

# Grade 6 History & Geography

## Unit 6: Independence for Latin America

7 lessons and a unit quiz. Use this pack with the **Independence for Latin America Student Reader** (print it, or download it once from the course) to teach the whole unit without the internet.

### What is in this pack

- A lesson plan for each chapter: the Big Question, words to know, which pages to read, questions to talk over and the activity pages.
- The unit quiz, ready to print.
- Answers for the teacher at the back: every discussion question and the quiz key.

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# Lesson schedule

Two or three lessons a week, about 30 minutes each. Tick each one off as you go.

|                          | Lesson                                     | Reader pages    | Activity pages                 |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Chapter 1: Revolutions in America          | PDF pages 8–15  | AP 1.4, AP 1.1, AP 1.2, AP 1.3 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Chapter 2: Toussaint L'Ouverture and Haiti | PDF pages 16–31 | AP 1.1, AP 1.2, AP 2.1         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Chapter 3: Mexico's Fight for Independence | PDF pages 32–45 | AP 3.1, AP 3.2                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Chapter 4: Mexico After Independence       | PDF pages 46–57 | AP 4.1                         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Chapter 5: Simón Bolívar the Liberator     | PDF pages 58–73 | AP 1.1, AP 1.2, AP 5.1, AP 5.2 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Chapter 6: Revolution in the South         | PDF pages 74–83 | AP 1.2, AP 5.1, AP 6.1         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Chapter 7: Brazil Finds Another Way        | PDF pages 84–93 | AP 7.1, AP 7.2                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <b>Unit quiz</b>                           | —               | —                              |

Page numbers are the PDF page numbers of the Student Reader file, so they match what your PDF reader shows.

## Chapter 1: Revolutions in America

### THE BIG QUESTION

**Why did European colonies in North and South America want their freedom?**

### Words to know

- **class** — a group of people with the same social or economic status *Very rarely did people speak to others outside of their social class.*
- **aristocrat** — a person of the upper or noble class whose status is usually inherited *The aristocrat employed many servants at his large estate.*
- **indigenous** — native to a particular region or environment *Giraffes are indigenous to Africa.*
- **mission** — a settlement built for the purpose of converting Native Americans to Christianity *Curious about the foreign visitors, the small native boy ventured into the mission.*
- **priest** — a person who has the training or authority to carry out certain religious ceremonies or rituals *The priest blessed the congregation with holy water before proceeding with the mass.*

### Read

Read Chapter 1 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 8–15. Look at the pictures and maps together.

### Talk it over

1. What is the significance of the Fourth of July in the United States?
2. Why is this region of Central and South America referred to as Latin America?
3. Who made up the highest social class in Spanish Latin America?
4. Why were Creoles resentful of Spanish-born people in Latin America?
5. How were the lives of native people and slaves similar?
6. How did the revolutions in America and France affect people in Latin America?
7. What event allowed Spanish colonies to declare independence without being disloyal to the Spanish king?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

### Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: Why did European colonies in North and South America want their freedom?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

### Activity pages

- Activity Page 1.4: A Walk Back in Time — Teacher Guide PDF pages 114–116
- Activity Page 1.1: World Map — Teacher Guide PDF page 111
- Activity Page 1.2: Colonies in Latin America — Teacher Guide PDF page 112
- Activity Page 1.3: Geography of Latin America — Teacher Guide PDF page 113

## Chapter 2: Toussaint L'Ouverture and Haiti

### THE BIG QUESTION

**How would you describe the battle for freedom that occurred in Haiti?**

### Words to know

- **foreman** — a person who oversees other workers *The laborers reported to the foreman each morning to get their work assignments for the day.*
- **coachman** — a person who drives a coach, a type of four-wheeled vehicle drawn by a horse *The coachman spoke gently to the horse, calming it before hitching it to the buggy.*
- **province** — an area or region similar to a state *The king appointed a royal governor to oversee the development of the province on his behalf.*
- **epidemic** — a situation in which a disease spreads to many people in an area or region *The epidemic devastated the countryside, infecting countless men, women, and children.*
- **dictator** — a ruler who has total control over the country *The dictator limited the freedoms of his citizens.*

### Read

Read Chapter 2 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 16–31. Look at the pictures and maps together.

