

Chapter 1 : Enlightenment and Latin American Revolutions | Sutori

In the late 18th century Enlightenment ideas spread to Latin America. The success of the The Latin American Wars of Independence were the revolutions that took place during the late 18th and early 19th centuries and resulted in the creation of a number of independent countries in Latin America.

It was not used in the eighteenth century when English speakers commonly referred to a process of becoming "enlightened. They were received by a young post-graduate student Samuel Johnson , of Guilford, Connecticut, who studied them. He found that they contradicted all his hard-learned Puritan learning. He wrote that, "All this was like a flood of day to his low state of mind", [8] and that "he found himself like one at once emerging out of the glimmer of twilight into the full sunshine of open day". Two years later in as a Yale Tutor, Johnson introduced a new curriculum into Yale using the donated Dummer books. Enlightenment ideas were introduced to the colonists and diffused through Puritan educational and religious networks especially through Yale College in According to the founding fathers, the United States should be a country where peoples of all faiths could live in peace and mutual benefit. James Madison summed up this ideal in saying, "Conscience is the most sacred of all property. The passage of the new Connecticut Constitution on October 5, , overturned the year-old "Standing Order" and The Connecticut Charter of , whose provisions dated back to the founding of the state in and the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut ; it has been proposed as a date for the triumph if not the end of the American Enlightenment: Intellectual currents[edit] Between and a great intellectual change took place that changed the British Colonies of America from a distant backwater into a leader in the fields of moral philosophy, educational reform, religious revival, industrial technology, science, and, most notably, political philosophy. It saw a consensus on a "pursuit of happiness" based political philosophy. Architecture[edit] After , the Federal-style of American Architecture began to diverge from the Georgian style and became a uniquely American genre; in , the American architect Ithiel Town designed and in " built the first Gothic Style church in North America, Trinity Church on the Green in New Haven, predating the English Gothic revival by a decade. In the fields of literature, poetry, music, and drama some nascent artistic attempts were made, particularly in pre-war Philadelphia, but American non-popular culture in these fields was largely imitative of British culture for most of the period and is generally considered not very distinguished. Republicanism[edit] Politically, the age is distinguished by an emphasis upon economic liberty , republicanism and religious tolerance , as clearly expressed in the United States Declaration of Independence. Attempts to reconcile science and religion resulted in a rejection of prophecy, miracle, and revealed religion, resulting in an inclination toward deism among some major political leaders of the age. American republicanism emphasized consent of the governed, riddance of the aristocracy, and fear of corruption. It represented the convergence of classical republicanism and English republicanism of 17th century Commonwealthmen and 18th century English Country Whigs. Pocock explained the intellectual sources in America: European sources[edit] Sources of the American Enlightenment are many and vary according to time and place. As a result of an extensive book trade with Great Britain, the colonies were well acquainted with European literature almost contemporaneously. A particularly important English legal writer was Sir William Blackstone , whose Commentaries on the Laws of England served as a major influence on the American Founders and is a key source in the development Anglo-American common law. Both informed early American ideas of government and were major influences on the Constitution. A German influence includes Samuel Pufendorf , whose writings were also commonly cited by American writers. Before the consensus was that liberalism , especially that of John Locke , was paramount; republicanism was largely ignored. Pocock who argued in *The Machiavellian Moment* that, at least in the early eighteenth-century, republican ideas were just as important as liberal ones. Cornell University Professor Isaac Kramnick, on the other hand, argues that Americans have always been highly individualistic and therefore Lockean. They especially followed the development of republican ideas in England. The Whig canon and the neo-Harringtonians, John Milton , James Harrington and Sidney , Trenchard , Gordon and Bolingbroke , together with the Greek, Roman, and Renaissance masters of the tradition as far as Montesquieu , formed the

