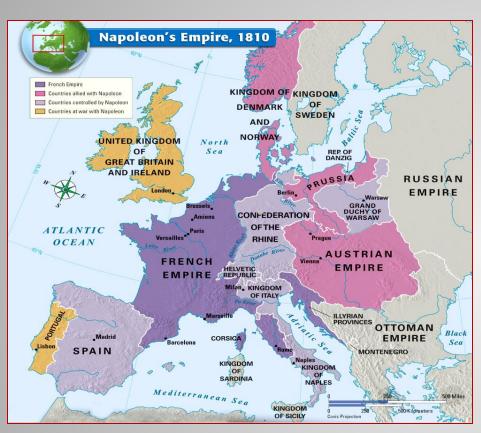
SILENT BELL WORK - BEFORE & AFTER THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA





- 1. WHAT HAPPENED TO FRANCE & AUSTRIA AFTER THE CONGRESS?
- 2. WHY DO YOU THINK THAT EACH CHANGED?



SCHEDULE

- I CAN DETERMINE THE CAUSE OF THE REVOLUTIONS IN LATIN AMERICA
- NOTES
- BIO VIDEOS
- DISCUSSION QUESTION
- KNOWLEDGE CHECK
- FRENCH REVOLUTION TIMELINE

WAS THE FRENCH REVOLUTION SUCCESSFUL? ESSAY

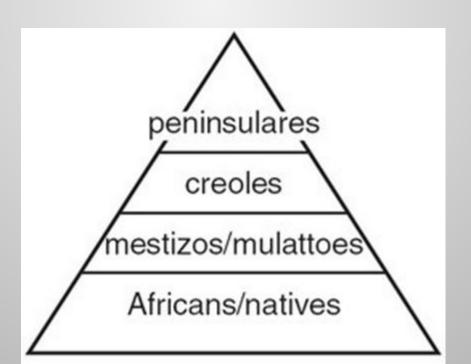
- ESSAY WILL BE GRADED WITHIN THE WEEK
- ONCE YOU RECEIVE YOUR GRADE YOU MAY EDIT AND RE-SUBMIT YOUR ESSAY FOR MORE POINTS
- THE MOST POINTS YOU CAN EARN IS 9/10 (IF IT WAS ORIGINALLY TURNED IN ON TIME)
- IF LATE, THE MAX YOU CAN EARN IN 8/10
- TURN IN YOUR DBQ PACKET IF YOU HAVEN'T TURNED IT IN YET



