

UNIT 1

Independence Movements
IB History of the Americas

Bishop 6-6-15



OVERVIEW

- Questions you need to be able to answer.
 1. What were the political, social, intellectual, and religious causes within the different revolutions?
 2. What was the role of foreign intervention in the varying movements?
 3. What conflicts existed between parties leading to war (or lack there of)?

WHAT ARE "THE AMERICAS"?

SIMILARITIES:

- Same alphabet
- All are ex-colonies
- Independence movements are all near the same time period
- Christianity the prevailing religion
- Timeframe: 1760-1820s

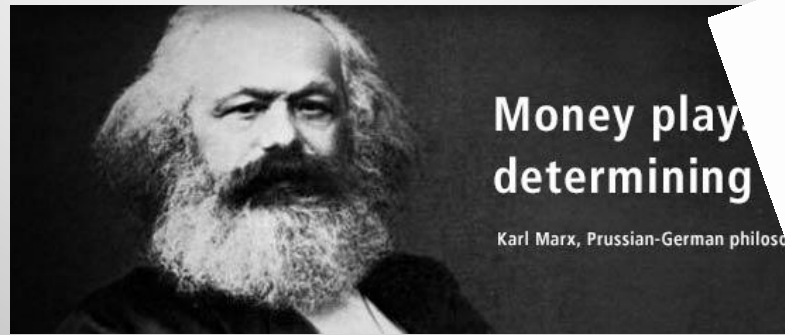


DIFFERENCES

- Two continents
- Separated by mountains, water (island nations), rivers, etc.
- No Heterogeneity
 - Some colonies dominated by indigenous people
 - Others almost completely eradicated theirs
 - Different politics
 - Marx
 - Democracy
 - Monarchy



DEMOCRACY!



Money plays a determining role in the life of modern society.

Karl Marx, Prussian-German philosopher, economist, and revolutionary socialist.



WHY DOES THE US DOMINATE THE REGION?

- Grown to World Power
- Defeated the strongest world power at its outset
- Defeated the world's greatest threat...
 - ...twice
- No other American country has dominated the region or world in a similar fashion
- Others have had their moments, such as?
 - Castro's control of Cuba
 - Mexico's fight for Texas
 - Canada's independence from Britain, without a war



The
● countries with
established US sites and
- - - typical g
Source: C

THE NEW WORLD

1492 → Mid 18th Century

Name the two dominant countries in the new world (during our timeframe)?

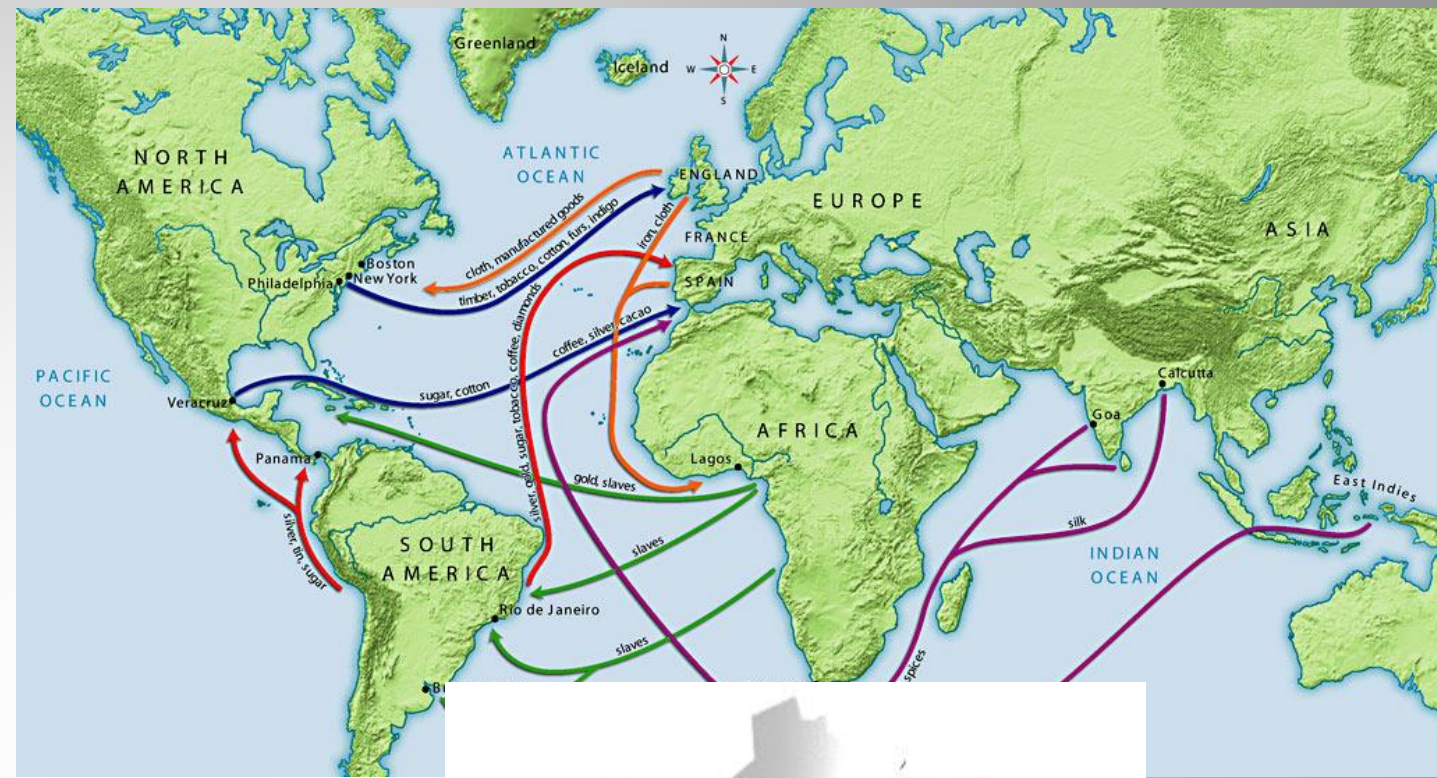
- England
- Spain

Why not France in the 18th century?

- Lost most of its influence in the “French and Indian War” (“7 Years War” in Europe).

In the beginning:

- All colonial authorities encouraged settlements of their own population to control what was seen as wild and undeveloped regions, inhabited by savage peoples.



NEW WORLD CONTINUED

- Economic issues across Europe would often have a trickle-down effect on the colonies
- Over the decades and centuries, colonies became increasingly **autonomous**.
 - The distance led to the impossibility of direct oversight
 - Independence was often encourage, especially in defense, as sending regular troops was extremely costly
- Reasons for emigration:
 - Forced – Slavery and/or indentured servitude
 - Religious persecution
 - Political or Military appointments (and their entourage)
 - Most were Men

*Autonomous: (of a country or region) having self-government, at least to a significant degree.
-oxford dictionary*



GEOGRAPHY OF THE AMERICAS

- What clear natural barriers exist between colonies throughout the “New World” (North and S. America)?
 - Wild rivers
 - Step mountain ranges
 - Jungles



HOW GEOGRAPHY

LATIN AMERICA...

- large Wild Rivers were seen as barriers to communication
 - Amazon
 - Orinoco
 - Paraguay
- Mtn. Ranges as walls
 - Andes -6400 KM Long, 3000 M high
 - Sierra Madres
 - Mexico City, Quito, Sao Paulo – Mesa, not easily accessed in colonial times
- Jungles (**slang term for Tropical Rainforests**) appropriate for Hollywood Movie books...and apparent the IB text books
- Amazon and Andes as barriers to communication
- Separation of movements
- Rather than USA.
- Relationship between each other



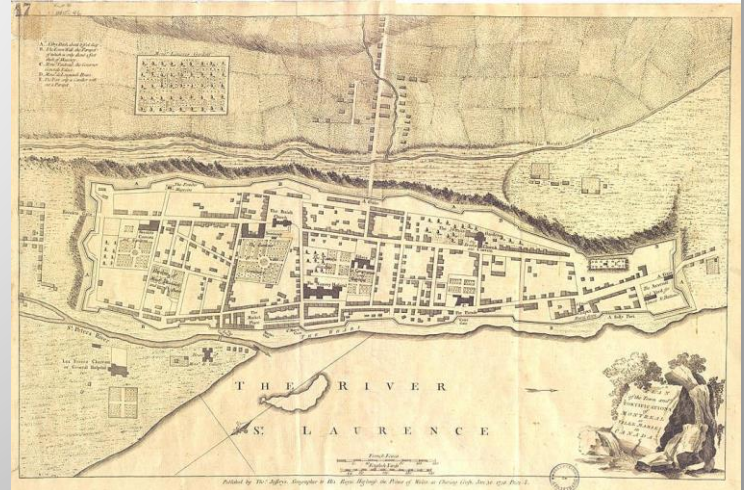


HY LEADS TO SEPARATION?