### Talk it over

1. How did Boukman compare to other enslaved workers?
2. What was the Night of Fire? Why was it so important to the history of Haiti?
3. Why do you think the enslaved workers used drums during their meeting with Boukman?
4. Why were enslaved Africans brought to St. Domingue and other parts of the Caribbean?
5. Although they were outnumbered twenty to one, why weren't the French more worried about slave rebellions?
6. How did the French respond to the uprising by the enslaved workers?
7. Who was Toussaint L'Ouverture?
8. How did Toussaint respond to the Night of Fire? Why do you think he acted in this way?
9. Why was Toussaint's style of fighting so effective?
10. How would you describe Toussaint as a leader, and why?
11. Why did Toussaint switch sides and begin fighting for the French?

12. Why did Napoleon wish to restore slavery to St. Domingue?
13. When the French fleet under Napoleon's brother-in-law General Leclerc arrived in Haiti, what did Toussaint order his army to do? Why did he have them do this?
14. What did Toussaint mean when he said, "In overthrowing me you have cut down in St. Domingue only the trunk of the tree of liberty. It will spring up again from the roots, for they are many and they are deep"?
15. How did Toussaint die?
16. What effect did the death of thousands of rebels have on the revolution?
17. Who was Jean Jacques Dessalines?
18. What ultimately led the French to leave Haiti?
19. Why was Dessalines killed?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

### **Check for understanding**

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: How would you describe the battle for freedom that occurred in Haiti?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

### **Activity pages**

- Activity Page 1.1: World Map — Teacher Guide PDF page 111
- Activity Page 1.2: Colonies in Latin America — Teacher Guide PDF page 112
- Activity Page 2.1: What Did They Do? — Teacher Guide PDF page 117

## Chapter 3: Mexico's Fight for Independence

### THE BIG QUESTION

**Why did the people of Mexico rise up against Spanish rule, and how and why did Miguel Hidalgo become a revolutionary leader?**

### Words to know

- **hacienda** — a large estate or plantation *Many workers were needed to harvest sugar cane on the large hacienda.*
- **padre** — literally, father; the title given to a Spanish priest *Parishioners confessed their sins to the padre.*
- **conscience** — a sense or belief a person has that a certain action is right or wrong *Even though Sally wanted to sneak a cookie before dinner, her conscience told her it was wrong.*
- **conspiracy** — a group of people working together secretly to achieve a specific goal *The president feared that a conspiracy might overthrow the government.*
- **yoke** — a harness used to restrain work animals; something that takes away people's freedom *The revolutionaries wished to cast off the yoke of oppression placed on them by the higher social classes.*
- **loot** — to steal or take something by force *The soldiers swept through the town, looking for valuables to loot.*
- **mob** — a large, unruly group of people *An angry mob gathered outside the government building.*
- **dwindle** — to decrease, or to slowly become smaller *The pile of cookies began to dwindle as soon as the children arrived.*
- **ammunition** — bullets or shells *By the end of the long battle, the soldiers were running out of ammunition.*
- **ambush** — a surprise attack *The small group of rebels set up an ambush to capture the larger military force.*

### Read

Read Chapter 3 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 32–45. Look at the pictures and maps together.

### Talk it over

1. On what day is Mexican independence celebrated?
2. How is Mexico's independence celebration similar to the celebration of American independence in the United States?
3. Why were many Creoles in prerevolutionary Mexico unhappy with their situation?