REMEMBER - THE ENCOMIENDA

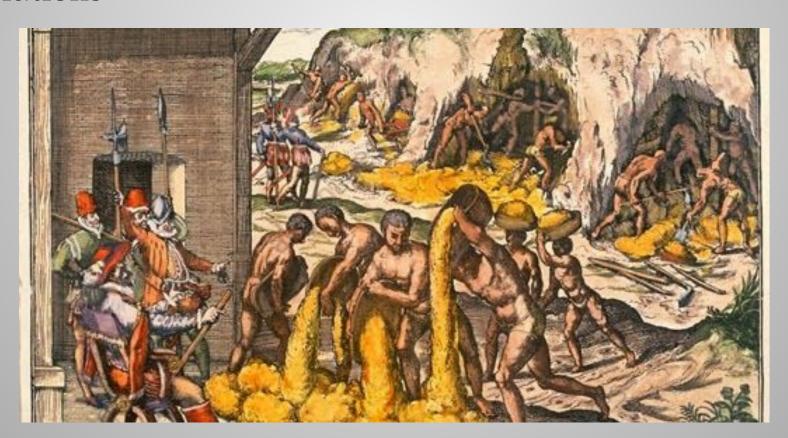
SYSTEM

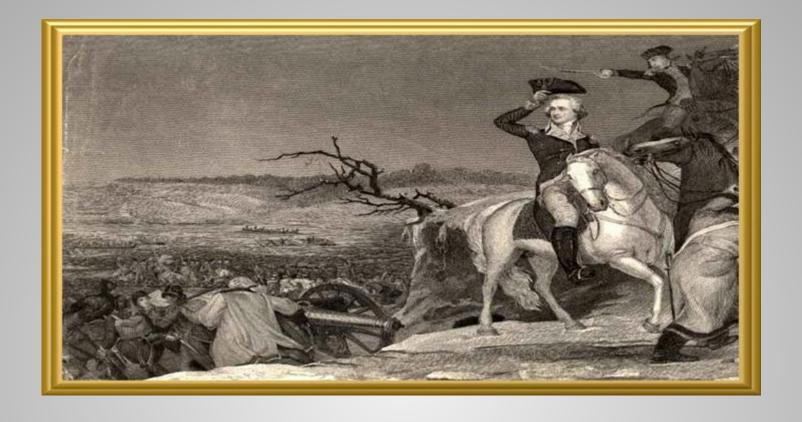
- •The people of Latin America were frustrated with the social, racial and political system they were forced under for the past 300 years.
- •The peninsulares controlled society while the natives were forced into slavery through the Encomienda system



DISCONTENT IN LATIN AMERICA

•Enlightenment ideas reached Latin America through educated creoles who read the writings of Enlightenment thinkers and became inspired by the successes of the <u>American</u> and <u>French</u> Revolutions





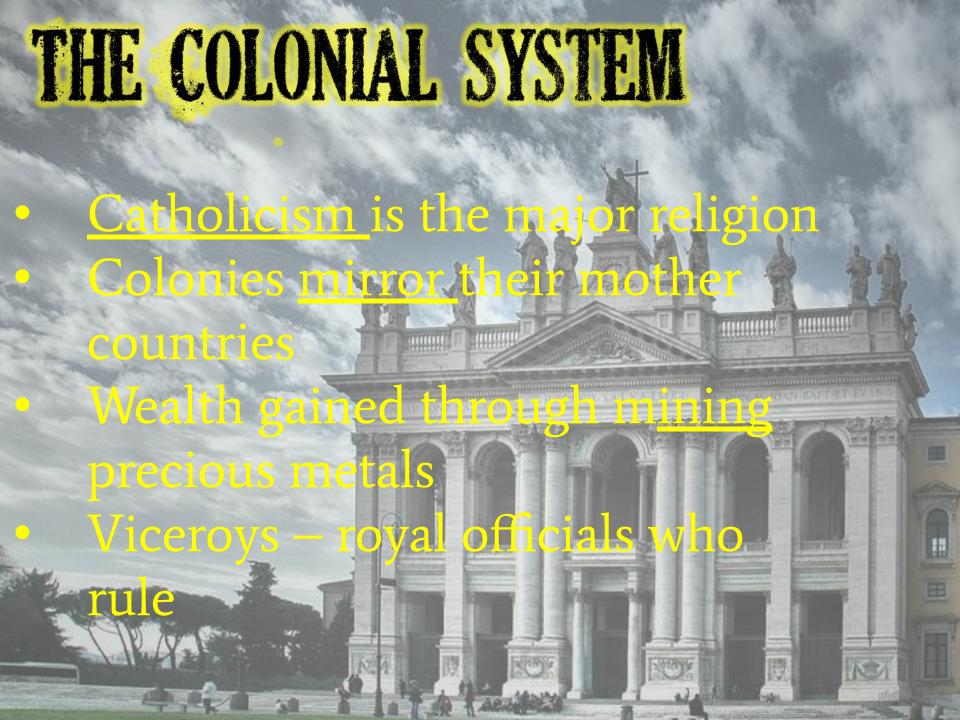
The American and French Revolutions spread the idea that people were entitled to a government that protected their interests.



When Napoleon conquered Spain, Latin Americans were able to govern themselves.



After Napoleon's defeat, many Latin American colonies <u>refused</u> to return to Spanish rule and demanded <u>independence</u>.