IN THE BRITISH COLONIES...

s to

- they were able to use rivers for trade, transport, and communication
 - Boston, Philadelphia, Montreal
 - all on lakes/river systems
 - Great Lakes, Hudson, Delaware River
- Allegheny Mtn. in Pennsylvania easily traverse, Andes-not so much
- No Tropics in N.A., therefore no “jungles”



BRITISH AND SPANISH AMERICA BEFORE INDEPENDENCE

- British Colonies 1607-1783 (76yrs.)
- Latin American Colonies – 1492-1825 (300+ years)
 - Engraining the Colonial Model
- Spanish Colonies
 - based originally on gold and silver mining
- British Colonist
 - Fertile soil and abundant game (employment as farmers and furriers)

Both encounters indigenous peoples

- both isolated and decimated natives
- Brits –
 - smaller groups and less developed
 - Forced the scattered tribes away from coastal regions toward inland territories
- Spanish –
 - larger populations with established hierarchical societies (Inca, Maya, Aztec)
 - Forced a period of conquest on Spanish Colonist – Bloody, but brief
 - Subjugation and control for labor
- Both brought in African slave labor to supplement Native enslavement



POLITICAL CONTROL:

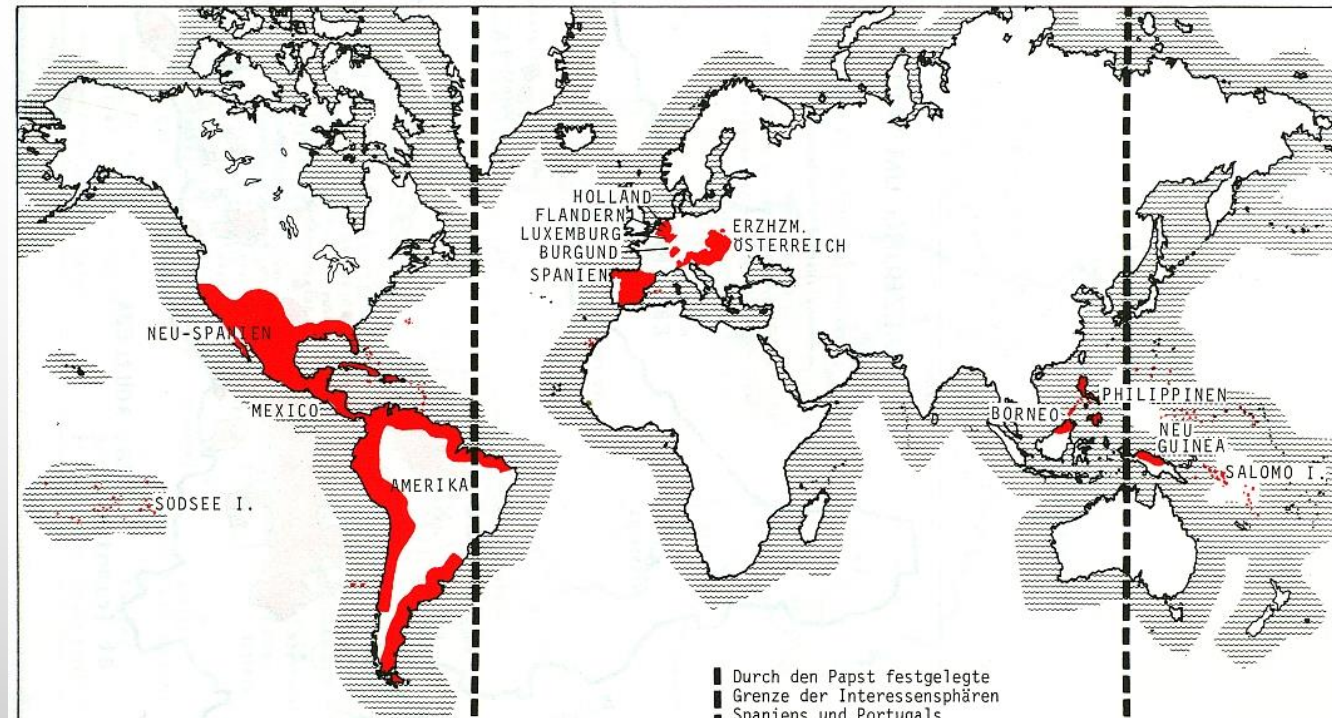
British and “Iberian” colonies reflected their own motherlands

Vocabulary Term: Iberian

-Refers to country on the Iberian

Peninsula of Europe: Spain, Portugal

- Colonies of the Iberian Nations reflected
 - centralized, absolutist regimes
- 1516-1700 – Spanish Empire Ruled by the “Habsburg” Monarchy
 - In theory, the king was supreme authority in the colonies
 - Extensive body of laws to administer the new world
 - Thus, extremely large and complex bureaucratic and legal system
 - Legislative pronouncement largely followed in major administrative centers
 - Often ignored in outlying areas



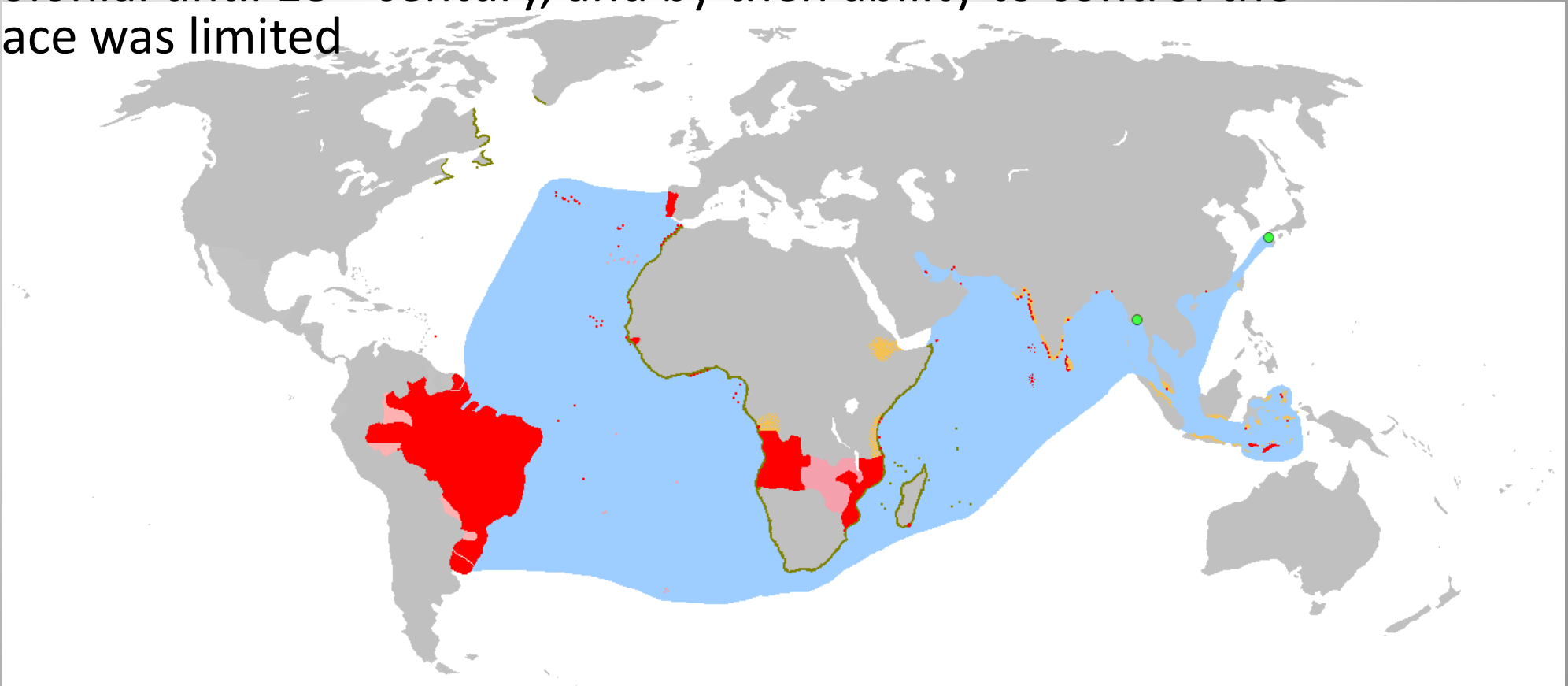
SPANISH COLONIES WERE KNOWN FOR THEIR NONCOMPLIANCE WITH LAWS OF EMPIRE

- Senior Functionaries were Spanish Born and called “Peninsulares”
- Creoles were virtually excluded from administration
 - Creole:
a person born in the West Indies or Spanish America but of European, usually Spanish, ancestry.
 - Dictionary.com
- Some locals were allowed “cabildos” (town councils)
 - As their only role, these later become key in independence movements
 - In the 17th century (1600), became standard practice for king to sell administrative posts to the highest bidder