4. In what ways is Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla similar to Toussaint L'Ouverture and the other revolutionaries you have read about so far? In what ways is he different?
5. In what ways were Miguel Hidalgo and Ignacio Allende similar?
6. What world events helped the revolution in Mexico happen?
7. How did the indigenous people respond to Hidalgo's call to action, and why?
8. Why do you think more people joined the rebellion as the revolutionaries won more and more battles?
9. Why did many people leave Hidalgo's army?
10. What marked a turning point in the battle between the rebels and the Spanish in Guadalajara?
11. How do you think the death of Hidalgo affected the rebels?
12. Who was José María Morelos? In what ways was he similar to Haiti's Toussaint?
13. What law did Morelos promise his followers to protect the rights of the people of Mexico?
14. Why did the Creoles oppose Morelos?
15. Who was Agustín de Iturbide?
16. Why did the Mexican war of independence drag on so long, and what happened that finally led to Mexican victory?
17. How was Mexico's fight for independence similar to Haiti's?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

### **Check for understanding**

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: Why did the people of Mexico rise up against Spanish rule, and how and why did Miguel Hidalgo become a revolutionary leader?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

### **Activity pages**

- Activity Page 3.1: Map of Mexico, 1821 — Teacher Guide PDF page 118
- Activity Page 3.2: Domain Vocabulary: Chapters 1–3 — Teacher Guide PDF pages 119–120

## Chapter 4: Mexico After Independence

### THE BIG QUESTION

**What kinds of challenges did Mexico face after gaining its independence?**

### Words to know

- **ambitious** — having a strong desire to be successful *The ambitious student spent many hours studying.*
- **toil** — to work hard *Enslaved workers were made to toil long hours under the harsh sun.*
- **caudillo** — a regional strongman in a Spanish or Latin American country *Local caudillos fought against one another over territory.*
- **rustler** — a person who steals cattle or other livestock *The rustler waited until nightfall before sneaking onto the ranch to steal the steer.*
- **guerrilla tactics** — fast-moving, small-scale actions, such as hit-and-run attacks, used by a small, independent fighting force *The rebels knew they could not defeat the Spanish in a traditional battle, so they used guerrilla tactics instead.*
- **commission** — a group of people assigned to find information about something or control something *The commission was charged with investigating the actions of the Spanish soldiers in southern Mexico.*
- **agricultural credit bank** — a lending institution that provides loans to farmers *Unable to pay for new farm equipment out of his own pocket, the farmer applied to the agricultural credit bank for a loan.*

### Read

Read Chapter 4 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 46–57. Look at the pictures and maps together.

### Talk it over

1. How did Iturbide's victory bring more problems to Mexico?
2. Who took over Mexico after Iturbide was exiled and later shot?
3. What kind of person was Santa Anna? Why do you think he commissioned so many statues of himself?
4. What led to the ultimate removal of Santa Anna from power?
5. Who was Benito Juárez?
6. To which other Mexican revolutionary leader was Benito Juárez most similar?
7. What were French troops doing in Mexico?
8. What important event happened on May 5, 1862?

9. How did conservatives respond to the appointment of an Austrian prince as emperor of Mexico? How do you think Republicans and others responded to this?
10. What happened to Maximilian?
11. Who ruled Mexico after Maximilian?
12. Why did another wave of revolution sweep through Mexico in the early 1900s?
13. What did Pancho Villa do before becoming a revolutionary leader?
14. Why was Pancho Villa a military success?
15. Why did Pancho Villa lead raids into the United States?
16. What was most important to Emiliano Zapata?
17. Who were the Zapatistas?
18. What were some of Emiliano Zapata's accomplishments?
19. What were the costs of the Mexican Revolution?
20. What does Pancho Villa's death reveal about the aftermath of the Mexican Revolution?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

### **Check for understanding**

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: What kinds of challenges did Mexico face after gaining its independence?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