authoritative literature of this culture; and its values and concepts were those with which we have grown familiar: A neoclassical politics provided both the ethos of the elites and the rhetoric of the upwardly mobile, and accounts for the singular cultural and intellectual homogeneity of the Founding Fathers and their generation. By abandoning English constitutionalism and creating a new republic based on the rights of the individual, the North Americans introduced a new force in the world. Ideas spread most rapidly when they have found adequate concrete expression. Up to this point, the conviction had prevailed in Europe that monarchy best served the interests of the nation. Now the idea spread that the nation should govern itself. But only after a state had actually been formed on the basis of the theory of representation did the full significance of this idea become clear. All later revolutionary movements have this same goal This was the complete reversal of a principle. Until then, a king who ruled by the grace of God had been the center around which everything turned. Now the idea emerged that power should come from below These two principles are like two opposite poles, and it is the conflict between them that determines the course of the modern world. In Europe the conflict between them had not yet taken on concrete form; with the French Revolution it did. That all men are by nature equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights, of which, when they enter into a state of society, they cannot, by any compact, deprive or divest their posterity; namely, the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the means of acquiring and possessing property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety. The text of the second section of the Declaration of Independence reads: Deism[edit] Both the Moderate Enlightenment and a Radical or Revolutionary Enlightenment were reactions against the authoritarianism , irrationality, and obscurantism of the established churches. Philosophers such as Voltaire depicted organized Religion as hostile to the development of reason and the progress of science and incapable of verification. An alternative religion was deism , the philosophical belief in a deity based on reason, rather than religious revelation or dogma. It was a popular perception among the philosophes, who adopted deistic attitudes to varying degrees. Paine was highly controversial; when Jefferson was attacked for his deism in the election , Democratic-Republican politicians took pains to distance their candidate from Paine.

Chapter 2 : American Enlightenment - Wikipedia

"The influence of the European Enlightenment on Spanish and Portuguese America--and the contribution Latin America itself made to the Enlightenment--are authoritatively examined in the six interpretive essays of this pioneering work.

Jump to navigation Jump to search The ideas of the Spanish Enlightenment , which emphasized reason, science, practicality, clarity rather than obscurantism, and secularism, were transmitted from France to the New World in the eighteenth century, following the establishment of the Bourbon monarchy in Spain. In Spanish America , the ideas of the Enlightenment affected educated elites in major urban centers, especially Mexico City, Lima, and Guatemala, where there were universities founded in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. In the eighteenth century, there were several Spanish-born as well as American-born priests practicing science. He was educated in mathematics, astronomy, and medicine. Alexander von Humboldt met and consulted with Mutis, Caldas, and read the works of Alzate who died just before Humboldt arrived in New Spain during his scientific expedition to Spanish America at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Humboldt was impressed by the intellectual level of science in Spanish America. Divisions among clerics in Spanish America were between those supporting regalism, that is, the supremacy of the crown over the Catholic Church, and those adhering to ultramontaniam, supporting the power of the papacy over monarchs. The Spanish crown moved to consolidate its supremacy over the Catholic Church by suppressing the Society of Jesus in Spain and in its overseas empire in They were successful in their missions to indigenous peoples on the frontiers of the Spanish empire, such as northern Mexico and most famously in Paraguay. Jesuit educational institutions had as pupils the sons of American born Spaniards, and were places where ideas of the Enlightenment were disseminated. The Jesuits held a considerable number of profitable landed estates, or haciendas , which were run efficiently by Jesuits trained in management. Francisco Javier Clavijero , Jesuit Mexican creole patriot. The exile of the Jesuits to Europe was a blow to elite American-born Spanish families, whose sons were educated by the Jesuits or themselves Jesuits and has been seen as contributing to creole alienation from the Bourbon monarchy. An important exiled Jesuit was Francisco Javier Clavijero , who wrote a major history of Mexico, seeing its origins in the achievements of indigenous civilizations and creating an idea of Mexico separate from peninsular Spain. Parish priests were often the only person of European ethnicity in indigenous parishes, who exercised both political and sacred power. They also functioned as discussion groups that considered political issues, particularly as crown policies increasingly favored the peninsula. Art and architecture were cultural expressions that felt the impact of Enlightenment ideas. Miguel Cabrera was one of its most important members. It was this very popularity that led to the anti-Baroque movement of the highbrow Neoclassical academies of the eighteenth century. Secular entertainments such as bullfighting were no longer supported by the crown, and theatrical productions had didactic and secular themes rather than religious.

Chapter 3 : Enlightenment in Latin America – Public Planet

- Latin American Independence Latin American Independence was the drive for independence from Spain and France by the Latin American people. There were many contributing factors that ultimately led to the uprising of Latin American colonies.

