

Chapter 1 : Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla - Wikipedia

Don Miguel Gregorio Antonio Ignacio Hidalgo-Costilla y Gallaga Mandarte Villaseñor; 8 May - 30 July), more commonly known as Don Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla or simply Miguel Hidalgo (Spanish pronunciation: [miˈi̯e̞l iˈa̞lˈa̞sˈtilla], was a Mexican Roman Catholic priest and a leader of the Mexican War of Independence.

When and where was Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla born? Hidalgo was born on May 8, 1753, in Corralejo, Mexico. Learn about the history of the Creole Spanish: What is Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla known for? After the French invasion of Spain in 1808, many Mexicans formed secret societies—some supporting the Spanish government, others advocating independence from Spain. Hidalgo joined a pro-independence group near Dolores, Mexico. His speech effectively launched the Mexican War of Independence. How did Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla die? In the fall and winter of 1810, Hidalgo and his followers marched across Mexico to Mexico City. He was caught on March 21 and executed by a firing squad on July 30, 1811, at age 58. His interest in the economic advancement of his parishioners—for example, through the introduction of newer methods of agriculture—and his political convictions regarding the oppression of the people by the Spanish authorities caused the latter to regard him with suspicion. Though Spanish officials in Mexico were loath to oppose the new king, many Mexicans formed secret societies—some supporting Ferdinand, others advocating independence from Spain. When the plot was betrayed to the Spanish, several members were arrested. Warned to flee, Hidalgo decided instead to act promptly. On September 16, 1810, he rang the church bell in Dolores to call his parishioners to an announcement of revolution against the Spanish. His speech was not only an encouragement to revolt but a cry for racial equality and the redistribution of land. Joined by thousands of Indians and mestizos, Hidalgo marched forth from Dolores under the banner of Our Lady of Guadalupe. With his followers he captured the city of Guanajuato and other major cities west of Mexico City. Soon Hidalgo was at the gates of the capital, but he hesitated, and the opportunity was lost. His followers melted away. Royalists as well as other elements in Mexico were frightened by the prospect of social upheaval and supported the suppression of the rebellion. He was caught, expelled from the priesthood, and executed by firing squad as a rebel. Learn More in these related Britannica articles:

Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla was a Mexican Roman Catholic priest and key figure in the Mexican War of Independence (). Hidalgo is best remembered for his speech, the "Grito de Dolores" ("Cry of Dolores"), which called for the end of Spanish colonial rule in Mexico.