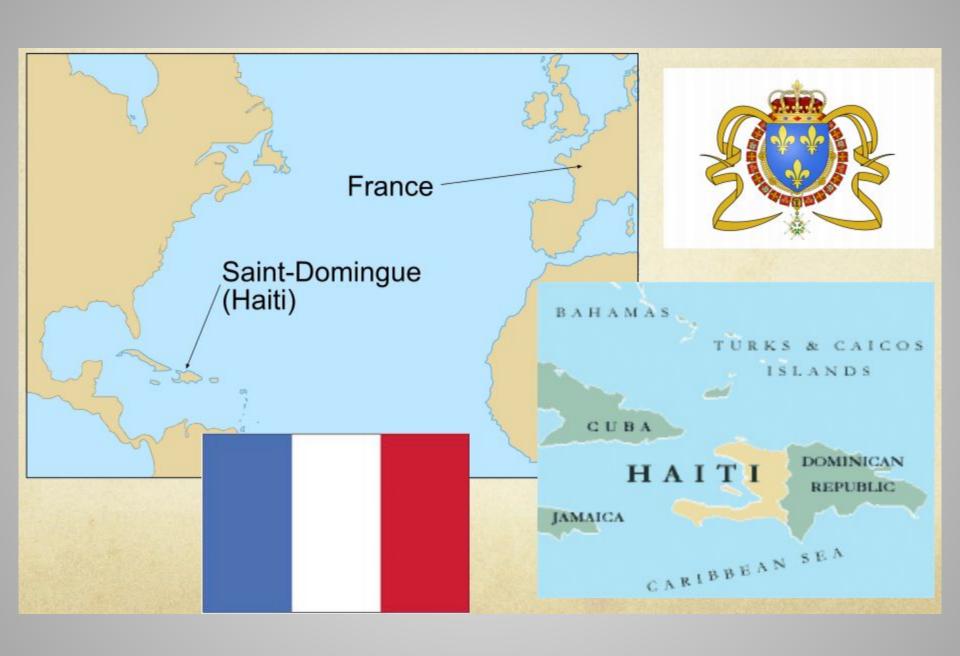


HAIII PRIOR TO 1791

- Saint-Domingue was the <u>richest</u> of all the colonies in the New World
- Haiti Controlled by <u>France</u>
- \$\$\$ = sugar cane
- French brought in <u>African</u> slaves to work the cane fields
- 1788 = 500,000 slaves to
 60,000 white colonists (<u>8-1</u>)

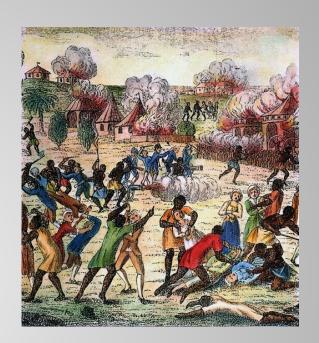






HAITIAN SLAVERY

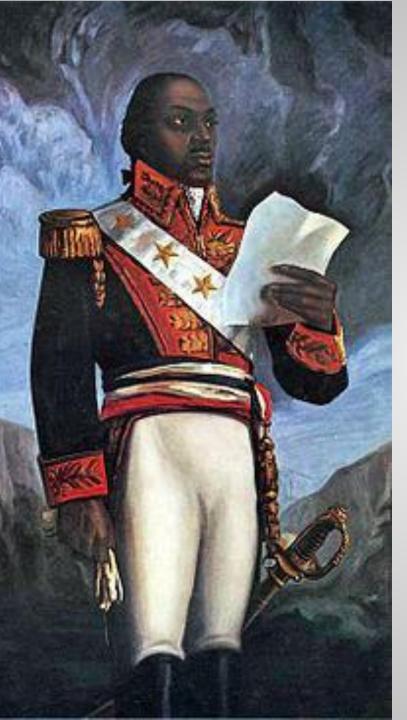
- One word = BRUTAL
- Long work hours
- Bad <u>conditions</u>
- Disease / malnutrition
- · High death rate (near 50%)
- Savage <u>punishment</u>
- Many slaves attempted to <u>flee</u> from their masters and hide in the mountains
- Many slaves had memories of freedom in Africa.



TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE

- Former <u>slave</u> who wanted to ensure the revolution took hold.
 - 50 year old carriage driver.
- Began organizing slaves into military units.
- Did not participate in the original uprising.
- Organized the military to fight the <u>French</u>, Spanish, and <u>English</u>.
- All three countries wanted to <u>control</u> the island and ensure failure of slave revolt.