Would you like to merge this question into it? MERGE already exists as an alternate of this question. Would you like to make it the primary and merge this question into it? MERGE exists and is an alternate of. An amazing variety of classes developed and created a social gap in the people. At the turn of the nineteenth century, the American-born population began to advance towards independence. The process did not happen over night. Instead, it developed slowly due to social, political, ethnic, and economic factors, and the often bloody war for independence raged for fifteen years. Enlightenment radically altered the ideas of people in Europe and America. Ideas that challenged old truths began to develop; ideas that praised individual rights such as the notion that ultimate authority in society resides with the people, not with the king, or that all people are created equal in nature and possess equal rights. The French and American revolutions were strongly influenced by these new, bold beliefs. Inspired by the ideas of the Enlightenment and the wars for independence in other parts of the globe, Latin American gained momentum to began their own revolution. America was a mixing of many different races and each caste held specific rights and limitations. Natural born Spanish had access to the advantages and held the majority of power. The wealthy Creoles were able to ascend to positions of authority, but were always a step down the social ladder from the natural Spanish. Social inequality in America caused tension among the native population. When Spain, in an attempt to centralize their administration spurred by the Enlightenment , began replacing Creoles with Spaniards in judicial and legislative offices, the tension was escalated even further. This challenged the position and comfort of wealthy Creoles, and motivated them to support independence. For the Latin American revolution, the timing could not have been better. The monarchs were disposed and Napoleon installed his brother as king. Spanish rebels fought the illegitimate Bonaparte in a civil war for six years. This left the colonies isolated and they rejected the authority of Spain. Some, such as Brazil, were relatively peaceful, but others, such as Peru and Mexico, were bloody. The wars for independence distinguished many brave and courageous soldiers. After the revolutions began, success did not come smoothly. Counterrevolutions took back many of the initial successes from the patriots, but tenacity and devotion finally, after fifteen years, won Latin America its freedom. Independence brought new problems and challenges. The struggle to create new legitimate forms of government created differences, and political turmoil created confusion and tension. The church was attacked for being conservative and suffocating. Revolutionaries wanted to take the churches power and lands. This created clearly defined battle lines that caused enduring problems for the new nations. One of the basic ideals of the revolution was freed for all people, but this created unexpected problems. Tributes were eliminated and Indians were given rights as citizens, but the national governments quickly realized they depended on the income obtained from the tributes. Thus, the tribute was restored. The revolutionaries also sought to give the Indians freedom, and they gave them individual property rights. The Indians who were not familiar with private ownership were easily taken advantaged. As a result of freedom and the end of the communal system, many Indians were left without protection and they slid even further down the economic ladder. Political disorder and powerful leaders attempting to regulate authority marked the period after the revolutionary wars. Independence did not win Latin America its success; freedom created new problems and new challenges that had to be overcome.

Chapter 4 : The Influence of the Enlightenment on The Formation of the United States

