

Age of Revolutions Guided Notes

American Revolution: Background

- Colonies practice _____:
 - Economy
 - Political
- Colonies could raise _____ and levies by themselves.
- Only pay an import tax.
- _____ (Seven Years War) ended: 1763
 - Political ties start to sour
 - Britain is in great debt

American colonies: Change

- _____
 - Passed March, 1765
 - Repealed 1766
 - Issued Declaratory Act
 - Britain can continue to put any taxes on the colonist as they see fit.
- _____!

American Colonies

- _____
 - March 5, 1770
 - People were protesting.
 - Some protesters threw _____ at the British soldiers.
 - British soldiers fired their guns into the crowd.

American Colonies

- _____
 - Passed: May 10, 1773
 - Tax on Tea
- _____
 - December 16, 1773
 - Threw tea from British boats into the Boston harbor

Britain's Response

- Close _____
- Military Occupation
 - Includes _____
- Suspension of Colonial Governments
- Control of _____

American Independence

- _____
 - July 4th, 1776
 - Signed by the Second Continental Congress
 - _____
 - Architect
 - Founded on Enlightenment ideas of _____
 - Life, Liberty, and Property
 - Jefferson Changes to: Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness.

Haitian Revolution Background

- St. Domingue
 - Original name of _____
- White population split into _____ and _____ factions
- Mixed race campaigned for civil rights
- This colony produces _____
 - Fast growing
 - Very successful

Haitian Revolution (1791)

- _____
 - Slave Revolt Leader
 - Former house slave
- United States
 - Thomas Jefferson—slave holder. Could slave revolts come to America?
 - Also firmly believes in the rights that were fought for during the _____ and French Revolutions.

- He is Conflicted about this situation.
- At first: aid to _____ to stop the revolution
- Over time: aid was changed and was sent to _____ to support the revolution

Haitian Revolution

- _____ and Dominican Republic (Cap-Haïtien)
 - Factions: White plantation owners, mixed race (gens de couleur), and slaves (most of the population).
 - _____ does not want to lose this colony
 - _____ sent an army to try to hold on to the colony in order to pay for the wars in Europe.
 - Slaves fight for _____ and win their freedom
 - Napoleon sells the Louisiana territory to Thomas Jefferson in order to raise the money that he needed.

Haitian Impact on America

- _____ flee for America
 - Flee to Norfolk, VA; Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.
- Much of the Haitian capital was destroyed by _____
- France continues to send troops to Haiti
- _____ and _____ intervened in the Revolution

James Monroe

- _____
 - (1823)
 - Tells Europe to STAY OUT of the Americas
- Allows for more revolutions in the _____
- European powers turn towards Africa, and they begin to claim _____ as fast as possible

Mexican Revolution Background

- Hernan _____ conquered the Aztec Empire.
- Aztec Empire fragments and becomes a part of _____.

Latin American Revolutions 1808-1825

- Napoleon invades _____.
- _____ (white people born in the new world) were educated in Enlightenment ideas from Europe and wanted to be independent
- When Napoleon replaced the Spanish King with a _____ person, the Latin American countries revolt and independence movements spread quickly.

Mexican Revolution

- _____
- Inspires rebellion
- 1810
- Issued a _____ to encourage Mexicans to raise up arms against Spain
- His proclamation will serve as the catalysts for Mexican Independence and Mexican Culture.
- As a priest, he rejected _____ and loved _____

Mexican Revolution Continued

- Miguel Hidalgo marched with his _____
- Attacked many _____
- Captured and executed in _____
- Others will take his place and continue fighting
- Mexico is independent by _____
- Other Central American countries begin Independence movements from Spain

Simon Bolivar

- _____
- Went to Spain to study politics
 - Inspired by his studies
- Led several independence movements by raising an army
- Created _____: Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, and Panama.
- Jose de San _____: another leader that led an army to free Latin American countries from their colonizers.

Gran Colombia

- Simon Bolivar named _____ of Peru in 1824.
- _____ is named in honor of Simon Bolivar.
- By 1825—Spain **lost all** of their colonies in the _____.

Brazil

- Portuguese family flee to _____ when Napoleon invaded their country.
- When _____ retreated, the royal family returned to Portugal except for his son Pedro I, he was left as Regent of Brazil.
- Pedro I declares Brazil free in 1822. His father agrees and _____ take place over this independence movement.

Brazil Continued

- Pedro I proved to be too liberal with policies and was forced to _____ the throne in 1831.
- _____ took power and ruled until 1889.
- Brazil becomes a _____ with the death of Pedro II.

Jamaica Independence

- Original inhabitants: _____
- Becomes a _____ Colony: 1509
- _____ attack May 10, 1655
 - English Win-push the Spanish out.
- English Colony
 - Imports slaves to work on their sugar plantations
- 1700's _____ revolts occur
 - Runaway slaves go to the mountains and become known as Maroons

Jamaica Independence continued

- _____ wars 1739-1740
 - Grants independence to the runaway slaves
 - Grants land to the new independent Maroon population
- Jan. 1, 1808, _____ Bill passed
 - Outlawed trading slaves
- _____ and apprenticeship came into effect, 1834.
- Full freedom granted for slaves, 1838
- Independence not granted until August 6, 1962, with a new _____.