Eight days after his birth, Hidalgo was baptized into the Roman Catholic faith in the parish church of Cuitzeo de los Naranjos. Being of significant means he paid for all of his sons to receive the best education the region had to offer. After receiving private instruction, likely from the priest of the neighboring parish, Hidalgo was ready for further education. After this, he went to the Royal and Pontifical University of Mexico in Mexico City for further study, earning his degree in philosophy and theology in . He also studied Italian and French, which were not commonly studied in Mexico at this time. Beginning in , he was named treasurer, vice-rector and secretary, [11] becoming dean of the school in when he was . Authorities ousted him in for revising traditional teaching methods there, but also for "irregular handling of some funds. In his personal life, he did not advocate or live the way expected of 18th-century Mexican priests. Instead, his studies of Enlightenment-era ideas caused him to challenge traditional political and religious views. He questioned the absolute authority of the Spanish king and challenged numerous ideas presented by the Church, including the power of the popes, the virgin birth , and clerical celibacy. As a secular cleric, he was not bound by a vow of poverty, so he, like many other secular priests, pursued business activities, including owning three haciendas; [16] but contrary to his vow of chastity, he formed liaisons with women. One was with Manuela Ramos Pichardo, with whom he had two children, as well as a child with Bibiana Lucero. These actions resulted in his appearance before the Court of the Inquisition , although the court did not find him guilty. As parish priest in both San Felipe and Dolores, he opened his house to Indians and mestizos as well as creoles. Francisco Iglesias, and devoted himself almost exclusively to commerce, intellectual pursuits and humanitarian activity. He established factories to make bricks and pottery and trained indigenous people in the making of leather. However, these activities violated policies designed to protect agriculture and industry in Spain, and Hidalgo was ordered to stop them. These policies as well as exploitation of mixed race castas fostered resentment in Hidalgo of the Peninsular-born Spaniards in Mexico. A drought in " caused a famine in the Dolores area, and, rather than releasing stored grain to market, Spanish merchants chose instead to block its release, speculating on yet higher prices. Hidalgo lobbied against these practices. They managed to set eighty free. On the morning of 16 September , Hidalgo called Mass , which was attended by about people, including hacienda owners, local politicians and Spaniards. There he gave what is now known as the Grito de Dolores Cry of Dolores , [18] calling the people of his parish to leave their homes and join with him in a rebellion against the current government, in the name of their King. The Grito also emphasized loyalty to the Catholic religion, a sentiment with which both Creoles and Peninsulares could sympathize. Intellectuals, liberal priests and many poor people followed Hidalgo with a great deal of enthusiasm. Allende had acquired military training when Mexico established a colonial militia; Hidalgo had no military training at all. The people who followed Hidalgo also had no military training, experience or equipment. Many of these people were poor who were angry after many years of hunger and oppression. Consequently, Hidalgo was the leader of undisciplined rebels. Many villagers that joined the insurgent army came to believe that Ferdinand VII himself commanded their loyalty to Hidalgo and the monarch was in New Spain personally directing the rebellion against his own government. They believed that the king commanded the extermination of all peninsular Spaniards and the division of their property among the masses. Historian Eric Van Young believes that such ideas gave the movement supernatural and religious legitimacy that went as far as messianic expectation. They remained here for a while and then decided to march towards Mexico City. Long live our most Holy Mother of Guadalupe! Long live America and death to bad government! On 21 September , Hidalgo was proclaimed general and supreme commander after arriving to Celaya. They began to execute prisoners as well. When a mob ran through this town, Allende tried to break up the violence by striking at the insurgents with the flat of his sword. This brought a rebuke from Hidalgo, accusing Allende of mistreating the people. On 28 September ,

Hidalgo arrived at the city of Guanajuato with rebels, who were, for the most part, armed with sticks, stones, and machetes. Allende strongly protested these events and while Hidalgo agreed that they were heinous, he also stated that he understood the historical patterns that shaped such responses. This also caused Hidalgo to lose any support from liberal creoles he might have otherwise have attained. With his new rank he had a blue uniform with a clerical collar and red lapels meticulously embroidered with silver and gold. This uniform also included a black baldric that was also embroidered with gold. There was also a large image of the Virgin of Guadalupe in gold on his chest. Hidalgo argued that the objective of the war was "to send the gachupines back to the motherland" because their greed and tyranny lead to the temporal and spiritual degradation of the Mexicans. The canon was partially effective. Wholesale destruction of the city was not repeated. However, Hidalgo was furious when he found the cathedral locked to him. So he jailed all the Spaniards, replaced city officials with his own and looted the city treasury before marching off toward Mexico City. Hidalgo found the sedentary Indians and castes of the Valley of Mexico as much opposed to the insurgents as were the creoles and Spaniards. As the capital was guarded by some of the best-trained soldiers in New Spain, Hidalgo might have feared a bloodbath. By the time he got to Aculco, just north of Toluca, his army had shrunk to 40, men. Allende decided to take the troops under his command to Guanajuato, instead of Guadalajara. He abolished tribute payments that the Indians had to pay to their creole and peninsular lords. Citizens loyal to the viceregal government were seized and executed. While indiscriminate looting was avoided, the insurgents targeted the property of creoles and Spaniards, regardless of political affiliation. However, Hidalgo knew the royalist army was on its way to Guadalajara and wanted to stay on good terms with his own army. The Inquisition pronounced an edict against him with charges including denying that God punishes sins in this world, doubting the authenticity of the Bible, denouncing the popes and Church government, allowing Jews not to convert to Christianity, denying the perpetual virginity of Mary, preaching that there was no hell, and adopting Lutheran doctrine with regard to the Eucharist. Fearful of losing the support of his army, Hidalgo responded that he had never departed from Church doctrine in the slightest degree. Their second choice then was to make a stand at the Calderon Bridge Puente de Calderon just outside the city. He was then found guilty of treason by a military court then executed. There are many theories about how he was executed, the most famous that he was killed by firing squad and then decapitated on 30 July at 7: At his execution, Hidalgo stated "Though I may die, I shall be remembered forever; you all will soon be forgotten. Those remains were transferred to Mexico City in The royalist military commander, General Felix Calleja, continued to pursue rebel troops. This scene is repeated by the heads of cities and towns all over Mexico. Next to it is a lamp lit to represent the sacrifice of those who gave their lives for Mexican Independence.

Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla was a Mexican Catholic priest who called for revolution against the Spanish on September 16, 1810. Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla was a Mexican Catholic priest. On September.

Caste Creole Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla retained power between and as a revolutionary Mexican priest. He was considered to be among the foremost individuals in regards to the realization of Mexican independence. He is known for leading a revolt against Spanish rule, triggering a sequence of political episodes and military activities which laid the foundations for the achievement of Mexican independence in 1821. Together with his elder brother, they attended a school in their home which was operated by the Jesuits and decided to take up priesthood. After finishing his studies, he became the rector of this school and was regarded as a great theologian of the school. In 1807, after the death of his older brother, Miguel joined the priesthood by replacing his brother as the cleric of Dolores. Despondency Hidalgo had a strong belief that the Spanish leadership was a tyrannical. He therefore organized a series of gatherings at his home to speak with the local people and teach them trades and farming techniques. However, the rebellion needed a leader who had moral authority and good connections with the inferiors in the country. Hidalgo, having all these qualities, was recruited to lead the plot. The Cry of Dolores On September 16, 1810, word came to Hidalgo that their intentions had been compromised. At the time, Hidalgo was in Dolores with a military commander by the name of Ignacio Allende. On the reception of this information, he rang the bells of the church the next morning to call all the people to the church. He announced his intention to fight for independence at the pulpit and encouraged the Dolores people to join him. They reached the city of Guanajuato on the 28th of September. The forces of Spain and other royalists had fortified themselves in the public barn. The battle was brutal, as the army of rebels, totaling 30, men, overran the barricade and killed Spaniards inside the silo. Afterwards, they looted the towns of Guanajuato. A strong defense was organized by the viceroy, and leadership was given to General Torcuato Trujillo. The defense force consisted of 1, men, 2 cannons and horsemen. The battle began on October 30, 1810, on the Mount of the Crosses Monte de las Cruces, with the royalists fighting bravely as a young officer by the name Agustin de Iturbide distinguished himself. Retreat Although Hidalgo had the advantage of numbers, he retreated after defeating the royalist army at Monte de las Cruces. Historians are not sure what led to this decision, however, there are a few theories. Some believe that he dreaded the principal army of the royalists led by General Felix Calleja while others say that he sought to spare the lives of the Mexican citizens. The Calleja army was outnumbered but got lucky when a cannonball exploded, causing the rebel soldiers to break. However, a local by the name Ignacio Elizondo betrayed them, leading to their capture. They were handed over to Spanish authorities and taken to Chihuahua for trials. All the leaders of the rebel were found guilty and sentenced to death. Only Mariano Abasolo was sentenced to life imprisonment and sent to Spain. Hidalgo, however, had to undergo a civil trial to be stripped of his priesthood. After being found guilty, he was executed on July 30th. His death paved the way for others to continue the fight for independence and freedom.

Chapter 4 : Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla Biography - Revolutionary Mexican Priest

Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla. Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla led the Mexican independence movement against Spanish rule in and unleashed a torrent of political passions that rocked Mexico for the.