### **Activity pages**

- Activity Page 4.1: Beloved Outlaws — Teacher Guide PDF page 121

## Chapter 5: Simón Bolívar the Liberator

### THE BIG QUESTION

### What were the achievements and failures of Simón Bolívar?

#### Words to know

- **liberator** — a person who frees others from oppression *The indigenous people hailed their leader as a great liberator after he helped them win their freedom.*
- **conspirator** — a person who plans or participates with others in a crime *The conspirator met with others to plot their overthrow of the government.*
- **archbishop** — a high-ranking official in the Catholic Church *The parishioners decorated the church in anticipation of the arrival of the archbishop.*
- **garrison** — troops stationed in a town or fort for the purpose of defense *Each day, soldiers in the garrison stood watch atop the city walls, waiting for the enemy to arrive.*
- **artillery** — large guns that are used to shoot across long distances *The rebels relied on artillery to shoot at their enemy without having to get too close.*

#### Read

Read Chapter 5 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 58–73. Look at the pictures and maps together.

#### Talk it over

1. From what did Simón Bolívar's wife die?
2. What effect did Maria Teresa's death have on the independence movement in Venezuela?
3. Who was the first person to try to liberate Venezuela, and was he or she successful?
4. Why did the Creoles refuse to rally behind Miranda?
5. What effect did Napoleon Bonaparte have on the Venezuelan independence movement?
6. What is a royalist?
7. How would you describe the relationship between Francisco de Miranda and Simón Bolívar?
8. What effect did the earthquake have on Venezuela's independence movement?
9. What happened to Simón Bolívar and Francisco de Miranda after the earthquake?
10. Why were many Venezuelans forced to choose a side in the revolution?
11. How would you describe José Tomás Boves?
12. What led King Ferdinand VII to send troops to Venezuela?
13. When the rebels were again defeated, why did Bolívar choose to escape to Haiti?

14. What did Bolívar promise Pétion in exchange for his support?
15. Why do you think it was important to Pétion to make the freedom of enslaved people a condition of his support?
16. Which groups joined Bolívar's forces?
17. Why did Bolívar decide to attack Bogotá?
18. What challenges did the rebels face on their march to Bogotá?
19. Why was the battle of Boyacá important?
20. How long did it take for New Granada and Venezuela to win their independence?
21. What inspired Bolívar to establish Gran Colombia?
22. Why did Bolívar want to capture Lima?
23. Why did the Peruvians distrust Bolívar? If you were a Peruvian at the time, would you have responded to Bolívar in the same way? Why or why not?
24. For whom was the country of Bolivia named?
25. What challenges did Bolívar face after his victory in Bolivia?
26. Which present-day countries did Gran Colombia break up to form?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

### **Check for understanding**

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: What were the achievements and failures of Simón Bolívar?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

### **Activity pages**

- Activity Page 1.1: World Map — Teacher Guide PDF page 111
- Activity Page 1.2: Colonies in Latin America — Teacher Guide PDF page 112
- Activity Page 5.1: Comparing Freedom Fighters — Teacher Guide PDF page 122
- Activity Page 5.2: Bolívar's Proclamation — Teacher Guide PDF page 123

## Chapter 6: Revolution in the South

### THE BIG QUESTION

**What successes did José de San Martín achieve as a military leader?**

### Words to know

- **viceroy** — a person who rules a colony on behalf of a king or queen *The king charged his viceroy with maintaining order and keeping the peace in New Spain.*
- **treasury** — a place where the money and other riches of a government are kept *The government kept all of the taxes collected from citizens in the treasury.*
- **militia** — a group of armed citizens prepared for military service at any time *The rebel leader traveled from village to village, raising his militia to fight against the Spanish.*
- **bluff** — a cliff; a landform with steep and flat walls, usually along the edge of water *The soldier stood at the edge of the bluff, gazing out at the ocean below.*
- **pension** — a set amount of money paid by a company or the government to a person who is retired, or no longer working *After years of service, the military offered a pension to the general.*

### Read

Read Chapter 6 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 74–83. Look at the pictures and maps together.

