

Modern World History

Nationalism



What is Nationalism?

- Nationalism - A belief that a person's loyalty should be to a nation's people sharing a common culture and history.



Canada's Coat of Arms



- Canada's coat of arms has symbols representing four nations- see if you can guess what they are?
- Why do you think some Canadians would be offended by this emblem?

Political Groups:

- Reactionary- suppress change and remove reforms – often use violence and censorship
- Conservative- want things to remain the same – eliminate bad reforms
- Liberal- want changes to current government
- Radical- want everything in a system changed – extreme methods (violence)

Bonds that create a Nation-State

- Culture- a shared way of life (food, dress, behavior, ideals)
- Religion- a religion shared by all or most of the people
- Nationality- belief in common ethnic ancestry that may or may not be true

Bonds that create a Nation-State

- Territory- a certain territory that belongs to the ethnic group, its “land”
- Language- different dialects of one language
- History- a common past, common experiences



Nationalism

Latin America



Revolutions in Latin America

- Many Latin American nations begin to fight for independence from colonial powers.
- The five nations we will discuss are:
 - Haiti
 - Mexico
 - Venezuela
 - Argentina
 - Brazil



Map of Latin America

- Locate all countries and bodies of water on the map.
 - Pages A8 – A11
- Color the areas of European control using page 251 in the textbook.
 - Latin America in 1800.
 - Remember to make a key.
 - *British, Dutch, French, Portuguese, and Spanish*
- *Suriname = Dutch Guiana*
- *Haiti = Saint Domingue (French)*
- *Jamaica is British (If you can't tell)*

Social Classes

- **Peninsulars** – People born in Spain or Portugal.
- **Creoles** – People born in Latin America whose ancestors came from Europe.
- **Mestizos** – Mixed European and Native American
- **Mulattoes** – Mixed European and African
- **African Americans** – Worked as slaves
- **Native Americans** – Legally free, but worked as slaves.

Haiti

- ◉ Year: 1791 - 1804
- ◉ Colonial Power: France
- ◉ Social Class: Enslaved Africans
- ◉ Leader: Toussaint L'Ouverture



Haiti

- ◉ Enslaved Africans outnumber Europeans by a drastic amount.
- ◉ During French Revolution, Africans revolted and declared independence.
- ◉ Napoleon allows the country to leave – gives up on American Empire.

Mexico

- ◉ Year: 1810 - 1821
- ◉ Colonial Power: Spain
- ◉ Social Classes: Mestizos and Native Americans
- ◉ Leaders: Father Miguel Hidalgo, Father Jose Morelos, and Agustin de Iturbide



Mexico

- Lower class revolts against the Spanish under Hidalgo and Morales – both unsuccessful.
- Weak leaders of Spain fail to maintain control of Mexico.
- Iturbide leads a Mestizo revolt for independence – successful (1821)

Venezuela

- ◉ Year: 1811 - 1821
- ◉ Colonial Power: Spain
- ◉ Social Class: Creoles
- ◉ Leader: Simon Bolivar



Venezuela

- Bolivar launched several revolutions to free Venezuela.
 - Exiled twice
- Eventually surprises and defeats Spanish.
- Hoped to join other countries in Latin America into a S. American version of the United States.

Argentina, Chile and Peru

- ◉ Year: 1808 - 1824
- ◉ Colonial Power: Spain
- ◉ Social Class: Creoles
- ◉ Leader: Jose de San Martin



Argentina, Chile and Peru

- ◉ Argentina declared independence, but felt threatened by other Spanish colonies.
- ◉ San Martin led a victorious military campaign into Chile.
- ◉ Met Bolivar and combined forces and drove the Spanish out of Peru – last major conflict over Spanish rule in S. America

Brazil

- ◉ 1822
- ◉ Colonial Power: Portugal
- ◉ Social Classes: None
- ◉ Leader: Dom Pedro



Brazil

- Portuguese royal family fled Europe during Napoleon's conquests.
- After Napoleon's defeat the king returned, but left his son (Dom Pedro) to rule Brazil.
- Dom Pedro was sympathetic to the colonists and agreed to free their colony.