Dolores Hidalgo Church at night. He established factories to make bricks and pottery and trained indigenous people in the making of leather. However, these activities violated policies designed to protect Spanish peninsular agriculture and industry, and Hidalgo was ordered to stop them. A drought in 1809 caused a famine in the Dolores area and rather than releasing stored grain to market, Spanish merchants chose instead to block its release, speculating on yet higher prices. Hidalgo lobbied against these practices. Grito de Dolores Flag carried by Miguel Hidalgo and his insurgent militia Fearing his arrest, [8] Hidalgo commanded his brother Mauricio, as well as Ignacio Allende and Abasolo to go with a number of other armed men to make the sheriff release the inmates there on the night of 15 September. They managed to set eighty free. There he gave what is now known as the Grito de Dolores Cry, or Shout, of Dolores , [13] calling the people of his parish to leave their homes and join with him in a rebellion against the current government, in the name of their King. Intellectuals, liberal priests and many poor people followed Hidalgo with a great deal of enthusiasm. Allende had acquired military training when Mexico established a colonial militia; Hidalgo had no military training at all. Many of these people were poor who were angry after many years of hunger and oppression. Consequently, Hidalgo was the leader of undisciplined rebels. Many villagers that joined the insurgent army came to believe that Ferdinand VII himself commanded their loyalty to Hidalgo and the monarch was in New Spain personally directing the rebellion against his own government. They also believed that the king commanded the extermination of all peninsular Spaniards and the division of their property among the masses. Historian Eric Van Young believes that such ideas gave the movement supernatural and religious legitimacy that went as far as messianic expectation. Hidalgo and Allende left Dolores with about men, half of whom were on horseback. They remained here for a while and then decided to march towards Mexico City. Long live our most Holy Mother of Guadalupe! Long live America and death to bad government! On 21 September , Hidalgo was proclaimed general and supreme commander after arriving to Celaya. They began to execute prisoners as well. When a mob ran through this town, Allende tried to break up the violence by striking at the insurgents with the flat of his sword. This brought a rebuke from Hidalgo, accusing Allende of mistreating the people. Allende strongly protested these events and while Hidalgo agreed that they were heinous, he also stated that he understood the historical patterns that shaped such responses. This also caused Hidalgo to lose any support from liberal creoles he might have otherwise have attained. With his new rank he had a blue uniform with a clerical collar and red lapels meticulously embroidered with silver and gold. This uniform also included a black baldric that was also embroidered with gold. There was also a large image of the Virgin of Guadalupe in gold on his chest. Hidalgo argued that the objective of the war was "to send the gachupines back to the motherland" because their greed and tyranny lead to the temporal and spiritual degradation of the Mexicans. The canon was partially effective. Wholesale destruction of the city was not repeated. However, Hidalgo was furious when he found the cathedral locked to him. So he jailed all the Spaniards, replaced city officials with his own and looted the city treasury before marching off toward Mexico City. Hidalgo found the sedentary Indians and castes of the Valley of Mexico as much opposed to the insurgents as were the creoles and Spaniards. As the capital was guarded by some of the best-trained soldiers in New Spain, Hidalgo might have feared a bloodbath. By the time he got to Aculco, just north of Toluca, his army had shrunk to men. Allende decided to take the troops under his command to Guanajuato instead of Guadalajara. He abolished tribute payments that the Indians had to pay to their creole and peninsular lords. However, this ambassador was apprehended by the Spanish army en route to Philadelphia and executed. Citizens loyal to the viceregal government were seized and executed. While indiscriminate looting was avoided, the insurgents targeted the property of creoles and Spaniards, regardless of political affiliation. However, Hidalgo knew the royalist army was on its way to Guadalajara and wanted to stay on good terms with his own army. Fearful of losing support of his army because of these decrees, Hidalgo responded that he had never departed from Church doctrine in