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The French Revolution was quite different than the American Revolution both in cause and result. However, the French Revolution was similar in that it hailed the principles of Enlightenment thinking. These rights are liberty, property, safety and resistance against oppression" Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen [https: What problems in France led to the French Revolution? Explain how the Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen was influenced by Enlightenment thought. How did other European Monarchs react to the French Revolution? Describe the Reign of Terror. What was the political end result of the French Revolution? Leading up to France was experiencing difficult economic problems throughout their society. Aiding the 13 colonies in the Revolutionary War further weakened the French treasury. King Louis XVI and the French nobility conflicted on how to increase revenue because France had an unequal tax system. The nobility and clergy, wealthiest of French society, were exempt from taxation. The nobility was unwilling to change their taxation status leading the French government into bankruptcy. Bread was scarce causing extremely high prices. Peasants not only were heavily tax, but many were starving. Share Inequalities in French Society and Government: Socially France still operated under a feudal class system called the "Ancien Regime," or "Old Order" in the 18th century. The top of the "Ancien Regime" was the absolute monarch. The First Estate had many privileges that most of French society did not, including exemption from taxation and many laws. The nobility was the wealthiest class in French society, but paid few taxes. The Third Estate included groups that paid most of the French taxes, but had no role in government. The Third Estate included the bourgeoisie, the growing professional and merchant class, the sans culottes, the working class and artisans, and the peasants, who were typically miserably poor. Politically each Estate had a vote in a representative body called the Estates General. Each Estate only had one vote and typically the First and Second Estate would vote together making it difficult for the Third Estate to make positive changes. King Louis XVI and his wife Marie Antoinette continued to spend lavishly and live a life of luxury during the difficult economic times. Their spending habits increased the French debt. The king tried to impose taxation on the Second Estate, but was unable to influence changes because he was not a strong leader. They were well educated and familiar with the writings of Locke, Montesquieu, and Rousseau. It was the bourgeoisie, educated, yet without many privileges allotted to the First and Second Estate that began to question whether they could also change their social and political standing in France. What Enlightenment Principles are included in the document? Share Did you know? The guillotine was not invented by the French. Beheading devices had been used as early as the 13th century. However the device earned its name "when Dr. Joseph-Ignace Guillotin proposed that the French government adopt a gentler method of execution" in Why did the Reign of Terror occur? Share This is cool! The immediate effects of the French Revolution was the removal and eventual beheading of absolute monarch Louis XVI and a series of wars against other European nations that sought to protect the Divine Rights of Kings also most monarchs were related in Europe. The wars caused much difficulty for the revolutionaries and many split into different factions which setup the Reign of Terror, as a more radical faction led the creation of the French Republic. The new French Republic continued to struggle economically and sought to make enormous changes to French society while committing atrocities against those who did not agree with their policies. Eventually the radical Republic failed and was taken over by a more moderate government called the Directory. The young general, Napoleon Bonaparte, would rule France as a dictator. The people of France had grown weary of the chaos of following the revolution and was looking for a strong leader to bring stability to France. Napoleon would do that and more throughout the early 19th century. Share Effects of the French Revolution: Although the French Revolution was unsuccessful as it threw off oppressive government absolute monarchy for more oppressive government dictatorship it did have enormous effects on the Western world. The principles of the revolution, liberty, equality, and brotherhood would continue to grow](https://www.frenchrevolution.com/declaration-of-the-rights-of-man-and-of-the-citizen/)

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in Europe. The Enlightenment ideas used in the Declaration of Rights of Man and of the Citizen would continue to inspire people all throughout Europe and into Latin America. The influence of the Church and "Ancien Regime" declined following the revolution. Share Presentations for the classroom in a unique timeline format. On Sutori, teachers and students create a variety of projects, assignments and portfolios.

*Latin America And The Enlightenment [Arthur P. Whitaker, Federico De Onis] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Additional Contributors Are Roland D. Hussey, Harry Burnstein, John Tate Lanning, Arthur Scott Aiton.*