### Talk it over

1. How were the people of Buenos Aires able to defeat the large and well-equipped British force in 1806?
2. Why was the appointment of Santiago de Liniers considered revolutionary at the time?
3. How do you think the people of Buenos Aires felt after the king sent a permanent viceroy to replace Santiago de Liniers?
4. What did Mariano Moreno convince the cabildo to do?
5. What two things convinced the cabildo of Buenos Aires to force the king's viceroy into exile?
6. Why did leaders in Uruguay and Paraguay refuse to accept the rule of people in Buenos Aires?
7. How did San Martín's early life prepare him to be a revolutionary leader?
8. Which country did San Martín argue should be liberated first by the revolutionaries?
9. How long did San Martín prepare for his invasion of Chile?
10. Why did San Martín's army cross the highest pass of the Andes to invade Chile?

11. Whom did San Martín name as governor of Chile?
12. Why was Peru the greatest challenge for San Martín and his army?
13. Why did San Martín return to Europe for good?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

### **Check for understanding**

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: What successes did José de San Martín achieve as a military leader?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

### **Activity pages**

- Activity Page 1.2: Colonies in Latin America — Teacher Guide PDF page 112
- Activity Page 5.1: Comparing Freedom Fighters — Teacher Guide PDF page 122
- Activity Page 6.1: Map of Río de la Plata — Teacher Guide PDF page 124

## Chapter 7: Brazil Finds Another Way

### THE BIG QUESTION

**How did Brazil's way of gaining its freedom differ from the other South American countries you have learned about?**

### Words to know

- **export** — a product that is sent away to sell in another country *Cotton was the most important export from the American South during the 1800s.*
- **import** — a product that is brought into one country from another country *Medical supplies proved to be a valuable import after the hurricane struck the small country.*
- **industry** — manufacturing; large-scale production of goods *Steel became a leading industry in Pittsburgh.*
- **government office** — a position or job in the government *Sam was appointed by the president to hold a government office.*
- **federal government** — a national government that shares power with state or regional governments *The federal government shares the power to tax with state and local governments.*
- **stability** — consistency; the ability to remain unchanged *After years of conflict and a constantly changing government, the townspeople were grateful for a period of peace and stability.*

### Read

Read Chapter 7 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 84–93. Look at the pictures and maps together.

### Talk it over

1. Why did Prince João of Portugal move to Brazil?
2. How many ships were required to carry Prince João's possessions to Brazil?
3. Why did Prince João's wife hate Brazil?
4. How did Prince João's time in Bahia influence his economic policies?
5. What impact did moving the Portuguese empire's capital to Rio have on the city?
6. When and where was Napoleon defeated in Europe?
7. What fed the desire of Brazilians to become independent?
8. Why did King João finally return to Portugal?
9. What advice did King João give his son when he left?
10. How did Brazil become independent? Was it a bloody or a peaceful change?
11. By what year had most of the Latin American colonies won their independence?

12. How did independence in Latin America differ from independence in the United States?
13. What problems did the former Latin American colonies face after gaining independence?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

### **Check for understanding**

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: How did Brazil's way of gaining its freedom differ from the other South American countries you have learned about?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

### **Activity pages**

- Activity Page 7.1: Map of Brazil — Teacher Guide PDF page 125
- Activity Page 7.2: Domain Vocabulary: Chapters 4–7 — Teacher Guide PDF page 126

## UNIT QUIZ

# Independence for Latin America

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Circle the letter of the best answer.