HAITI

- L'Ouverture faces <u>economic</u> issues
- Cane fields / plantations are destroyed
- L'Ouverture forces his <u>African</u> followers back to work (using <u>forced</u> labor)
- Many whites petition <u>Napoleon</u> for help
- In 1801, Napoleon dispatched an army to Saint-Domingue to retake the island
- L'Ouverture is <u>arrested</u>/jailed

HAITIAN REVOLUTION'S EFFECT ON THE WORLD

- Many other countries watch the <u>revolution</u> with fear
- US = fears a slave revolt in the <u>South</u>
- Refused to recognize
 Haitian independence till

 1862
- Helped to push the <u>Louisiana</u> Purchase (1803)



TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE



SIMON BOLIVAR

- Inspired by the <u>Enlightenment</u>
- Liberated northern
 Latin America from
 Spanish rule
- Native born <u>Creole</u>
 from Venezuela
- Overturns rigid class system (Peninsulars, Creoles, Mestizos)







- An educated creole, Simon Bolivar, was inspired by the French and American revolutions.
- In 1810 he led an uprising in Venezuela.
- · He was easily <u>crushed</u>.
- However, Bolivar created a
 daring plan to cross the Andes
 and attack the Spanish at Bogota
 (Columbia). He won, and earned
 the nickname "The Liberator".

THE LIBERATOR

- •After his success in Columbia Simon Bolivar moved south into Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia.
- •He joined forces with Jose de San Martin, another creole general, and together they <u>defeated</u> the Spanish throughout South America.



SIMON BOLIVAR



SOUTH AMERICAN FAILURE

- •After the wars of independence were over, Bolivar attempted to unite South America into one nation: Gran Colombia
- •However, bitter rivalries made that <u>impossible</u>, and Gran Colombia split into various different <u>countries</u>



SOUTH AMERICAN FAILURE

- •Power struggles among rival leaders led to destructive civil wars, and the wars for independence left the people of South America with limited resources
- •It would take <u>decades</u> for the nations of South America to create stable <u>governments</u>





THE MONROE DOCTRINE

- Issued in 1823 by President <u>Monroe</u>
- Says Latin America must remain <u>independent</u>
- Europeans interfering in Latin America is a threat to <u>America's</u> peace & safety

DISCUSSION QUESTION

 Why is Latin America's fight for independence not considered to be very revolutionary?

LATIN REVOLUTIONS



DISCUSSION QUESTION ON GOOGLE CLASSROOM

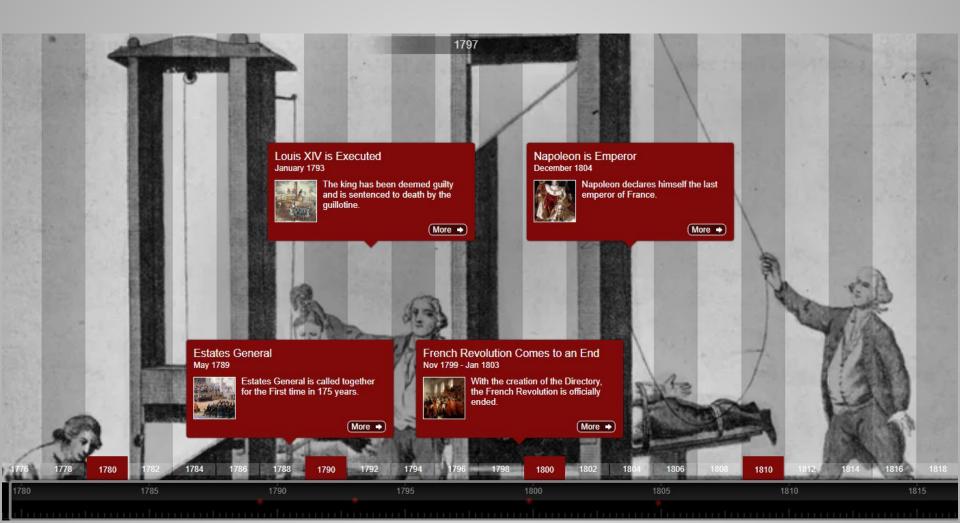
- Go to Google Classroom and answer the following question
 - Why is Latin America's fight for independence not considered to be very revolutionary?
- Your answer must be in complete sentences.
 Begin by restating the question and providing your answer. Provide 1 piece of evidence from either your notes or the video to help you answer the question.
- 1 paragraph long (3-5 sentences)

