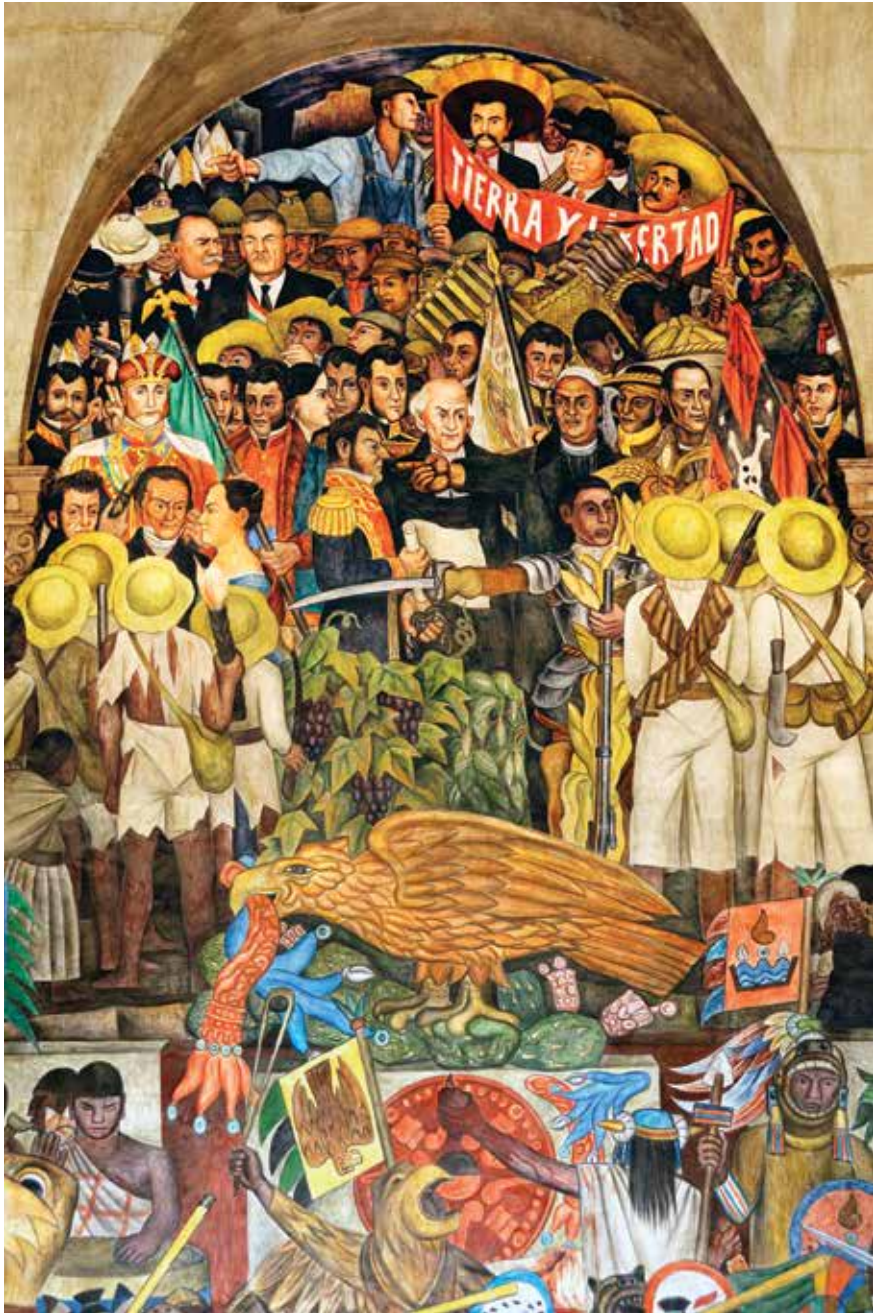
In 1804, Jean Jacques Dessalines declared Haiti's independence from France, but then he ruled the country as a dictator.