1. Which people represented the highest social class in Latin America in the 1700s and early 1800s?
  - a) mestizos
  - b) indigenous people
  - c) people born in Spain
  - d) Creoles
2. Who were the mestizos?
  - a) Europeans who had moved to Latin America
  - b) people who were partly indigenous and partly Spanish
  - c) slaves who worked on the plantations
  - d) soldiers in Napoleon's army
3. Which of the following influenced the Latin American independence movement?
  - a) the French Revolution
  - b) the American Revolution
  - c) writings of Enlightenment thinkers
  - d) all of the above
4. How did Napoleon Bonaparte influence the Latin American independence movement?
  - a) He invaded Latin America.
  - b) He stopped trade to Latin America.
  - c) He wrote articles about Latin American independence.
  - d) He installed his brother on the Spanish throne.
5. What do Hidalgo, Toussaint, Bolívar, and San Martín have in common?
  - a) They all lived in Spanish South America.
  - b) They all wrote famous articles.
  - c) They all became presidents.
  - d) They all fought for independence.
6. What was Haiti's Night of Fire?
  - a) the night a devastating forest fire happened
  - b) the night a lot of shooting stars fell from the sky
  - c) the night slaves began a rebellion
  - d) the night many people lost their jobs
7. Haiti is part of which island?
  - a) Hispaniola
  - b) Cuba
  - c) Puerto Rico
  - d) Bermuda

- 8.** Who began Haiti's struggle for independence?
- a) Biassou
  - b) Boukman
  - c) Jean François
  - d) Santo Domingo
- 9.** What was the first way Toussaint helped the Haitian Revolution?
- a) as a general
  - b) as a doctor
  - c) as a speaker
  - d) as a president
- 10.** Why did the French finally leave St. Domingue?
- a) Dessalines kept burning towns.
  - b) Toussaint was captured.
  - c) Yellow fever killed thousands of French soldiers.
  - d) St. Domingue was in ruins.
- 11.** In which year did Mexico's War of Independence begin?
- a) 1610
  - b) 1710
  - c) 1810
  - d) 1910
- 12.** Why were the Creoles in Mexico unhappy with Spain?
- a) They preferred the French.
  - b) They wanted to keep slavery.
  - c) They wanted to hold power.
  - d) They wanted to move to Spain.
- 13.** What was the Grito de Dolores?
- a) a sound heard during hot summers in Mexico
  - b) the ringing of a special bell
  - c) the sound worshipers make in church at Christmastime
  - d) the last words of Hidalgo's independence speech
- 14.** Why was José María Morelos unsuccessful in winning independence?
- a) The people did not trust him.
  - b) He was a priest who refused to carry a weapon.
  - c) He was killed on the first day of fighting.
  - d) He wanted to take land away from the Creoles.
- 15.** After many years, what turned the tide in favor of the Mexican rebels?
- a) The rebels' guerrilla tactics finally worked.
  - b) Iturbide and his army unit joined the rebels.
  - c) All the Creoles finally joined the rebels.
  - d) The king of Spain died.

- 16.** Who was the most successful liberator of South America?
- a) Hidalgo
  - b) Bolívar
  - c) Iturbide
  - d) Touissaint
- 17.** Who was the first person to try to liberate Venezuela from Spanish rule?
- a) Simón Bolívar
  - b) Bernardo O'Higgins
  - c) José de San Martín
  - d) Francisco de Miranda
- 18.** What European country tried to capture Buenos Aires?
- a) Portugal
  - b) France
  - c) Great Britain
  - d) Italy
- 19.** What present-day countries were created from Río de la Plata?
- a) Colombia and Ecuador
  - b) Mexico, Guatemala, and Venezuela
  - c) Haiti and Cuba
  - d) Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia, and Argentina
- 20.** Which goal shared by San Martín and Bolívar was never achieved?
- a) uniting all of South America
  - b) ending Spanish rule
  - c) gaining independence for most of Latin America
  - d) gaining the support of South Americans
- 21.** How was Brazil different from many other Latin American countries?
- a) It had no seaport.
  - b) It was ruled by Portugal, not Spain.
  - c) Its people spoke the language of the Incas.
  - d) It contained valuable gold mines.
- 22.** Brazil's winning of independence was
- a) relatively peaceful.
  - b) very bloody.
  - c) a failure.
  - d) unnecessary.
- 23.** Which word or phrase best describes Pancho Villa and Emiliano Zapata?
- a) aristocrats
  - b) guerrilla leaders
  - c) presidents
  - d) tyrants