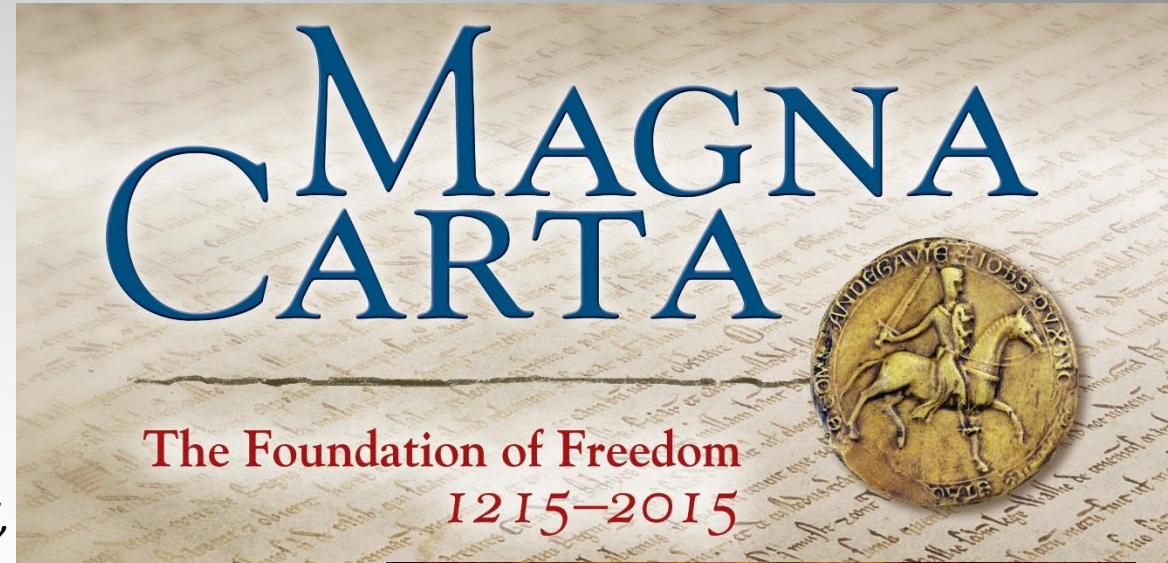
PORTUGUESE COLONIES WERE SIMILAR TO SPANISH

- Highly developed
- Costly bureaucracies thwarted economic growth and experimentation
- Unlike Spanish, rule of Brazil was “relatively relaxed”
- Lacked direct colonial until 18th century, and by then ability to control the Brazilian populace was limited



British Colonies

- Gov't and Judiciary = extension of English Parliament
- English system based on common law, governance by an administrative and judicial system
 - [Magna Carta](#) 1215 — *clauses 1, 9, and 29, as enumerated in 1297, remain in statute*
 - [Bill of Rights 1689](#) — *secures parliamentary supremacy over the monarch, the result of the Glorious Revolution*
 - [Crown and Parliament Recognition Act 1689](#) — *confirms the succession to the throne and the validity of the laws passed by the Convention Parliament*
- English brought the tradition of partial representation with them
- English Colonies had a large degree of self-government
 - Every colony had a form of representative assembly voted in by popular support
 - Only White Landowners could vote – but a degree of democracy
 - In some colonies, even Governors were by vote

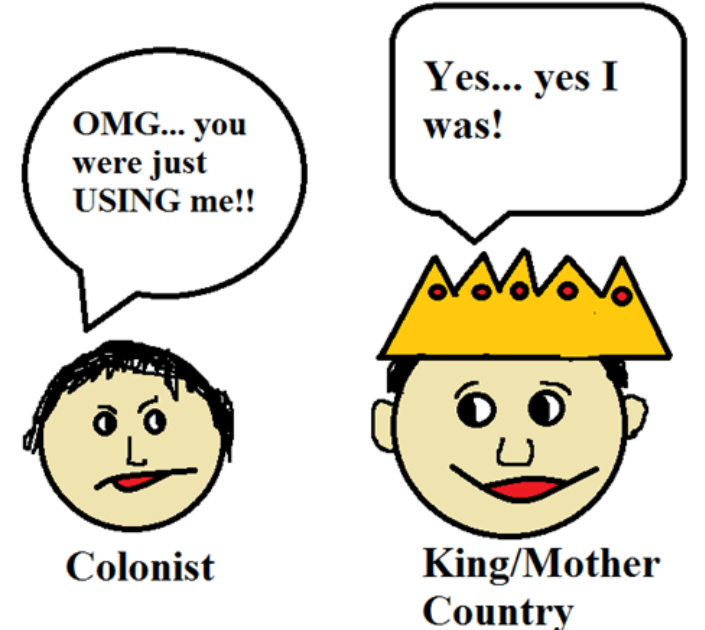


ECONOMIC SYSTEM

- All the colonies were forced to follow the economic system of “Mercantilism”
 - **Vocab Term: Mercantilism**
 - **Mercantile Theory – Colonies exist for the economic benefit of the mother country and are useless unless they help achieve profit**
 - Mother countries draw raw materials from their possessions, sell finished goods back to the subject nations
 - The balance of course favoring the European side of the deal
 - **The trade is monopolistic – so as foreign goods did not compete with imperial goods**
 - Thus when foreign goods were available, protectionist taxes were used to make imperial goods artificially competitive
- Basically...
 - National Wealth is measured by the amount of capital that a country processes
 - Gold & Silver (prior to industrialization) were the most important resource a country could own
 - The colonies existed to get them more of it.



Our Early Heritage: Ancient and Medieval History
Oxford Book Company (adapted)



THE ECONOMY: THE BRITS

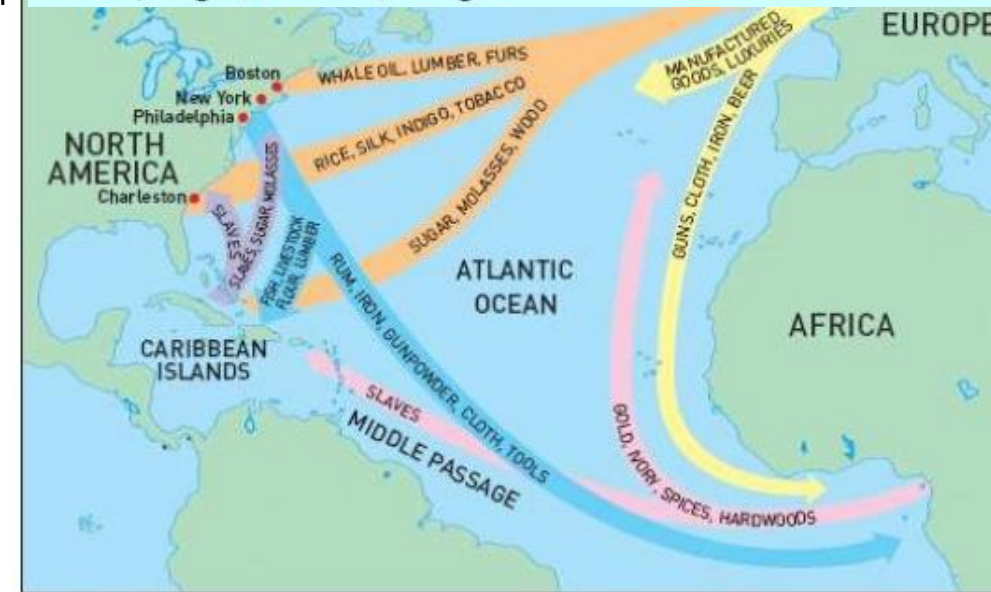
- Passed regulatory laws to benefit their country
- N.America provided raw materials to Britain,
 - who then sold manufactured goods across its empire & European Markets & back to colonies
- As suppliers –colonies not allowed to compete with British manufacturing
- English Ships and merchants were favored, to exclude other countries from sharing British wealth
- English gov't institutionalized Mercantilism with the Navigation Acts (1650-1673)
 - established the rules for colonial trade in the empire (not just N. America)
 - Mostly protectionist taxes to make British goods from all over the empire more affordable than foreign goods
- Smuggling?
 - New England
 - Smuggled in French, Dutch, and other goods
- Foreign relations were strained by the acts, but no serious conflict arose
 - British Gov't was often lax in enforcing the acts
 - Agents in the colonies were known for being corrupt
- England developed policy of **“Salutary Neglect”**
 - Meant that the trade laws that most hurt the colonial economies were not enforced
 - **Vocab – “salutarty”** - promoting or conducive to some beneficial purpose;

