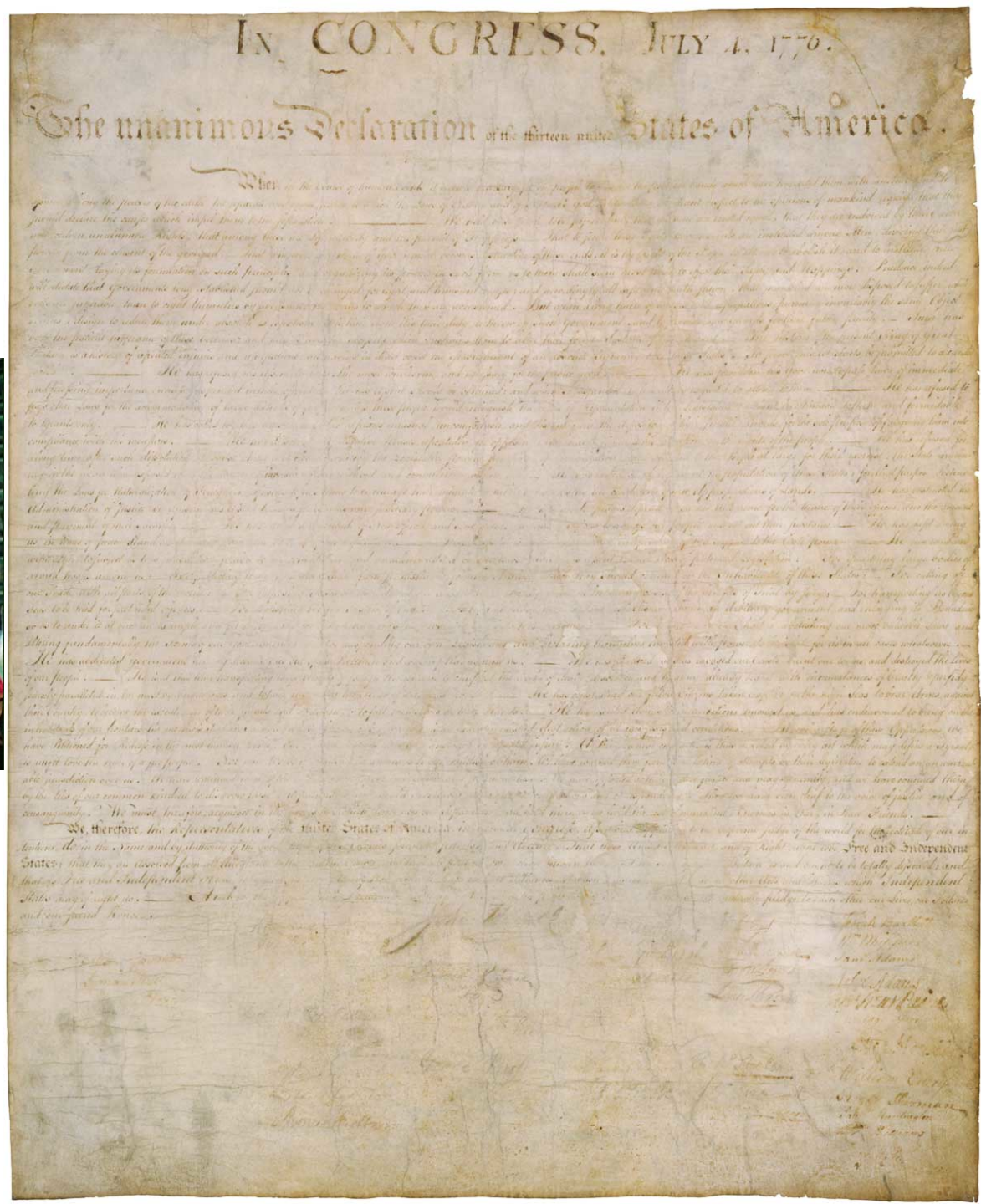


American Revolutions



Ch. 17, Sec. 3 and
Ch. 20, Sec. 3



Sparking the American Revolution

- American colonies ran things themselves and had freedom to
- England passed a number of laws to control and profit from the colonies
 - Navigation Acts:
 - : taxes to pay for the French and Indian War