In the late 18th century Enlightenment ideas spread to Latin America. The success of the American Revolution showed that foreign rule could be thrown off. The French Revolution showed that the people could overthrow an unjust monarch. These two events inspired revolutions in Latin America, which had profound effects on the Spanish, Portuguese and French colonies in the Americas. The results were the end of colonial rule that had lasted years. We have been harassed by a conduct which has not only deprived us of our rights but has kept us in a sort of permanent infancy with regard to public affairs. Between which dates do most of the Latin American nations receive their independence? Toussaint-Louverture was born into slavery in approximately in the French colony of Saint Domingue. He belonged to a small and privileged class of slaves employed by humane masters as personal servants. He developed a passion for books and his readings were to become a great influence in his political life. Toussaint was freed from slavery at around the age of 33 and colonial records show that he became a land and slave owner himself. The French Revolution had a powerful impact on Saint Domingue. A complex civil war broke out in when free men of color claimed that they too were French citizens and should be allowed to enjoy the rights proclaimed in the Declaration of the Rights of Man. The following year, on 22 August, Toussaint was one of the main organizers of a slave revolt that would eventually be known as the Haitian Revolution, the first and only victorious slave revolt in history. In representatives of the French revolutionary government in Paris offered freedom to slaves who joined them in the fight against counter-revolutionaries and foreign invaders. The following year these orders were ratified by the revolutionary legislature in Paris, which abolished slavery throughout all French territories. Under his increasingly influential leadership the French defeated the British and Spanish forces. Having made himself ruler of the island, Toussaint did not wish to surrender power to Paris and ruled Saint Domingue as an autonomous entity. In he issued a Constitution for the island, which provided for autonomy and established Toussaint as governor for life. It abolished slavery and aspired to put in place a multiracial society composed of blacks, whites and mulattos. When Napoleon Bonaparte came to power in France he aimed to return the Caribbean colonies to their earlier profitability as plantation colonies. In he dispatched an expedition of French soldiers to the island, lead by his brother in law Charles Leclerc, to reestablish French authority and slavery. Leclerc arrested Toussaint and deported him to France where he was imprisoned in Fort de Joux and died on 7 April. For a few months the island remained under Napoleonic rule. However, the French soldiers soon fell victim to weapons and disease and surrendered to the indigenous army in November. On 1 January, the colony became the first black republic under the name of Haiti. Problems between social classes led one group under Spanish rule to want independence. The Creoles were Spanish colonists who were born in Latin America. The Creoles were educated and privileged, but were not allowed to serve in the colonial government. That right was reserved to the Peninsulares. The Peninsulares were Spanish colonists who were born in Spain. The Peninsulares were the most privileged group in Latin America. The Creoles studied and were influenced by Enlightenment ideas. Simon Bolivar was a Creole and led most of the independence movements in South America. See the image of the Latin American social classes. Share Which group led the Latin American independence movements. How was this group similar to the bourgeoisie? A creole named Simon Bolivar led the way. Bolivar was born in to a wealthy family in Venezuela. After studying Enlightenment ideas at home and in Europe, Bolivar returned to Venezuela and raised an army to fight for independence from Spain. With Spain preoccupied by the Napoleonic Wars, Bolivar achieved victory in his native Venezuela, and then went on to defeat the Spanish in what is now Columbia, Ecuador, and Bolivia. His final victory in Peru ended Spanish rule in South America. Bolivar failed, however, in his dream of bringing South America together in a union. Although he died a discouraged man, Bolivar is remembered as "The Liberator," and the country of Bolivia is named in his honor. At the same time Bolivar was fighting for South American independence in the

early s, Mexico and countries in Central America were also fighting for their independence from Spain. Meanwhile, Brazil declared its independence from Portugal. In a period of just twenty years, the three-hundred-year European domination of Latin America came to an end. Summarize the Jamaica Letter and how it showed that Bolivar was influenced by Enlightenment ideas. Why is he considered the George Washington of South America? Share Jose de San Martin: By he declared the independence of Argentina and would continue to free Peru and Chile. San Martin met with Simon Bolivar and resigned his position giving Bolivar leadership over South America and his designs for a unified South American republic.

Chapter 6 : buy custom Latin America and the Enlightenment essay

The excellent essays which make up this volume have in common not only the subject matter but the spirit which informs them. There is in all of them a generous, affirmative intention which may be considered typically American. The method they use is to seek the truth in the broadest, most just and.