Navigation Acts (1660's)



1) Most products could be sold only to England.
Ex.) sugar, tobacco, indigo

Mercantilism

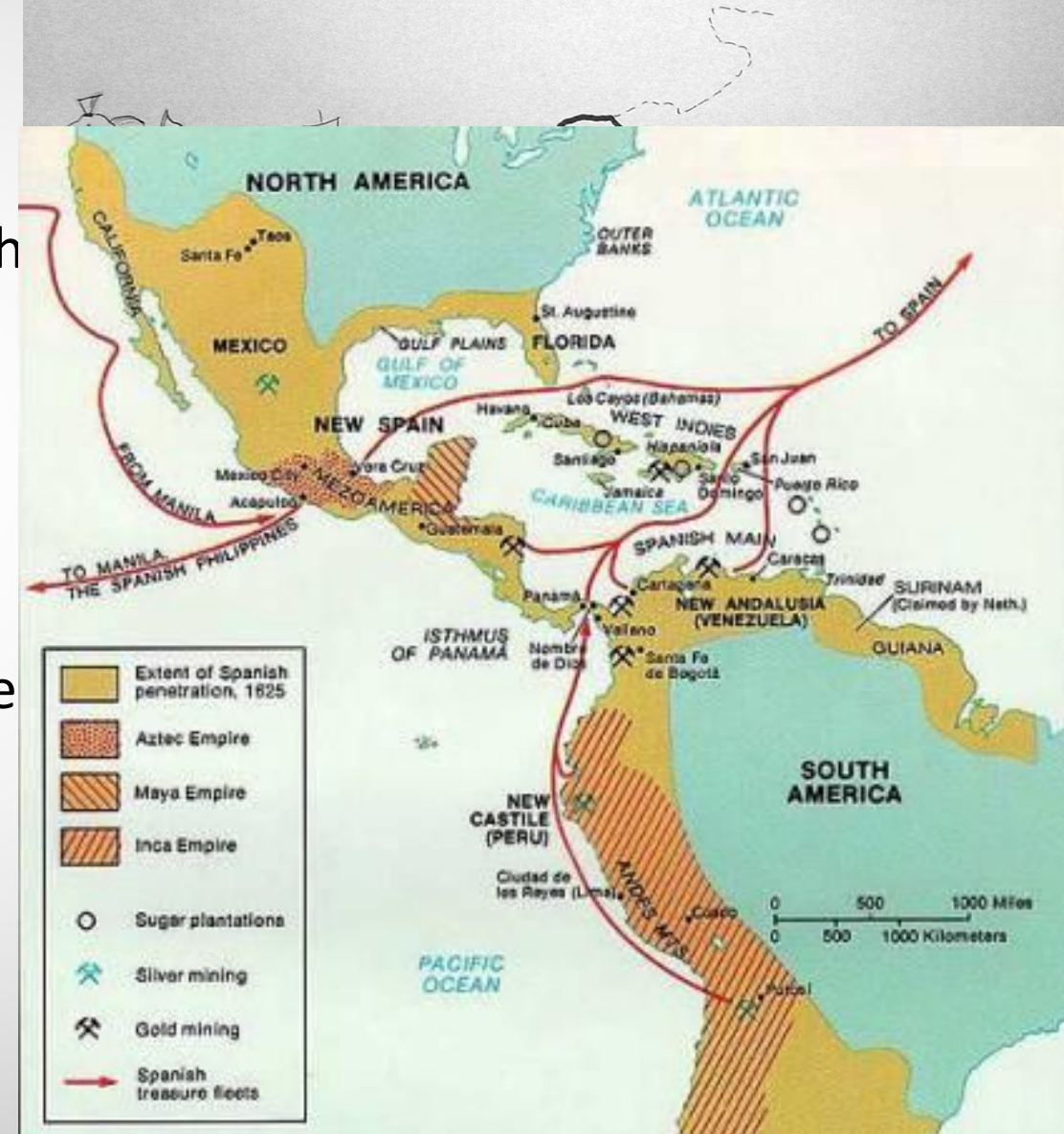


What does this word sound like?

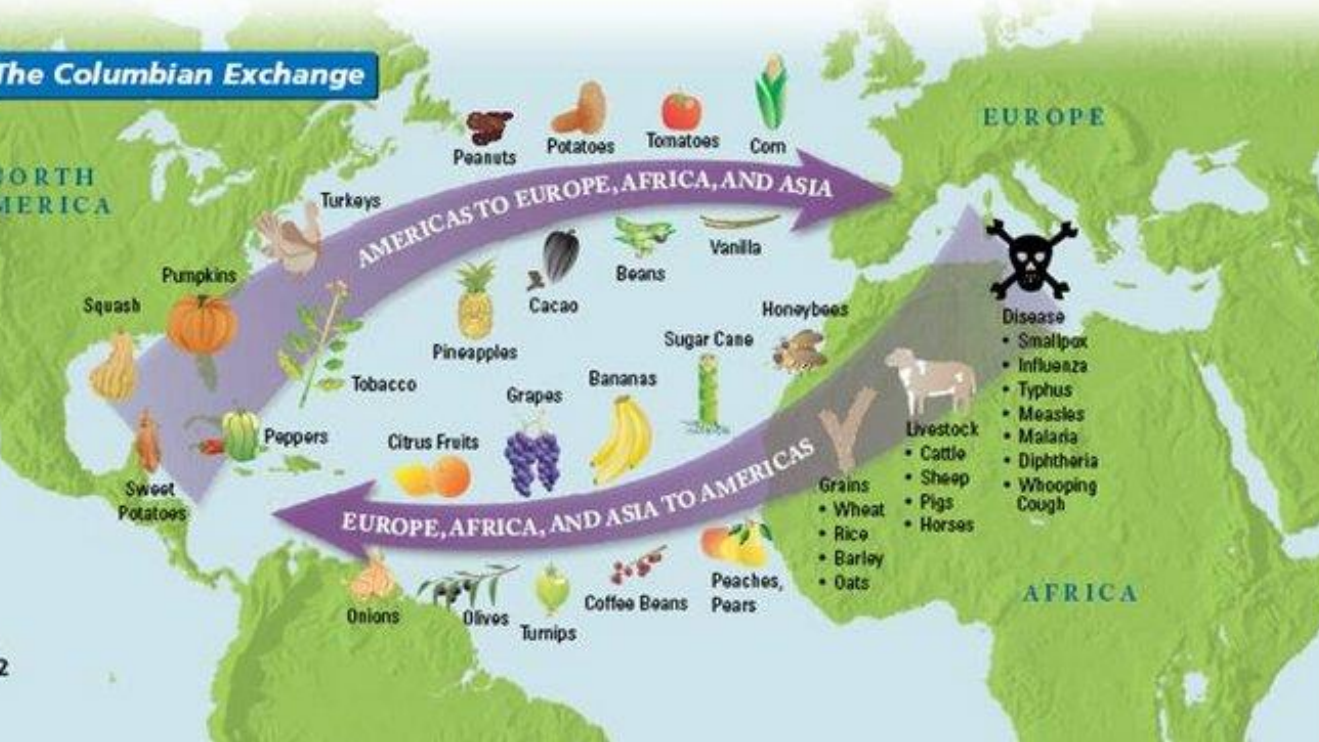
SPANISH MERCANTILISM

- Equally restrictive
- Unlike Brits, it was tightly enforced
- Due to geography the administration was thus much more complex
- Spain designated “Monopoly Ports”
 - On either side of the Atlantic to oversee the collection of taxes
- Most legitimate transatlantic trade was confined to convoys which were to sail annually between Seville and American Ports
 - Transport and distribution of goods from Spain to various scattered administration centers thus took a long time
 - Quantities of goods was insufficient
 - Prices were inflated as a result
- As in the Brit colonies – smuggling ensued

Mercantilism



WHICH WAS THE BETTER APPROACH?