**Big Question:** How would you describe the battle for freedom that occurred in Haiti?



## CHAPTER 3: Mexico's Fight for Independence



On September 16, 1810, the Mexican Revolution began under Miguel Hidalgo, assisted by Ignacio Allende and Juan Aldama. Hidalgo was captured and killed in 1811.

**Big Question:** Why did the people of Mexico rise up against Spanish rule, and how and why did Miguel Hidalgo become a revolutionary leader?

## CHAPTER 3: Mexico's Fight for Independence



José María Morelos continued the fight for independence against the Spanish. He was captured and killed in 1815.

**Big Question:** Why did the people of Mexico rise up against Spanish rule, and how and why did Miguel Hidalgo become a revolutionary leader?

# CHAPTER 3: Mexico's Fight for Independence

## Mexico, 1821

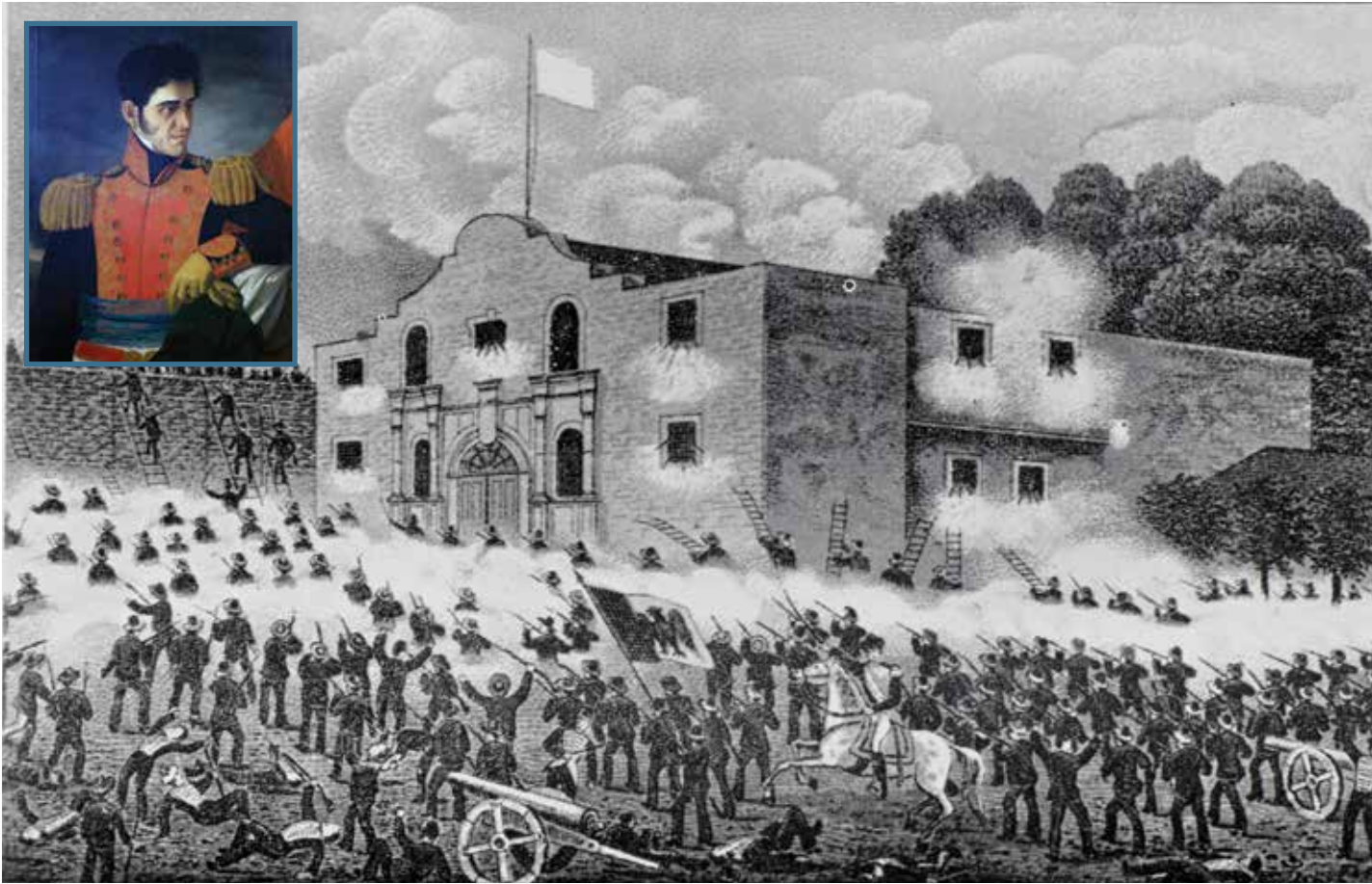


In 1821, Agustín de Iturbide led the revolutionary army into Mexico City and declared Mexico a free nation. This map shows the extent of Mexico after gaining its independence from Spain.

## Big Question:

Why did the people of Mexico rise up against Spanish rule, and how and why did Miguel Hidalgo become a revolutionary leader?

## CHAPTER 4: Mexico After Independence



In 1836, General Santa Anna defeated the Texans at the Alamo. While Santa Anna won this battle, he lost the Mexican-American War.

**Big Question:** What kinds of challenges did Mexico face after gaining its independence?

## CHAPTER 4: Mexico After Independence

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Benito Juárez served as the first indigenous president of Mexico (1861–1872) and was a champion for the poor.

**Big Question:** What kinds of challenges did Mexico face after gaining its independence?

## CHAPTER 4: Mexico After Independence



After Juárez's death, Mexico fell under the rule of Porfirio Díaz. Emiliano Zapata and Pancho Villa fought for the rights of indigenous people and the poor against Díaz's government.

**Big Question:** What kinds of challenges did Mexico face after gaining its independence?

## CHAPTER 5: Simón Bolívar the Liberator

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In 1806–1807, Francisco de Miranda tried to liberate Venezuela.