FRENCH REVOLUTION KNOWLEDGE CHECK

- No notes are allowed
- No talking allowed
- When finished, turn into the tray at the front of the room and work on your French Revolution Timeline Activity
- Stay in your assigned seat

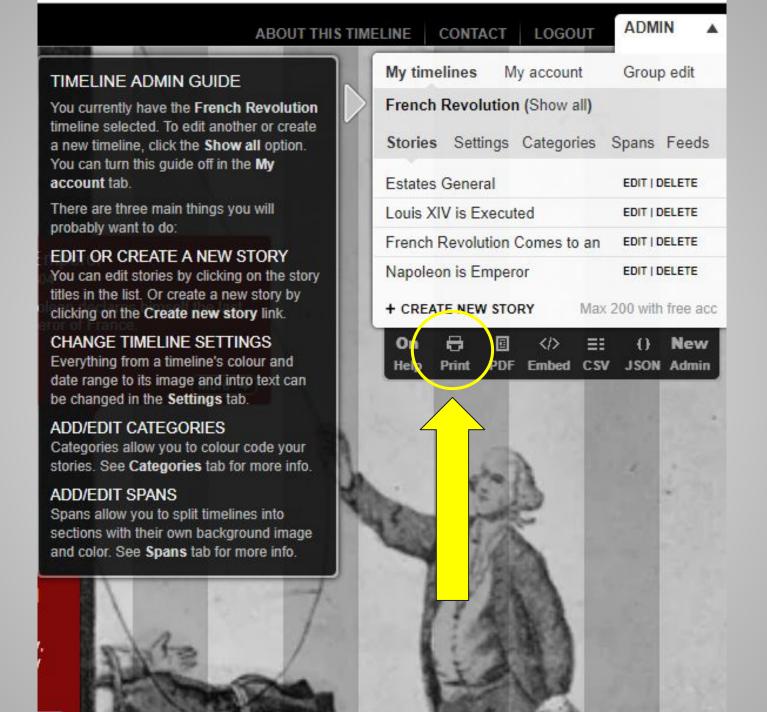
THREUNE OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

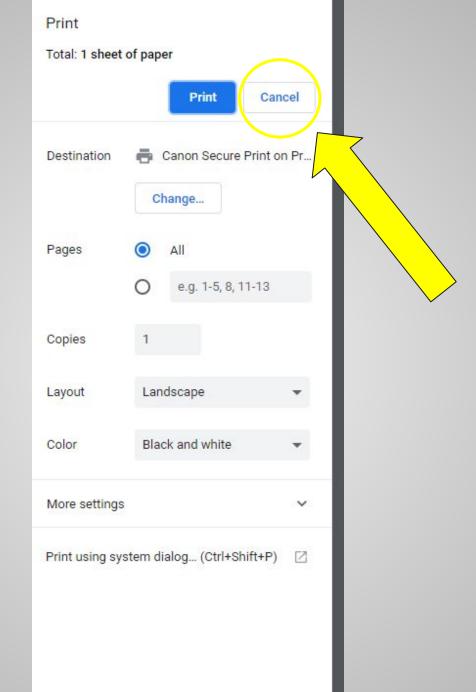
- On either https://www.tiki-toki.com/, in a doc, or on a piece of longer paper create a timeline about the french revolution
- Must have 15 stops or key events in the french revolution with a image to go along with them
- Make sure to have some in the Start (Estates General) Middle (Louis being executed) and End (Napoleon)
- Be sure to paste your link in the doc before submitting



HOW TO SHARE TIKE TOKE

- On the bottom of the edit screen, click print.
- Exit out of the printing window
- Copy and paste the link
- Submit the link to Google Classroom





French Revolution



Estates General 5 May 1789

Estates General is called together for the First time in 175 years.



Louis XIV is Executed 21 Jan 1793

The king has been deemed guilty and is sentenced to death by the guillotine.



French Revolution Comes to an End 9 Nov 1799 - 21 Jan 1803

With the creation of the Directory, the French Revolution is officially ended.



Napoleon is Emperor 2 Dec 1804

Napoleon declares himself the last emperor of France.