- Although more rigid enforcement, Spain did not benefit as much as England from Mercantilism
- The Problem:
 - Spanish Raw materials were only a small percentage of the shipments to Spain
 - Bullion (gold and silver) comprised most of the Spanish colonial exports
 - Instead of producing their own manufactured goods, raw materials were then sent to England and Netherlands for production.
 - Bullion was paid to cover the difference
 - Long Term –
 - Crippling dependence on precious metal production
 - Inflation
 - Failure to industrialize
 - Dependent themselves on imported goods from abroad, Spain could not then also properly supply their colonies with their demands for goods



INTERCONTINENTAL TRADE PRESENTED



goods, still not as cr

- Saw no benefit to th
- By the late 17th Centu
 - Inequity, shortages, high became more flagrant
 - Colonist started creating their own solutions
 - Spanish colonies started to trade amongst themselves.
 - Intra-continental trade developed independent of transatlantic trade
- This resulted in a rise in new classes of elites in their societies
 - With Elitism, also comes the reciprocal downtrodden.



SOCIAL SYSTEMS

- Spanish vs. British Migration Patterns into the new world
 - Spanish emigrants did not come as family units
 - Conditions were more demanding,
 - Opportunities limited
 - Mostly Men
 - Soldiers
 - Officials
 - Cheap laborers
- Consequences
 - More intermarriage/interracial relationships
 - Denser population, thus larger percentage of mixed populations
 - Racial classification became very important as a basis of maintaining class and power distinctions
 - Race – directly linked to social status
 - Family connections were important for social advancement



VS



Social/Class Structure: Latin America

- **Peninsulares** — Highest Rank “from the Iberian Peninsula”
 - **Spain Born**
 - Most privileges
 - Access to highest political positions
 - Top of social hierarchy
- **Creoles=Spanish Blood born in America**
 - Denied certain positions and privileges simply due to place of birth
- Peninsulares and Creoles distracted by their own conflicted social status, often ignored lower social tension that were developing
 - **Mixed Races (or Castas)**
 - **Mestizos** — mixed European and native American
 - **Mulattos** — European and African
 - These two eventually formed the majority of the population
 - Usually relegated to lower jobs and limited opportunities
 - Some did achieve wealth and therefore status
 - Usually in cities with limited creole populations
 - Bottom of social ladder — Native Americans, Africans, and slaves
 - Seen as inferior to the rest of population
 - Extremely limited opportunities
 - Even the few who achieved wealth were excluded from the upper class in Spanish colonies



SOCIAL/CLASS STRUCTURE: BRITISH AMERICA

- British often in family groups or even whole communities
 - Seeking greater personal freedoms
 - Greater economic opportunity
 - Social structure was based on class
 - Certain ethnicities still seen as undesirable
 - The Irish and Catholics were seen as threats in many areas
 - Leading to their migration west
 - Class structure based on economics, not family connections
 - Wealthy landowners on top
 - Tradespeople and Small farmers formed the majority
 - Spurred on by the ability to improve social advancement through hard work
 - Two groups under-represented in the colonies
 - The aristocracy – who rarely emigrated
 - The very poor – who couldn't afford to leave the mother country
 - Unlike Spanish colonies, no hierarchy based on racial identity or mixed blood
 - The recognized authorities were largely white
 - African Americans were at the bottom
 - Laws discriminated against them
 - Limited their rights and opportunities
 - Slaves were a large part of Northern life in the colonies as well
 - Lower class whites based their superiority on the slaves below them
 - Native Americans were not even considered part of the social spectrum
 - Remained outside of colonial society
 - Regarded as barbarian or savage
 - Never integrated into a class or social system under British Colonial North America



HANDOUT #2 – LIGHT RESEARCH

- Maps & Pirates

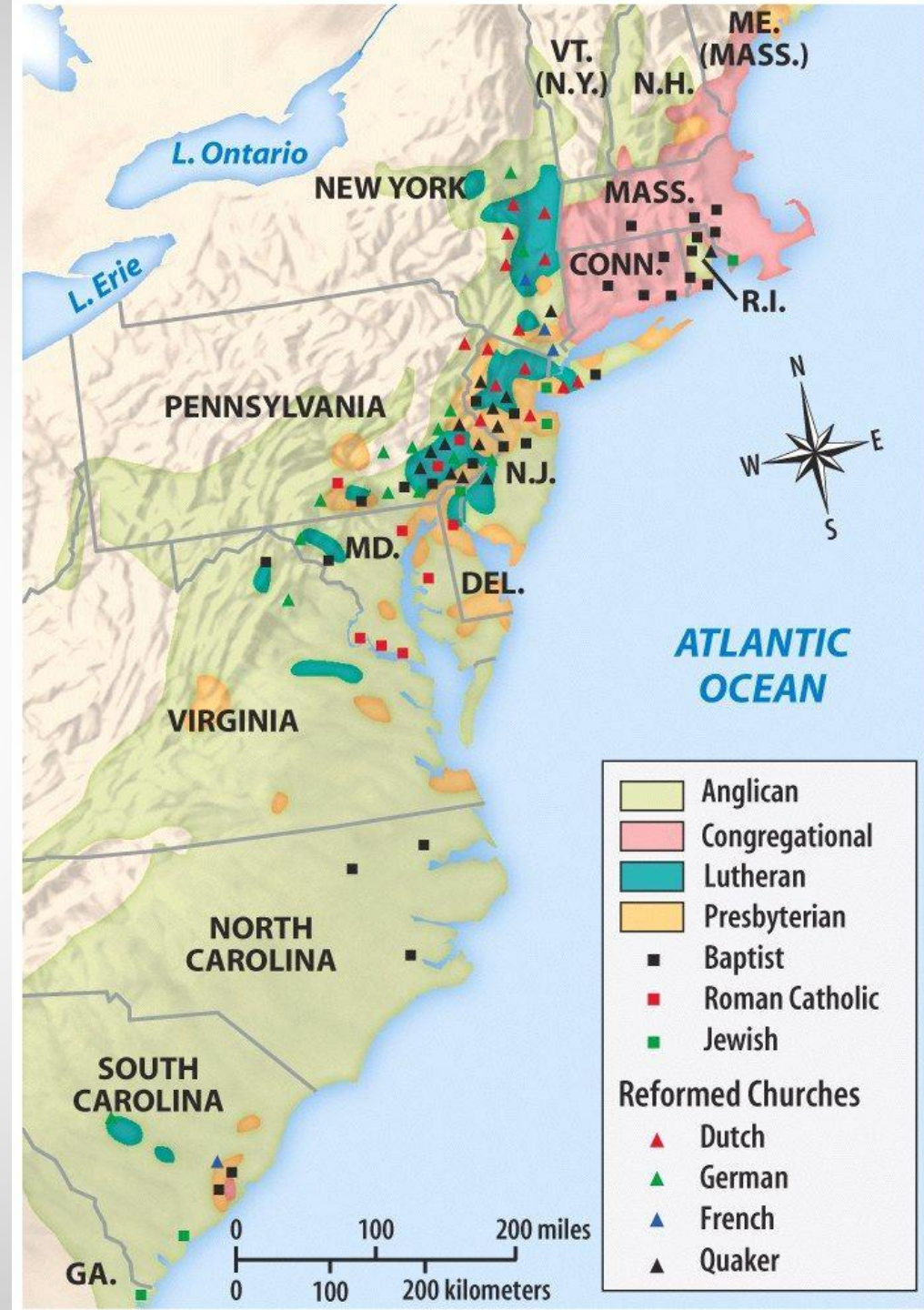
ROLE OF RELIGION: SPANISH COLONIES



- America was colonized by Europeans who wanted to spread Christianity
 - The Spanish dominated by the Catholic Church
 - The 13 Brit colonies – mostly Protestant
 - Some coming to escape persecution, others driven by missionary zeal
- Spanish America
 - The Catholic Church played a large role in Education, Culture, and evangelization to the natives
 - Provided social welfare to the general population
 - Strengthened Spanish Imperial Control over all levels of society
 - Only faith allowed in the region
 - Participated in economy as largest owner of land, real estate, and capital (after the crown)

ROLE OF RELIGION: BRITISH COLONIES

- British Colonies
 - Plurality of faith was the norm
 - Not necessarily tolerance of dissension
 - New England – largely Protestant
 - Middle colonies – mix of Quakers, Catholics, Lutherans, Jews
 - Southern Colonies – mixed as well, including Baptist and Anglican
- The role of Religion and its relationship to the state varied between the 13



ORIGINS OF REVOLUTION

- It all comes down to Money. The lead in...
- Brits –
 - French and Indian war resulted in the English wanting tighter control and increased revenue
- Spanish –
 - Bourbon Reforms and Napoleonic Wars



ORIGINS OF REVOLUTION

CONTINUED

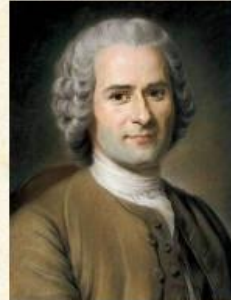
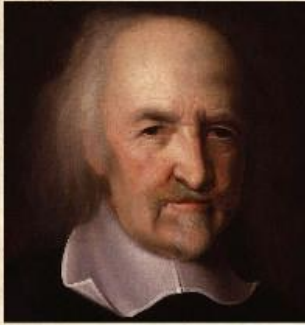
- Neither had one clear reason, just a combination leading to changing from desire to reform, to independence
- The Enlightenment in the colonies
 - **Vocab: The Enlightenment**
 - philosophical movement of the 18th century, characterized by belief in the power of human reason and by innovations in political, religious, and educational doctrine.
 - Dictionary.com
 - European intellectual movement of the late 17th and 18th centuries emphasizing reason and individualism rather than tradition. It was heavily influenced by 17th-century philosophers such as Descartes, Locke, and Newton,
 - Oxforddictionaries.com



Enlightenment

Thomas Hobbes

From England. Thomas thought that all humans were naturally selfish and wicked. He made the "social contract" where people gave their rights to a ruler in exchange for a law and order.