Bring fact-checked results to the top of your browser search. The independence of Latin America After three centuries of colonial rule, independence came rather suddenly to most of Spanish and Portuguese America. Between and all of Latin America except the Spanish colonies of Cuba and Puerto Rico slipped out of the hands of the Iberian powers who had ruled the region since the conquest. The rapidity and timing of that dramatic change were the result of a combination of long-building tensions in colonial rule and a series of external events. The reforms imposed by the Spanish Bourbons in the 18th century provoked great instability in the relations between the rulers and their colonial subjects in the Americas. Many Creoles those of Spanish parentage but who were born in America felt Bourbon policy to be an unfair attack on their wealth, political power, and social status. Others did not suffer during the second half of the 18th century; indeed, the gradual loosening of trade restrictions actually benefited some Creoles in Venezuela and certain areas that had moved from the periphery to the centre during the late colonial era. After hundreds of years of proven service to Spain , the American-born elites felt that the Bourbons were now treating them like a recently conquered nation. In cities throughout the region, Creole frustrations increasingly found expression in ideas derived from the Enlightenment. Imperial prohibitions proved unable to stop the flow of potentially subversive English, French, and North American works into the colonies of Latin America. Creole participants in conspiracies against Portugal and Spain at the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century showed familiarity with such European Enlightenment thinkers as Thomas Hobbes , John Locke , Montesquieu, and Jean-Jacques Rousseau. The Enlightenment clearly informed the aims of dissident Creoles and inspired some of the later, great leaders of the independence movements across Latin America. Still, these ideas were not, strictly speaking, causes of independence. Creoles selectively adapted rather than simply embraced the thought that had informed revolutions in North America and France. Leaders in Latin America tended to shy away from the more socially radical European doctrines. Moreover, the influence of those ideologies was sharply restricted; with few exceptions only small circles of educated, urban elites had access to Enlightenment thought. At most, foreign ideas helped foster a more questioning attitude toward traditional institutions and authority. European diplomatic and military events provided the final catalyst that turned Creole discontent into full-fledged movements for Latin American independence. When the Spanish crown entered into an alliance with France in , it set off a series of developments that opened up economic and political distance between the Iberian countries and their American colonies. By siding with France, Spain pitted itself against England , the dominant sea power of the period, which used its naval forces to reduce and eventually cut communications between Spain and the Americas. Spanish Americans now found themselves able to trade legally with other colonies, as well as with any neutral countries such as the United States. Occurrences in Europe in the early 19th century created a deep political divide between Spain and its American colonies. The immediate effect of that concession was to send the Portuguese ruler, Prince Regent John , fleeing in British ships to Brazil. Arriving in Rio de Janeiro with some 15, officials, nobles, and other members of his court, John transformed the Brazilian colony into the administrative centre of his empire. When Napoleon turned on his Spanish allies in , events took a disastrous turn for Spain and its dominion in the Americas. Shortly after Charles had abdicated in favour of his son Ferdinand , Napoleon had them both imprisoned. With these figures of legitimate authority in his power, the French ruler tried to shatter Spanish independence. In the process he set off a political crisis that swept across both Spain and its possessions. The Spanish political tradition centred on the figure of the monarch, yet, with Charles and Ferdinand removed from the scene, the hub of all political authority was missing. Yet the Creoles who participated in the new Cortes were denied equal representation. Moreover, the Cortes would not concede permanent free trade to the Americans and obstinately refused to grant any degree of meaningful autonomy to the overseas dominions. Having had a taste of freedom during

their political and economic isolation from the mother country, Spanish Americans did not easily consent to a reduction of their power and autonomy. Two other European developments further dashed the hopes of Creoles, pushing them more decisively toward independence. The year saw the restoration of Ferdinand to the throne and with it the energetic attempt to reestablish Spanish imperial power in the Americas. Rejecting compromise and reform, Ferdinand resorted to military force to bring wayward Spanish-American regions back into the empire as colonies. The effort only served to harden the position of Creole rebels. That concession divided and weakened loyalist opposition to independence in the Americas. Many supporters of the crown now had doubts about the monarchy for which they were fighting. The wars of independence ,

â€”26 The final victory of Latin American patriots over Spain and the fading loyalist factions began in with the political crisis in Spain. With the Spanish king and his son Ferdinand taken hostage by Napoleon, Creoles and peninsulars began to jockey for power across Spanish America. During â€”10 juntas emerged to rule in the name of Ferdinand VII. In Mexico City and Montevideo caretaker governments were the work of loyal peninsular Spaniards eager to head off Creole threats. Not all of these governments lasted very long; loyalist troops quickly put down Creole-dominated juntas in La Paz and Quito. By , however, the trend was clear. Without denouncing Ferdinand, Creoles throughout most of the region were moving toward the establishment of their own autonomous governments. Transforming these early initiatives into a break with Spanish control required tremendous sacrifice. Over the next decade and a half, Spanish Americans had to defend with arms their movement toward independence. After difficult conquests of their home regions, the two movements spread the cause of independence through other territories, finally meeting on the central Pacific coast. From there, troops under northern generals finally stamped out the last vestiges of loyalist resistance in Peru and Bolivia by . In a British expeditionary force captured Buenos Aires. When the Spanish colonial officials proved ineffective against the invasion, a volunteer militia of Creoles and peninsulars organized resistance and pushed the British out. In May prominent Creoles in Buenos Aires, having vied with peninsulars for power in the intervening years, forced the last Spanish viceroy there to consent to a *cabildo abierto* , an extraordinary open meeting of the municipal council and local notables. Although shielding itself with a pretense of loyalty to Ferdinand, the junta produced by that session marked the end of Spanish rule in Buenos Aires and its hinterland. After its revolution of May , the region was the only one to resist reconquest by loyalist troops throughout the period of the independence wars. Central authority proved unstable in the capital city of Buenos Aires. An early radical liberal government dominated by Mariano Moreno gave way to a series of triumvirates and supreme directors. More troubling still were the bitter rivalries emerging between Buenos Aires and other provinces. At stake was not only political autonomy per se but also economic interest; the Creole merchants of Buenos Aires, who initially sought the liberalization of colonial restraints on commerce in the region, subsequently tried to maintain their economic dominance over the interior. A constituent assembly meeting in adopted a flag , anthem, and other symbols of national identity, but the apparent unity disintegrated soon afterward. Distinct interests and long-standing resentment of the viceregal capital led different regions in the south to pursue separate destinies. By Artigas and this force dominated Uruguay and had allied with other provinces to oppose Buenos Aires. Buenos Aires achieved similarly mixed results in other neighbouring regions, losing control of many while spreading independence from Spain. Other expeditions took the cause to Upper Peru , the region that would become Bolivia. After initial victories there, the forces from Buenos Aires retreated, leaving the battle in the hands of local Creole, mestizo, and Indian guerrillas. The main thrust of the southern independence forces met much greater success on the Pacific coast. After establishing naval dominance in the region, the southern movement made its way northward. Its task, however, was formidable. Having benefited from colonial monopolies and fearful of the kind of social violence that the late 18th-century revolt had threatened, many Peruvian Creoles were not anxious to break with Spain. Final destruction of loyalist resistance in the highlands required the entrance of northern armies. The north and the culmination of independence Independence movements in the northern regions of Spanish South America had an inauspicious beginning in . The small group of foreign volunteers that the Venezuelan revolutionary Francisco de Miranda brought to his homeland failed to incite the populace to rise against Spanish rule. Creoles in the region wanted an expansion of the free trade that was benefiting their plantation