Sparking the American Revolution

- Colonists became upset that they were being taxed without

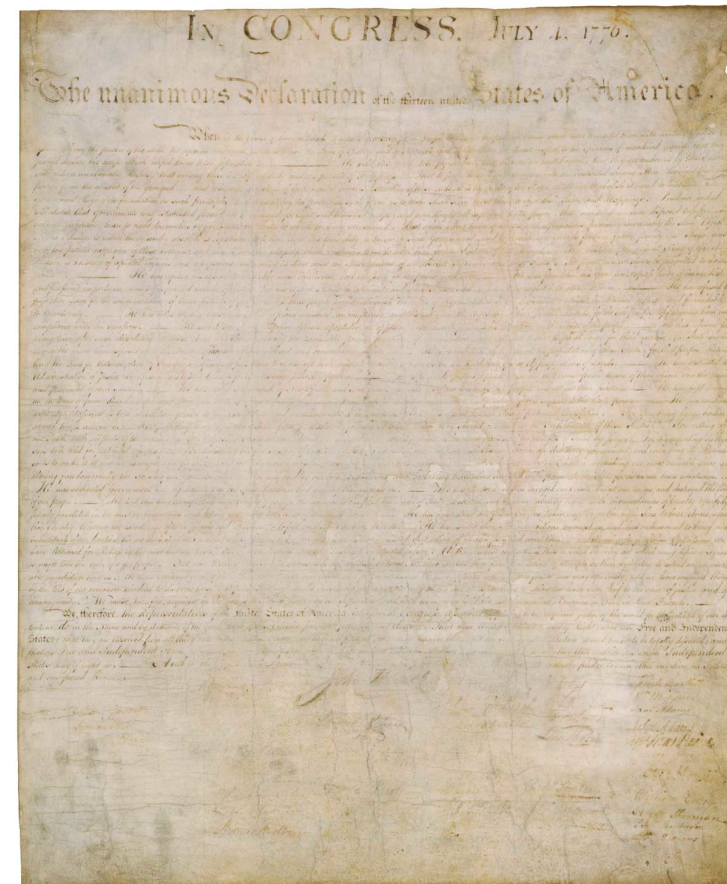
- Acts of rebellion:



- War finally breaks out when English & colonial soldier fight at

American Revolution

- Citing the ideals of Hobbs, Locke, & Rousseau, the
- American victories gained the support of
- With French help, the British army is defeated at
- War is ended by



US Government

- 1st government was too weak and failed
- 2nd government was set up under the
 - using Enlightenment ideals
 - Separation of powers and checks and balances
()
 - (Hobbs)
- Became the inspiration for revolutions to come in

Latin American Influences

- Discrimination between led to
anger (ex: only could hold power)
- inspired the
people to fight for rights
- When Napoleon of France conquered Spain,
the colonies saw this moment of weakness as
their chance to gain independence

Latin American Revolutions

- is the 1st to rebel
 - rose up seeking freedom & independence
 - of any American revolution
 - To discourage further rebellion, many countries but fail
- is next to rebel; has to try times
 - First 2 attempts led by (Hidalgo & Morelos) but opposed by Peninsulares & Creoles
 - 3rd attempt (successful) led by after a change in the Spanish government

LATIN AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE



Because Father Miguel Hidalgo rang the church bells calling people to revolt against the Spanish, his name became the symbol of Mexican independence.

UNITED PROVINCES OF CENTRAL AMERICA*

- GUATEMALA 1838
- EL SALVADOR 1838
- HONDURAS 1838
- NICARAGUA 1838
- COSTA RICA 1838

LATIN AMERICA, 1844

Independent nations with dates of independence

*United Provinces of Central America had dissolved by 1844.

**Gran Colombia had dissolved by 1830.

Once Toussaint L'Ouverture, who was born a slave, was legally freed, he devoted himself to freeing slaves in St-Domingue (now Haiti), which led to Haiti's independence.



Latin American Revolutions

- Complete the History Atlas assignment “Independence in the Americas” using p. 96-97 to learn about other Latin American revolutions