the slightest degree. Their second choice then was to make a stand at the Calderon Bridge Puente de Calderon just outside the city. Hidalgo was turned over to the bishop of Durango , Francisco Gabriel de Olivares, for an official defrocking and excommunication on 27 July He was then found guilty of treason by a military court and executed by firing squad on 30 July at 7: At his execution, Hidalgo stated "Though I may die, I shall be remembered forever; you all will soon be forgotten. Those remains were transferred to Mexico City in The royalist military commander, General Felix Calleja, continued to pursue rebel troops. Insurgent fighting evolved into guerrilla warfare, [15] and eventually the next major insurgent leader, Jose Maria Morelos y Pavon , who had led rebel movements with Hidalgo, became head of the insurgents, until Morelos himself was captured and shot in This scene is repeated by the heads of cities and towns all over Mexico. Next to it is a lamp lit to represent the sacrifice of those who gave their lives for Mexican Independence.

Chapter 5 : Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla () - Find A Grave Memorial

Miguel Hidalgo (Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla, también llamado El cura Hidalgo; San Diego Corralejo, Guanajuato, - Chihuahua,) Patriota mexicano que inició la lucha por la independencia.

Although he saw himself more as a general than as a priest, and broke his vows of celibacy, he did not engage in violence for the sake of violence but for the sole purpose of throwing off tyranny. Indians and those of mixed descent were among his strongest supporters and as long as he was leading the revolt it represented a rising up of the underclass against the privileged and powerful. Sadly, he was caught and shot as a rebel. He was born into a middle-class criollo family historically, any Mexican of unmixed Spanish ancestry. Miguel was reportedly a keen reader of banned French literature and an avid nonconformist. Though he trained as a priest, he retained an interest in political and social questions, which he carried with him to his first parish in the town of Dolores, now called Dolores Hidalgo, in the modern-day central Mexican state of Guanajuato. He learned several indigenous languages, wrote texts in the Aztec language and organized the local communities in Michoacan. It is impossible to say exactly when Hidalgo turned his thoughts towards rebellion against the colonial power, but the break is thought to have come sometime after Joseph Bonaparte replaced Ferdinand VII on the throne of Spain. This was one of the decisive moments in Mexican history, breaking a political link that had united the country with Spain for three hundred years. Literary clubs began to emerge, expressing a whole range of radical views, united by a general discontent against the new political realities in the Spanish Empire. Hidalgo, a priest of unconventional views, attended one such provincial group in Guanajuato. It was there that educated criollos started conspiring for a large-scale uprising of mestizos and indigenous peasants. The indigenous peasants were at the bottom of a social ladder that exploited and abused them. Fortunately for the conspirators, his wife, Josefa Ortiz, was a strong supporter of the rebellion. But Allende had already left to confer with Hidalgo and decide what to do to meet the emergency. Though the grito is hailed today as a declaration of independence from Spain, in reality it was a declaration of defiance against Joseph Bonaparte and the Spaniards resident in Mexico as well as a declaration of allegiance to the very undeserving Ferdinand VII. Gathering together a Peter-the-Hermit force that was as much a mob as an army, Hidalgo and Allende at first swept everything before them. Gathering adherents like a snowball rolling downhill, this mob-army numbered several hundred when it captured San Miguel today San Miguel de Allende, 6, when it entered Celaya, 20, when it rolled into Guanajuato, 50, when it overran Valladolid and 82, as it engulfed Toluca and menaced Mexico City. On October 19, as his large but ragtag force was preparing to march on Mexico City, Hidalgo was named generalissimo of all rebel forces and outfitted with a garish blue, scarlet, black and gold uniform that made him resemble a Roxy usher. San Miguel, Celaya and Guanajuato were all sacked, with peaceful citizens the victims of mob violence. In Valladolid, the courageous canon of the cathedral went unarmed to meet Hidalgo and exacted a promise that the atrocities of San Miguel, Celaya and Guanajuato would not be repeated. The canon achieved a partial victory. Though wholesale destruction was not repeated, Hidalgo was furious when he found the cathedral locked. He had wanted to say a prayer of thanksgiving. So he locked up all the Spaniards, replaced city officials with his own and looted the city treasury before marching off toward Mexico City. This brought him into conflict with Allende, a disciplined and orderly professional. Friction between the two started as early as the initial engagement at San Miguel. When a mob ran through the town, Allende tried to calm its members down by striking at them with the flat of his sword. This brought a rebuke from Hidalgo, on grounds that Allende was mistreating the people. This was the first of many quarrels, disputes that would inevitably take their toll. Hidalgo, in truth, was even less qualified to be a general than he was to be a priest. With Mexico City almost in his grasp, he inexplicably turned back toward Guadalajara. His army began to melt away and was down to about 40, when he was defeated at Aculco on November 7 by the able royalist general Felix Calleja. However, Hidalgo entered Guadalajara in triumph and was able to raise his force to, The excommunicated priest was hailed as a liberator, fiestas were given in his honor and he was accorded the title of Supreme Highness. All the while, Calleja was marching on Guadalajara. Particularly damaging to Hidalgo was the fact that a royalist canon ball hit his munitions dump