Jean-Jacques Rousseau

From Switzerland. He was a contract thinker, and believed in individual freedom. He believed civilization corrupted people's natural goodness. He believed the only good government was one that was freely formed by the people and guided by the "general will" of society.

Mary Wollstonecraft

From England. She disagrees with Rousseau. She believed women need education to become virtuous and useful. She believed women should be able to be nurses and doctors. She wrote an essay called "a vindication of the rights of women"



Voltaire

Tought tolerance, reason, freedom of religious belief, and freedom of speech. He published books of political essays, philosophy, history, fiction and drama.

John Locke



From England. He believed that all people could learn from experience and improve themselves. He believed all people were born equal with three natural rights- life, liberty, and property. He influenced the declaration of independence.



Baron De Montesquieu

He thought that government should be balanced among three groups of officials. He disagreed with King Louis XIV and the Catholic Church. He made the separation of powers, the division of power among branches.



Cesare Beccaria

From Italy. He believed laws existed to preserve social order, not to change crimes. He thought a person of a crime should receive a speedy trial, and that torture should never be used. Wrote "on crimes and punishments"



Goals of the enlightenment

- to encourage people to think for themselves
- to get people to figure things out for themselves instead of just listening to what people tell you
- to separate power so the leaders don't become corrupt
- to have a democracy instead of a monarchy
- to have equal rights for everyone
- to be tolerant of all races and religions (a person's religion is a private matter)
- to have freedom for everyone
- to not have a national religion

WHY MIGHT THE AMERICAN EDUCATED (ESPECIALLY IN N. AMER.) HAVE ACCEPTED THE ENLIGHTENMENT MORE THAN EUROPE?



1. Europe clung to divine right
2. class hierarchy
3. supremacy of the church in moral affairs
4. A lack of aristocracy in America made “enlightenment” less of a threat
5. Enlightenment emphasis on human reasoning appealed to Colonists
 - Saw imperial domination as irrational, illogical,
 - Most popular pamphlet in America was titled “Common Sense”
6. The ideas with the greatest impact on New World
 - John Locke -
 - Jean-Jacques Rousseau -
 - Montesquieu -
 - Representative Gov't, popular sovereignty, separation of powers in government
 - Formed the local governing styles before and after independence
 - These gave colonist alternatives to colonial leadership
 - US and French Revolutions took place 20-30 years prior to Latin America
 - Thus they inspired the latter

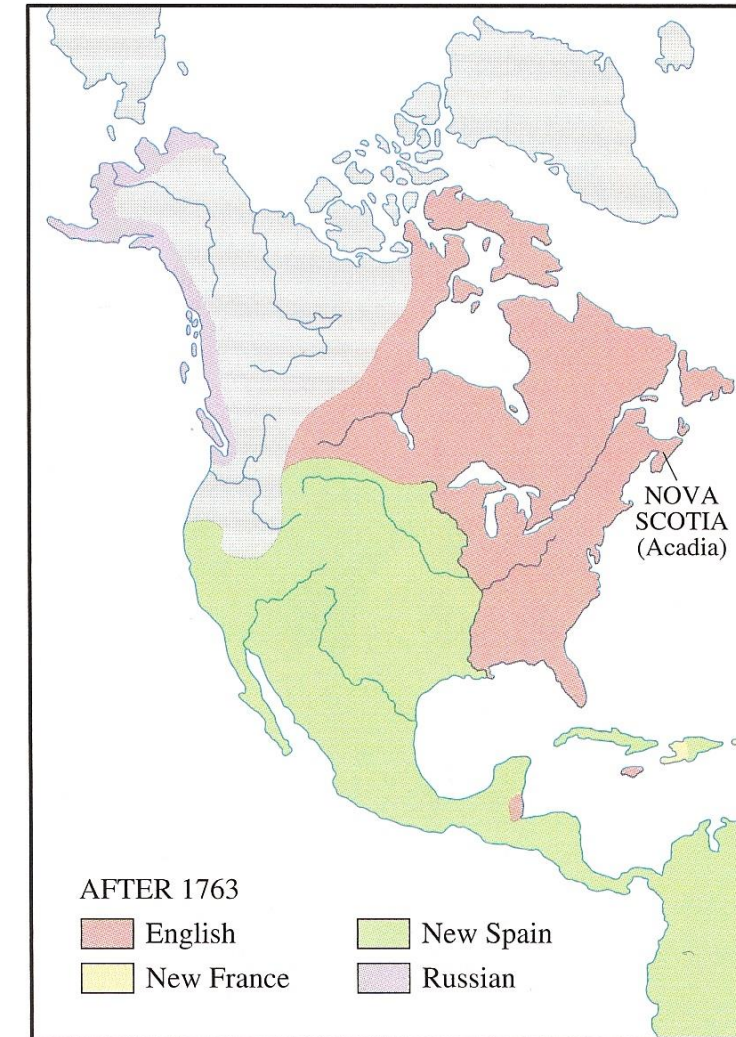
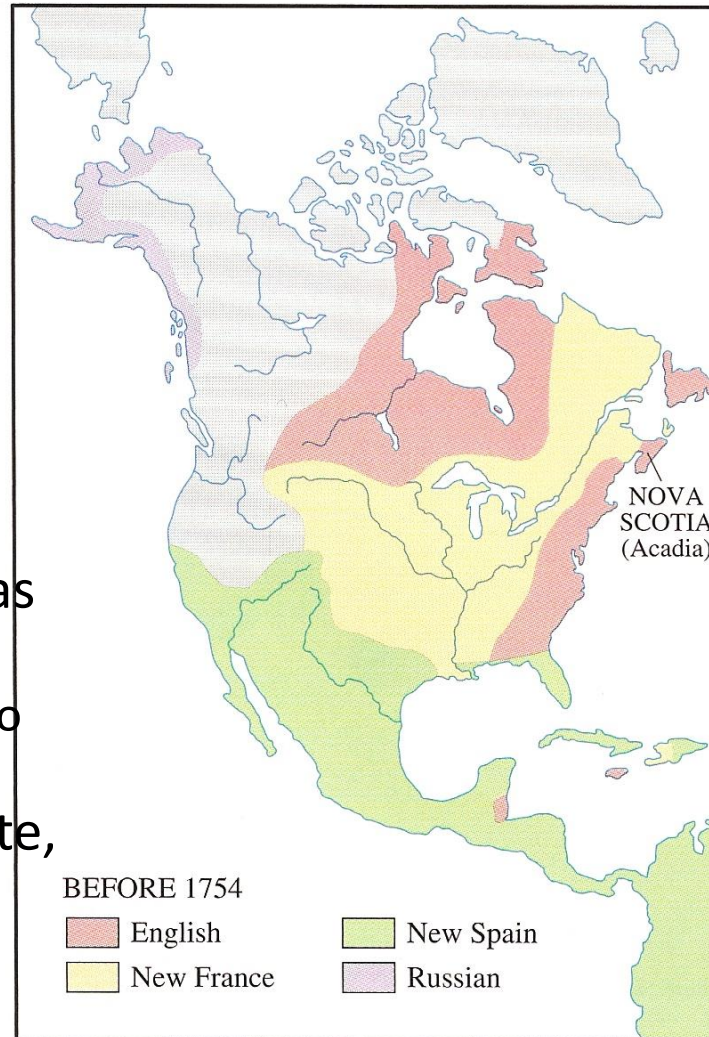
13 COLONIES AND THE ROAD TO WAR, 1763-74

French-Indian War Results

- Britain takes most French possessions in America
- Brits take Spanish Florida
- Effects
 - Many colonial officers gained valuable war training
 - Especially British Officer George Washington
 - Helped unify the colonist (often as their own protectors)
 - Different colonies fought shoulder to shoulder
 - State legislatures had to cooperate, arguably for the first time
 - Mostly to regulate the pursuit of a continental military effort

Map 5.2 European Claims in North America

The dramatic results of the British victory in the Seven Years (French and Indian) War are vividly demonstrated in these maps, which depict the abandonment of French claims to the mainland after the Treaty of Paris in 1763.