**24.** Which Mexican ruler fought against Texans at the Alamo?

- a) Benito Juárez
- b) Pancho Villa
- c) Santa Anna
- d) Porfirio Díaz

**25.** Why were Pancho Villa and Emiliano Zapata so successful?

- a) They fought for the causes of poor people.
- b) They were rich and well educated.
- c) They had more resources than the army.
- d) They had supporters in the United States.

## Answers

### Chapter 1: Revolutions in America

1. **What is the significance of the Fourth of July in the United States?**  
Other colonies declared their independence from Spain, Portugal, France, and the Netherlands.
2. **Why is this region of Central and South America referred to as Latin America?**  
“Latin America” gets its name from the colonizers and from the languages most widely spoken there—Spanish and Portuguese— which come from Latin, the language of ancient Rome.
3. **Who made up the highest social class in Spanish Latin America?**  
People born in Spain made up the highest social class.
4. **Why were Creoles resentful of Spanish-born people in Latin America?**  
Although some Creoles were wealthy and well educated, they seldom obtained the most important government jobs. Those went to people born in Spain.
5. **How were the lives of native people and slaves similar?**  
Both were poor and powerless.
6. **How did the revolutions in America and France affect people in Latin America?**  
Latin Americans were inspired by these revolutions to demand rights from their rulers.
7. **What event allowed Spanish colonies to declare independence without being disloyal to the Spanish king?**  
Napoleon had installed his brother on the Spanish throne, so the colonies could fight for independence and still claim to remain loyal to the deposed Spanish king.

### Chapter 2: Toussaint L'Ouverture and Haiti

1. **How did Boukman compare to other enslaved workers?**  
Unlike most other enslaved workers, Boukman was not a field hand; he worked as a foreman before later becoming a coachman.
2. **What was the Night of Fire? Why was it so important to the history of Haiti?**  
It was a night in which Haitian slaves rebelled by setting fire to plantations. It marked the beginning of a thirteen-year struggle for Haitian independence.
3. **Why do you think the enslaved workers used drums during their meeting with Boukman?**  
They likely wanted the slave owners to think they were practicing a religious ceremony, which would make the gathering less suspicious.
4. **Why were enslaved Africans brought to St. Domingue and other parts of the Caribbean?**  
They were brought over as laborers to do work, such as clear forests and plant and harvest crops, including sugar, coffee, cotton, and indigo.

5. **Although they were outnumbered twenty to one, why weren't the French more worried about slave rebellions?**

The French didn't think the slaves could carry out a successful rebellion. Also, the French had trained soldiers with guns.

6. **How did the French respond to the uprising by the enslaved workers?**

They fought back and defended themselves. When word reached other parts of the island about the uprising, the plantation owners fought with even greater resolve.

7. **Who was Toussaint L'Ouverture?**

He was a former slave who became the leader of the slave rebellion in Haiti after Boukman's death.

8. **How did Toussaint respond to the Night of Fire? Why do you think he acted in this way?**

Instead of joining the rebellion, he took his wife and family to safety first. He also took the plantation owner to safety before joining the rebellion. He likely did this because he was thankful to his former owner for freeing him.

9. **Why was Toussaint's style of fighting so effective?**

He would not engage the French in the style of battle to which they were accustomed, instead waiting for opportune moments to launch a surprise attack on the French troops. The rebels would then retreat in the woods, making it difficult for the French to find them.

10. **How would you describe Toussaint as a leader, and why?**

Answers may vary. Possible response: He was a very thoughtful and effective leader. He cared about the men in his army and worked to make them successful in their fight for independence against the French.

