Crash Course World History: Latin American Revolutions

Key Concept 5.2 Imperialism and Nation-State Formation

As states industrialized during this period, they also expanded existing colonies and established new types of colonies and transoceanic empires. Regional warfare and diplomacy both resulted in and were affected by this process of empire-building. The process was led mostly by Europe, although not all states were affected equally, which led to an increase of European influence around the world. The United States and Japan also participated in this process. The growth of new empires challenged the power of existing land-based empires of Eurasia. New ideas about nationalism, race, gender, class and culture also developed that both facilitated the spread of transoceanic empires and new states, as well as justifying anti-imperial resistance and the formation of new national identities.

The rise and diffusion of Enlightenment thought that questioned established traditions in all areas of life often preceded the revolutions and rebellions against existing governments. The ideas of the Enlightenment thinkers influenced resistance to existing political authority, as reflected in revolutionary documents. These ideas influenced many people to challenge existing notions of social relations, which led to the expansion of rights as seen in expanded suffrage, the abolition of slavery and the end of serfdom as their ideas were implemented.

Increasing discontent with imperial rule and the spread of Enlightenment ideas propelled reformist and revolutionary movements. American colonial subjects led a series of rebellions which facilitated the emergence of independent states in the United States, Haiti and mainland Latin America. French subjects rebelled against their monarchy. Required:

- American Revolution
- French Revolution
- Haitian Revolution
- Latin American Independence movements
4. Meet and Greet your classmates to get the answers to questions you did not get.

Name: ___________________________________________ Date: _______________ Period: ___________

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**Latin America Before the Revolutions**

1. Before the revolutions, what were the 3 institutions that exercised control?

2. Latin America is very famous for transculturation or the blending of cultures. List the 4 distinct cultures that were created in Latin America after the Europeans arrived.

3. What were the castas?

4. How much of the Latin American population was racially mixed?

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<tr>
<th>Revolutions</th>
<th>List the changes and continuities of each Latin American Revolution.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Brazilian</td>
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5. By what year was almost all of North America free from foreign / colonial rule?

**Results of the Revolutions**

6. List 2 reasons why Latin America was the leader of 19th century history.

7. List 3 reasons why the Latin America Revolutions were not very revolutionary.
8. Did the Latin American Revolutions live up to the Enlightenment ideas of liberty? Why or why not?