COLONIAL TROOPS

1. Badly equipped and ill-disciplined
2. Found they could perform as well as the British Regulars
3. In the wilderness, performed even better than
4. Even with English officer blundering, the British system kept all Brit officers outranking all colonial officers



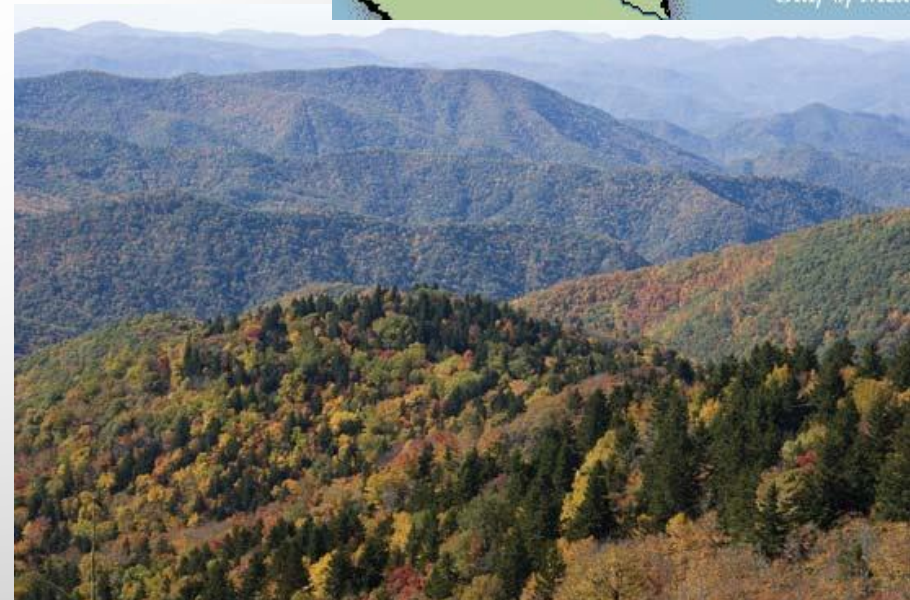
THE END OF THE WAR –

Proclamation of 1763

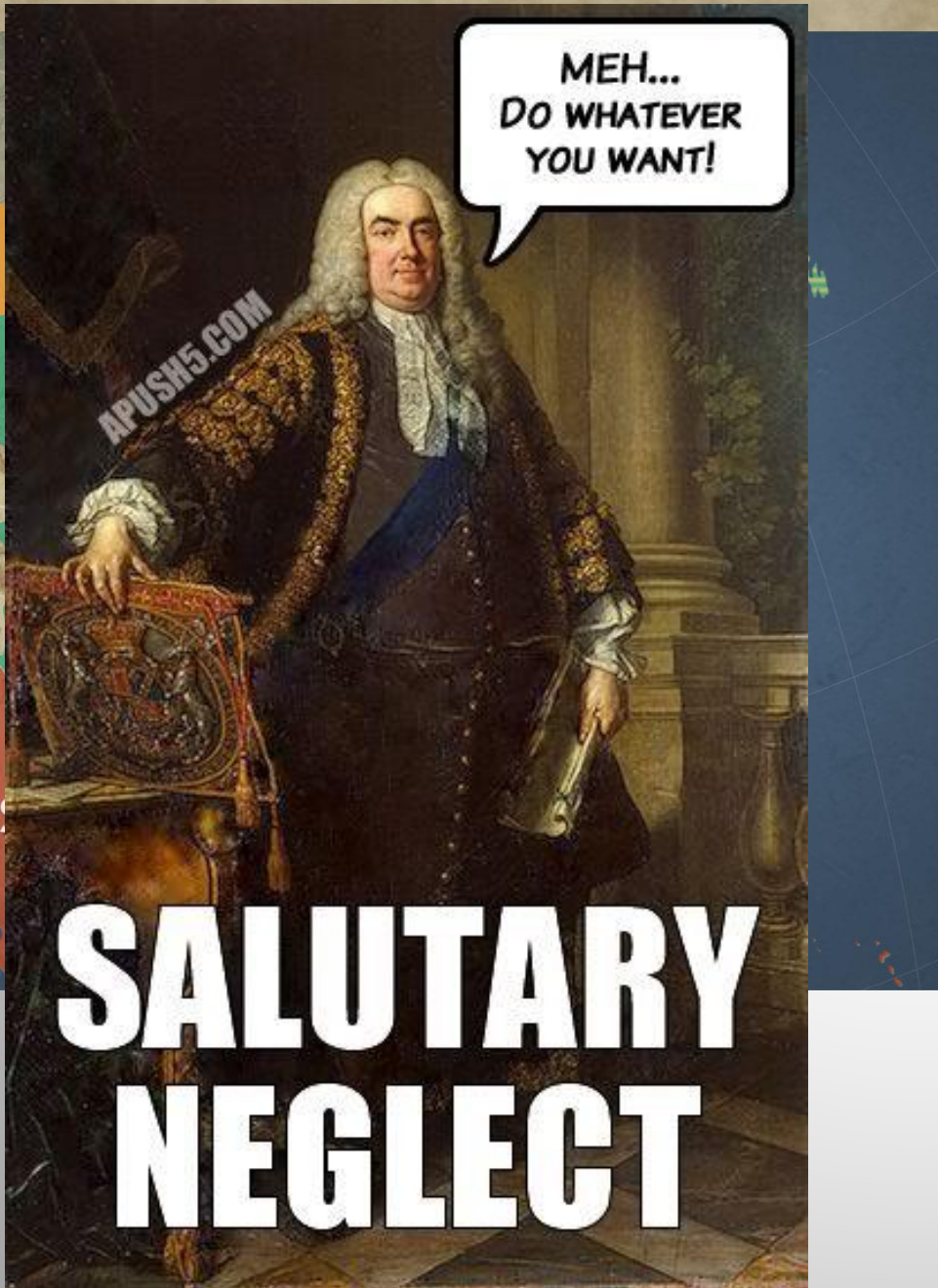
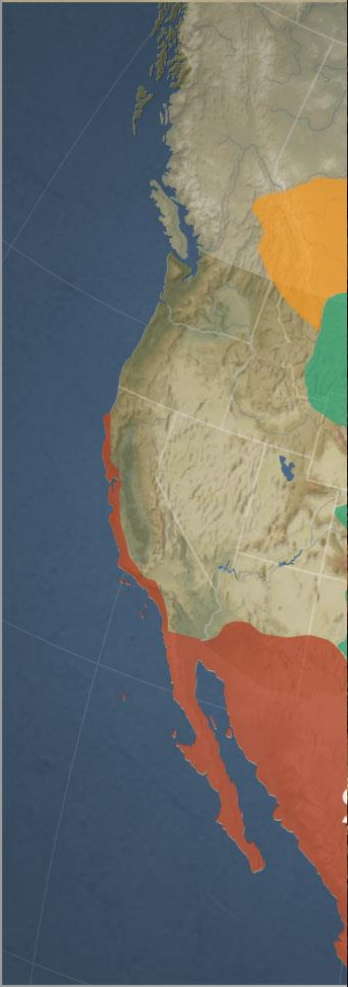
1) establishing the western frontier

- Stating Brits could not settle west of the Appalachian Mtns.
- Done to mollify the Native Americans who were fighting there
- Concentrated the people and made English dominion clear
- Upset colonist who were already beyond the Ohio river
- And land brokers who wanted to sell and open new land for market
- Also seen as a way for the Brits to Control the colonists by concentrating them on the coastline

2) Established formal trade regulations and land purchase regs



Land ceded to Britain as a result of the French and Indian War



THE FRENCH-INDIAN WAR WAS...

1. Very costly for the British Gov't – doubled the National Debt
2. **Salutary Neglect** had been the standard
 1. Recognized to give Brit Crown very limited control of colonies
 - For these economic & political reasons Crown decided to tighten control
 - THUS, A series of punitive laws were passed



- Leading to hostility, resentment, rebellion...