and set off a holocaust behind the lines. Defeat and execution Calleja, with an enhanced Royal army, followed in close pursuit, finally forcing Hidalgo and Allende to make a stand on the banks of the Calderon River, where a battle was fought on the morning of January 16, Hidalgo, moreover, had organized his own forces badly, ignoring the advice of the more experienced Allende. Under sustained attack by cavalry, infantry and artillery, the rebel army collapsed in panic when one of the Royalist shells struck an ammunition wagon. Allende, who had grown increasingly frustrated with Hidalgo during the campaign, a mood that was compounded by the murderous indiscipline of the Indian army, promptly relieved his chief of command, and carried him northwards with his tiny remaining force, towards the American border, where he hoped to gain the help and support of President James Madison. However, on March 21, he was intercepted by Royalist forces, and the two leaders taken prisoner. Prior to his death, Hidalgo expressed regret for the bloodshed unleashed by the revolt, though he remained firm in his conviction that Mexico had to be free. On July 30, he was shot in Chihuahua. With a gallantry that impressed all, Hidalgo calmly instructed members of the firing squad to aim for the right hand that he placed over his heart.

Achievements Humanitarian Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla had the unique distinction of being a father in three senses of the word: He has been referred to as the father who fathered a country. Hidalgo never took his priestly vows too seriously. He fathered two daughters out of wedlock, read the anti-clerical works of the French Encyclopedic philosophers and seemed to regard the Church as a sort of sinecure which would provide him with a regular income. Among classmates he was known el zorro, "the fox. After ordination, he steadily mounted the hierarchical ladder, each time serving in a richer and more desirable parish. In , at the age of fifty, he arrived in the Guanajuato town of Dolores accompanied by an entourage that included a younger brother, a cousin, two half sisters and two illegitimate daughters. His elder brother, a man of influence, had helped him attain this coveted parish, which brought in between eight and nine thousand pesos revenue annually. Once ensconced in Dolores, Hidalgo turned over most of the clerical duties to one of his vicars, Father Francisco Iglesias, and devoted himself almost exclusively to business, intellectual pursuits and humanitarian activity. In a strenuous effort to improve the economic well-being of his parishioners, Hidalgo turned his house into a night school for local artisans. He started a pottery factory, ran a leather curing process, grew mulberry trees for the nourishment of silkworms, cultivated vineyards and olive groves, and established workshops for carpentry, harness making, blacksmithing and weaving wool. These literary circles, which soon became political circles, were the true incubators of the independence movement in Mexico. At both Dolores and San Felipe, his previous parish, Hidalgo opened his house not only to Frenchified creole intellectuals from whom he derived many of his ideas but also to downtrodden Indians and mestizos. An intellectual comrade—later to become a comrade in arms—was a young captain named Ignacio Allende. This spirit intensified in , when Napoleon installed his brother Joseph as king of Spain. Though the rebellious creoles in Mexico shared with Napoleon the ideals of the French Enlightenment, they believed that by now Napoleon had become a power-hungry despot and they had no wish to pledge allegiance to his brother. So they originally rallied to the cause of the deposed Bourbon king Ferdinand VII, who later turned out to be an ultra-reactionary. Legacy Despite his failings as a priest and a general, Miguel Hidalgo was still a great man. His compassion for the underdog, his hatred of injustice and his intelligent and creative approach to economic development all contribute to his well-deserved title as father of his country. Unfortunately, the Revolution did not result in radical changes in the Mexican economy, which continued to be dominated by ten percent of the population and power would reside in the hands of an elite, not with the majority of the population. He did not engage in violence for the sake of violence but for the sole purpose of throwing off tyranny. Indians and those of mixed descent were among his strongest supporters and as long as he was leading the revolt it represented a rising up of the underclass against the privileged and powerful Notes.