economy. At the same time, however, they feared that the removal of Spanish control might bring about a revolution that would destroy their own power. Creole elites in Venezuela had good reason to fear such a possibility, for a massive revolution had recently exploded in the French Caribbean colony of Saint-Domingue. Beginning in 1791, a massive slave revolt sparked a general insurrection against the plantation system and French colonial power. The rebellion developed into both a civil war, pitting blacks and mulattos against whites, and an international conflict, as England and Spain supported the white plantation owners and rebels, respectively. By the first years of the 19th century, the rebels had shattered what had been a model colony and forged the independent nation of Haiti. Partly inspired by those Caribbean events, slaves in Venezuela carried out their own uprisings in the 1790s. Just as it served as a beacon of hope for the enslaved, Haiti was a warning of everything that might go wrong for elites in the cacao-growing areas of Venezuela and throughout slave societies in the Americas. Creole anxieties contributed to the persistence of strong loyalist factions in the Viceroyalty of New Granada, but they did not prevent the rise of an independence struggle there. Creoles organized revolutionary governments that proclaimed some social and economic reforms in 1793, and in Venezuela they openly declared a break with Spain the following year. Forces loyal to Spain fought the Venezuelan patriots from the start, leading to a pattern in which patriot rebels held the capital city and its surroundings but could not dominate large areas of the countryside. Some saw the earthquake that wreaked particular destruction in patriot-held areas in 1795 as a sign of divine displeasure with the revolution. That year certainly was the onset of a difficult period for the independence cause. With loyalists displaying the same passion and violence, as well as obtaining significant support from the common people of mixed ethnicity, the revolutionists achieved only short-lived victories. By the independence movements in Venezuela and almost all across Spanish South America seemed moribund. The following year a larger and revitalized independence movement emerged, winning the struggle in the north and taking it into the Andean highlands. While laying out sharp criticisms of Spanish colonialism, the document also looked toward the future. Although liberal in some respects, in the Jamaica Letter and elsewhere, he expressed strong doubts about the capacity of his fellow Latin Americans for self-government, revealing his socially conservative and politically authoritarian side. He believed that a virtuous governing system would not be possible if the nation was divided by ethnicity. The Liberator emerged as a strong military and political force in the struggles that began in 1810. At this point he expanded the focus of the movement, shifting his attention to New Granada and courting supporters among the *casta* majority. Consolidating victory in the north proved difficult. Furthermore, loyalist supporters still held much of Venezuela, parts of the Colombian Andes, and all of Ecuador. Still, the tide had turned in favour of independence, and further energetic military campaigns liberated New Granada and Venezuela by 1812. There the southern and northern armies came together in a pincer movement to quash the remaining loyalist strength. From that point on, the northerners took charge of the struggle in Peru and Bolivia. While he organized the government there, his lieutenants set out to win the highlands of Peru and Upper Peru. Within two years independence fighters mopped up the last of loyalist resistance, and South America was free of Spanish control.