Three Laws increasing taxes

- Local gov't were already levying their own taxes to pay local officials and defend their territories
- 1. The Sugar Act, 1764
- 2. Quartering Act, 1765
- 3. Stamp Acts

All lead to further burden on colonists

- Stamp Act of 1765 was particularly offensive
 - All paper products subject to tax
 - Ensuing riots forced the Brits to repeal the act
 - Seeds of discord were sown
 - Seditious groups (Sons of Liberty) began to emerge

The Quartering Act 1765



C A P. XII.

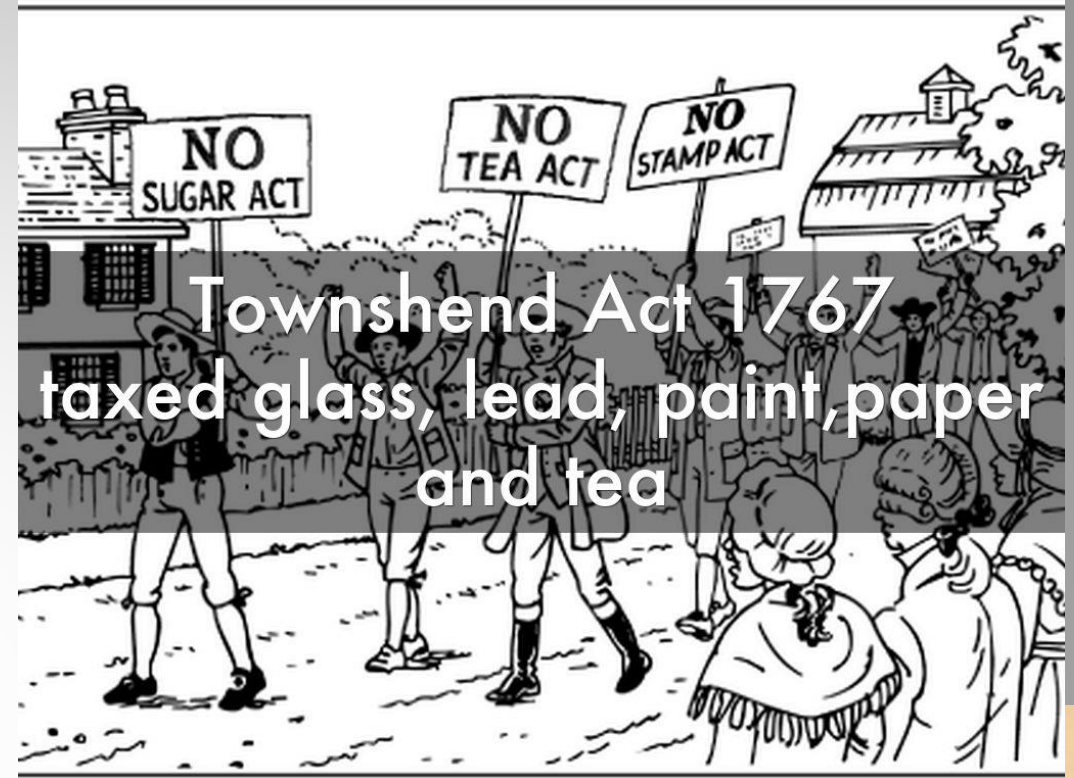
An Act for granting and applying certain Stamp Duties, and other Duties, in the *British Colonies and Plantations in America*, towards further defraying the Expences of defending, protecting, and securing the same; and for amending such Parts of the several Acts of Parliament relating to the Trade and Revenues of the said Colonies and Plantations, as direct the Manner of determining and recovering the Penalties and Forfeitures therein mentioned.

STAMP ACT MARCH 22, 1765

BASICALLY SAID THAT ALL DOCUMENTS, PAPERS, ETC. OF THE SORT MUST HAVE A STAMP ON IT TO BE LEGAL.

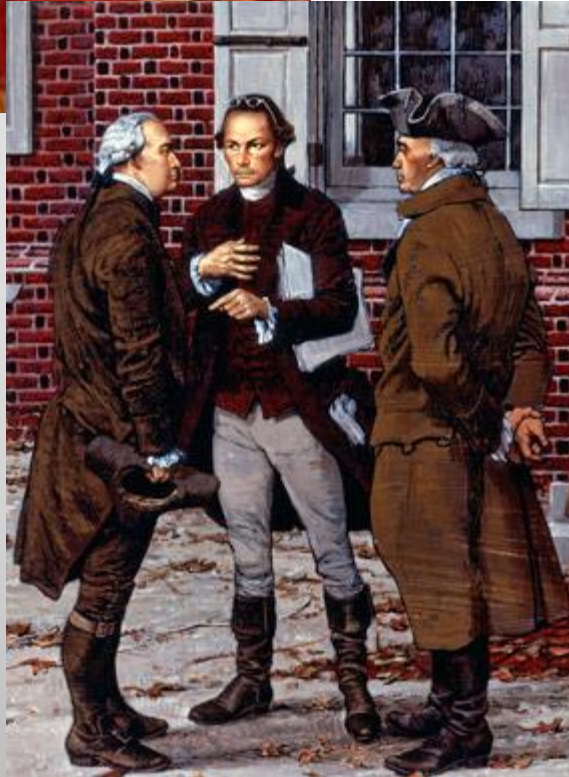
AFTER REPEAL OF THE ACTS...

- London implemented the **Townshend Acts (1767)**
- Tariffs on glass, lead, paint, paper, tea
 - Sons of Liberty (SOL) moved to boycott all taxed goods
 - Brits renamed the taxes as “duties”
 - Even stronger protests and violence
 - Protest were effective, all taxes repeal EXCEPT tea
 - From Protest to economic boycott, the movement continued



Colonial Coordination

- Individual provinces in the colonies convened meetings prevent “imperial domination”
- Called “Congresses” representatives from sovereign, independent political entities
- Not unitary legislative bodies
- The congresses and committees of correspondence coordinated written information and disseminated to the public
- Thus the beginning of unified action and decision making



Through all this, colonist remained loyal to the crown

- i. Although trying to right perceived injustices
- ii. Not looking to break from their mother country
- iii. BUT, last step toward independence began with the Brit Parliament passing the Tea Act (1773)
 1. Created to prevent the British East India Tea Company from going bankrupt
 2. Put a tax of threepence per pound of tea
 3. Angered merchants and smugglers who would lose the profit from the tax
 4. The company gave Franchises to certain merchants, which caused resentments from the others



DISSENTION GROWS

- i. Americans reverted to an idea from the original Stamp Act: No taxation without representation
- ii. Colonist successfully organized a boycott of Tea
- iii. The mass protest culminated in the Boston Tea Party of 1773
 1. Colonists thought to be dressed as Natives boarded ships and threw East India tea into the harbor
 2. Costing the company \$69,000, the equivalent of \$6.8 million Pounds today (2008)
- i. To compensate the East India Tea Co.
 1. Parliament passed the Coercive or Intolerable acts.
 - a. These acts closed Bostonian Commerce until the company was repaid for its lost tea

NO TAXATION!



WITHOUT REPRESENTATION!



TO RESPOND IN A UNIFORM FASHION:

1. First Continental Congress Convened in 1774

- a. Asked King George to repeal the Acts and it coordinated a boycott of British imports AND exports
- b. The lettered appeals as loyal citizens, not secessionists, who felt unfairly treated
- c. Independence was not yet mainstream
 - i. unifying the colonies with common grievances to exert pressure on the crown was a growing idea

FIRST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS



SPANISH AMERICA FROM THE END OF THE HABSBURGS TO FRENCH OCCUPATION OF SPAIN

1. Equally effected by European affairs as the Brit Colonies
2. Charles II died in 1700, Habsburg rule ends at the conclusion of the War of Spanish Succession
 - a. 1701-1714
 - b. Habsburgs had been neglectful of the colonies, the Bourbons wanted to tighten administration of colonial possessions
 - c. Spain lost territory in French-Indian War, wanted to reassert its authority
 - i. Colonial reforms were meant to modernize the gov't and economy of declining Spain
 - d. Bourbons instituted Reforms in colonies in the 1702.
 - i. Limited the power of the Catholic Church
 - ii. Imposing taxes
 - iii. Maintained royal monopolies
 - iv. Increased standing colonial armies
 - v. Limited power of creole elites
 - vi. Basically, reversed the economic independence of the colonies
 - vii. Like the "intolerable acts" lead to unrest and laid foundations for Creole independent movement