Chapter 6 : Tiempo en Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla, Estado de Campeche - calendrierdelascience.com

Born in , Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla was the second of eleven children fathered by Cristóbal Hidalgo, an estate administrator. He and his elder brother attended a school run by the Jesuits, and both decided to join the priesthood. They studied at San Nicolás Obispo, a prestigious school in.

Biography Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla Facts Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla , a Mexican revolutionary priest, is considered the foremost patriot of Mexican independence. He led a revolt against Spanish rule that inaugurated a series of military and political episodes culminating in the achievement of Mexican independence in 1821. Miguel Hidalgo was born a Creole on May 8, 1753, in Querétaro. He was trained briefly in a Jesuit school before the order was expelled from the empire in 1763. Hidalgo was intellectually oriented and chose to remain part of the academic community long after he had earned degrees in theology and had been ordained. In 1789 he became rector of the college, but his advanced ideas and mismanagement of funds soon led to his ouster. From 1791 until 1793 Hidalgo served as parish priest in a succession of curacies. While in San Felipe , he made his house a salon and promoted French theatrical works which he translated , orchestral music, dances, and literary discussions. The Inquisition investigated his activities but did not press charges. On his arrival in Dolores near Guanajuato in 1808, Hidalgo turned to more socioeconomic interests. These he expressed through his development of local craft industries ceramics, tanning, sericulture for the benefit of the Indian and caste population. Exposed in early September , the conspirators were forced to revolt prematurely. In a dramatic episode, Hidalgo put the plan into effect on September 16 by delivering an impassioned speech, the Grito de Dolores, to his parishioners. Avoiding abstractions like "independence, " which were meaningless to the untutored villagers, he couched his revolutionary appeals in traditional protest language: The native patroness, the Virgin of Guadalupe, was added to the slogans, and her image became the banner of the revolt. Hidalgo permitted Indians and castes to join his holy war of redemption in such numbers that the original white Creole motives of the insurrection were obscured. The massacre of the Spanish defenders of the fortress granary and the subsequent sack of the city set the tone for the Hidalgo revolt. Hidalgo took Valladolid in mid-October and then marched on Mexico City. His horde numbered some 80, as it approached the viceregal capital. Turn of the Tide Meanwhile, the royalist government in Mexico City, under the leadership of Viceroy Francisco Venegas, had prepared defenses as much psychological as military. An intensive propaganda campaign had advertised the destructive horrors of the social revolution and revealed its threat to vested Creole interests. From his new base, Hidalgo made rudimentary efforts to establish a separatist government and to ameliorate the economic plight of the lower sectors of society abolition of slavery and tribute were confirmed, and lands were ordered restored to Indian communities. Suspended from command by the Allende party, Hidalgo was only a figurehead during the retreat. Hidalgo and his companions were removed to Chihuahua for trial and the inevitable executions. Aware that his enterprise had been a catastrophe, Hidalgo repented and apparently signed a public retraction. He was shot on July 30, 1811, and his body decapitated. After the republican overthrow of Iturbide, Hidalgo emerged as a patriotic hero. Prelude to Mexican Independence , is more concerned with the nature of the rebellion than with the man. The Struggle for Modernity A wealth of detail about the independence movement is in Hubert H. Bancroft, History of Mexico, vol. Scott, Bernice, The grito of September sixteenth: Hemisphere House Books, Encyclopedia of World Biography. Copyright The Gale Group, Inc.