**Big Question:** What were the achievements and failures of Simón Bolívar?

## CHAPTER 5: Simón Bolívar the Liberator

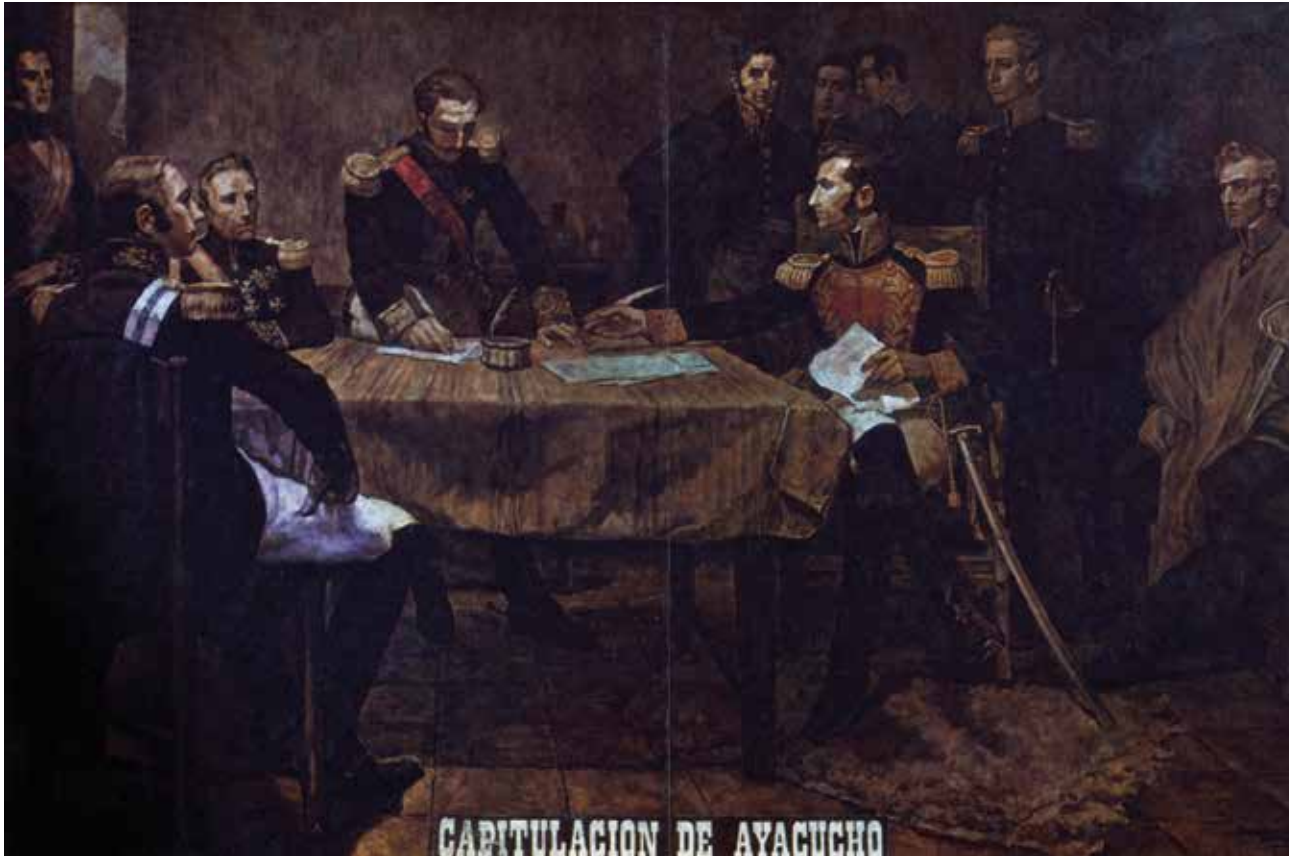


In 1821, Simón Bolívar led a revolutionary army that won independence for New Granada and Venezuela, which united to form a new country, Gran Colombia.

**Big Question:** What were the achievements and failures of Simón Bolívar?



## CHAPTER 5: Simón Bolívar the Liberator



Between 1821 and 1824, Bolívar and José Antonio Sucre worked to liberate much of South America from Spain, but failed to unite the separate countries into a single country like the United States.

**Big Question:** What were the achievements and failures of Simón Bolívar?

## CHAPTER 6: Revolution in the South



In 1806, the British invaded Buenos Aires, but the Argentinian militia drove them off.

**Big Question:** What successes did José de San Martín achieve as a military leader?

## CHAPTER 6: Revolution in the South

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In January 1817, José de San Martín crossed the Andes to attack Spanish forces in Chile.

**Big Question:** What successes did José de San Martín achieve as a military leader?

## CHAPTER 6: Revolution in the South

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On February 12, 1818, San Martín and Bernardo O'Higgins marched into Santiago, Chile, and declared its independence from Spain.

**Big Question:** What successes did José de San Martín achieve as a military leader?

## CHAPTER 7: Brazil Finds Another Way



Prince João of Portugal settled in Brazil in 1808 and opened Brazil to international trade.

**Big Question:** How did Brazil's way of gaining its freedom differ from the other South American countries you have learned about?

## CHAPTER 7: Brazil Finds Another Way



In 1821, Brazil won its independence from Portugal, and Pedro I declared himself emperor.

**Big Question:** How did Brazil's way of gaining its freedom differ from the other South American countries you have learned about?

# CHAPTER 7: Brazil Finds Another Way

## Independence in Mexico and Central America



Between 1838 and 1840, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica became independent nations.

**Big Question:** How did Brazil's way of gaining its freedom differ from the other South American countries you have learned about?