Chapter 7 : Enlightenment and the French Revolution | Suturi

Enlightenment ideas in Latin America took place during the 1700s to the early 1800s. These ideas were appealed to the people because they taught that man was free and that all were equal. These ideas were important especially in countries where slavery existed and countries under the control of foreign powers.

Therefore, Arthur Whitaker took that responsibilities and incorporated several other historical concepts that are related to the Latin Americans. It must be emphasized that the new edition is deeper and covers a wide range of topics and concepts related to the Latin American history. It covers the period from the colonial days, when the Europeans dominated, to the current times, when technology is strongly embraced in America. It also evaluates the knowledge contributed by the book to the readers where it provides the advantages and the importance of its role in American history. This paper also compares this book and the other books that talk about similar issue as well as specify the target audience of the book. The book covers several important concepts in the history of the Latin Americans beginning from the ancient times when the European colonials dominated the country Whitaker These people were too strong to be defeated because they were the first who initiated technology and had the powerful tools to shutter the Americans. The book provides a well and precise description of how the Latin Americans acquired independence and how they began to organize themselves and to develop the country Bradford Its development, however, was somehow slow because the knowledge of the Europeans had blinded their visions. Nevertheless, the period of the 18th century represents the period of the progression in America and the beginning of Enlightenment. Moreover, it was the time when they began to initiate their own scheme and to run their own government. From there, several developments were noted in the nation, although the Latin Americans seemed to be inferior from the other groups of the white Americans. This history is significant and has to be very valuable to the Latin Americans who should be aware of their foundations. Contribution to Knowledge Latin America and the Enlightenment is a very important book in the society with a lot of knowledge to impact its readers. It provides a critical description of what happened during the fight for independence and the eventual moment of independence. It clearly highlights how technology was incorporated in America as well as how important inventions were initiated. It talks about how computers were advanced to become multitasking and help in inventing the other significant things like airplanes. That was the time when the significant machines were also invented among them being the industrial production machines, the hospital surgical machines and several others Bradford Therefore, this book is full of knowledge and is able to enlighten the reader. In order to comprehend the American history, one has to read it repeatedly as it is very interesting. Its influence is what made people push the book to be edited to cover the rest of history that occurred after when the original work was done Whitaker If it was not crucial and knowledgeable, the demand for the second edition could not be there. Comparisons with the Other Works There is no doubt that Latin America and the Enlightenment is the best book that covers all concepts of the Latin American history. Besides, the book has provided the room for essays written by the other individuals; thus, it acts as an umbrella of the Latin Americas history Bradford These concepts and techniques are not observed in a book like Latin American History written by Barnes and Noble. It should be noted that the Latin American History is also a good historical book but it does not go as deep into the history as Latin America and the Enlightenment did. Moreover, when Latin America and the Enlightenment is compared to another book like The Penguin History of Latin America by Edwin Williamson, it still becomes vital and the best because Williamson covered the history comprehensible where he only touched on some issues and never went deep into details. For example, the concept of Latin American culture is not deeply outlined; he only touched on it as his objective was to incorporate the culture to his themes. Therefore, this book is superb and deserves to be demanded by the Latin Americans because it is the only complete source of their history. The audience may also be the scholars studying history from the different perspectives who must also cover the Latin American history. There is no doubt that all the Latin Americans who are literate and love their background must go through this book to be familiar with what happened in the ancient times. For example, a historian in Europe must comprehend all the nations they colonized and view the different forms used in

different nations. They cannot fail to cover the Latin American history because it is one of the best histories in the world. Moreover, all the history students particularly in the United States of America cannot miss to read this book because it is the background of their studies. There is no way that the American history can be ignored in its own country. Besides, all the history assignments and exams in the United States must test the concepts of the Latin Americans proving that the history students in the United States must read the book. In fact, it is not optional; it is an obligation that they read it because if they do not, they will definitely fail their exams as all the tests include the Latin American history. Buy custom Latin America and the Enlightenment essay Related essays.

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