Chapter 7 : Grupo Aeroportuario del Pacífico - Guadalajara

Don Miguel Gregorio Antonio Ignacio Hidalgo-Costilla y Gallaga Mandarte Villaseñor (8 May - 30 July), more commonly known as Don Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla or simply Miguel Hidalgo mi'gel i'dalgo (help · info), was a Mexican priest and a leader of the Mexican War of Independence.

Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla , a Mexican revolutionary priest, is considered the foremost patriot of Mexican independence. He led a revolt against Spanish rule that inaugurated a series of military and political episodes culminating in the achievement of Mexican independence in Miguel Hidalgo was born a Creole on May 8, Miguel was trained briefly in a Jesuit school before the order was expelled from the empire in Hidalgo was intellectually oriented and chose to remain part of the academic community long after he had earned degrees in theology and had been ordained. In he became rector of the college, but his advanced ideas and mismanagement of funds soon led to his ouster. From until Hidalgo served as parish priest in a succession of curacies. While in San Felipe , he made his house a salon and promoted French theatrical works which he translated , orchestral music, dances, and literary discussions. The Inquisition investigated his activities but did not press charges. On his arrival in Dolores near Guanajuato in , Hidalgo turned to more socioeconomic interests. These he expressed through his development of local craft industries ceramics, tanning, sericulture for the benefit of the Indian and caste population. Exposed in early September , the conspirators were forced to revolt prematurely. In a dramatic episode, Hidalgo put the plan into effect on September 16 by delivering an impassioned speech, the Grito de Dolores, to his parishioners. Avoiding abstractions like "independence, " which were meaningless to the untutored villagers, he couched his revolutionary appeals in traditional protest language: The native patroness, the Virgin of Guadalupe, was added to the slogans, and her image became the banner of the revolt. Hidalgo permitted Indians and castes to join his holy war of redemption in such numbers that the original white Creole motives of the insurrection were obscured. The massacre of the Spanish defenders of the fortress granary and the subsequent sack of the city set the tone for the Hidalgo revolt. Hidalgo took Valladolid in mid-October and then marched on Mexico City. His horde numbered some 80, as it approached the viceregal capital. Turn of the Tide Meanwhile, the royalist government in Mexico City , under the leadership of Viceroy Francisco Venegas, had prepared defenses as much psychological as military. An intensive propaganda campaign had advertised the destructive horrors of the social revolution and revealed its threat to vested Creole interests. From his new base, Hidalgo made rudimentary efforts to establish a separatist government and to ameliorate the economic plight of the lower sectors of society abolition of slavery and tribute were confirmed, and lands were ordered restored to Indian communities. Suspended from command by the Allende party, Hidalgo was only a figurehead during the retreat. Hidalgo and his companions were removed to Chihuahua for trial and the inevitable executions. Aware that his enterprise had been a catastrophe, Hidalgo repented and apparently signed a public retraction. He was shot on July 30, , and his body decapitated. After the republican overthrow of Iturbide, Hidalgo emerged as a patriotic hero. Further Reading Hugh M. Prelude to Mexican Independence , is more concerned with the nature of the rebellion than with the man. The Struggle for Modernity A wealth of detail about the independence movement is in Hubert H. Bancroft, History of Mexico, vol. Scott, Bernice, The grito of September sixteenth: Hemisphere House Books,

Chapter 8 : The U.S.-Mexican War . Biographies . Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla | PBS

Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla He led a revolt against Spanish rule that inaugurated a series of military and political episodes culminating in the achievement of Mexican independence in Miguel Hidalgo was born a Creole on May 8,

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Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla retained power between and as a revolutionary Mexican priest. He was considered to be

among the foremost individuals in regards to the realization of Mexican independence.