11. **Why did Toussaint switch sides and begin fighting for the French?**

The French government passed a law in 1794 that freed all enslaved workers. Note: End of Part 1 of Chapter 2. Stop here, and continue with the remainder of the chapter the next day.

12. **Why did Napoleon wish to restore slavery to St. Domingue?**

He was fighting prolonged wars against Great Britain and Spain, and needed the wealth of the colony to finance, or pay for, his military campaigns.

13. **When the French fleet under Napoleon's brother-in-law General Leclerc arrived in Haiti, what did Toussaint order his army to do? Why did he have them do this?**

He ordered his army to burn everything. He would rather destroy everything than turn it over to the French.

14. **What did Toussaint mean when he said, "In overthrowing me you have cut down in St. Domingue only the trunk of the tree of liberty. It will spring up again from the roots, for they are many and they are deep"?**

He meant that even though he was no longer leading the rebellion, there were many others who would continue the fight without him.

15. **How did Toussaint die?**

He caught pneumonia and died in a Swiss prison in 1803.

16. **What effect did the death of thousands of rebels have on the revolution?**

Though the French continued to kill the rebels, this only strengthened their resolve to defeat the French and secure their independence.

17. **Who was Jean Jacques Dessalines?**

He was a former slave who served as Toussaint's second in command. He took over as leader of the Haitian rebellion after Toussaint was captured.

18. **What ultimately led the French to leave Haiti?**

Many of the French soldiers contracted yellow fever and died, including Leclerc.

19. **Why was Dessalines killed?**

He became a dictator, and the former enslaved people did not like being forced to work on the plantations. Have students answer the analysis question on the bottom of What Did They Do? (AP 2.1), and discuss student responses as a class.

### **Chapter 3: Mexico's Fight for Independence**

1. **On what day is Mexican independence celebrated?**

It is celebrated every year on September 15.

2. **How is Mexico's independence celebration similar to the celebration of American independence in the United States?**

Both countries display their flags and their colors prominently. People gather to mark the occasion.

3. **Why were many Creoles in prerevolutionary Mexico unhappy with their situation?**

Creoles were unhappy because even though many were educated and wealthy, they did not have political power.

4. **In what ways is Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla similar to Toussaint L'Ouverture and the other revolutionaries you have read about so far? In what ways is he different?**

Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla is similar to Toussaint and the other revolutionaries in that he believed in the importance of improving the government. Unlike the other revolutionaries, however, Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla was a religious leader.

5. **In what ways were Miguel Hidalgo and Ignacio Allende similar?**

They were both Creole and opposed Spanish rule.

6. **What world events helped the revolution in Mexico happen?**

There were other revolutions that happened before or at the same time as the revolution in Mexico, like the American Revolution, the French Revolution, and the revolution in Haiti. Napoleon had also deposed the Spanish king.

7. **How did the indigenous people respond to Hidalgo's call to action, and why?**

The indigenous people were very enthusiastic; more than 25,000 people joined the army in a short period of time. They wanted to take their revenge against the Spanish and claim their independence.

8. **Why do you think more people joined the rebellion as the revolutionaries won more and more battles?**

Answers may vary. Possible response: People may have been hesitant to join the rebellion at the beginning for fear that it would be put down by the Spanish and that they would be punished or killed as a result. The success of the rebellion encouraged others to join because they thought there was an actual chance for independence.

9. **Why did many people leave Hidalgo's army?**

They were farmers who had to return home to plant their crops.

10. **What marked a turning point in the battle between the rebels and the Spanish in Guadalajara?**

The Spanish struck a rebel wagon that contained ammunition, causing it to explode. The explosion led to confusion among the rebels.

11. **How do you think the death of Hidalgo affected the rebels?**

Answers may vary. Possible response: The death of Hidalgo likely hurt morale and caused many to lose hope in the rebellion.

12. **Who was José María Morelos? In what ways was he similar to Haiti's Toussaint?**

Morelos was a close friend of Hidalgo who continued to fight the rebellion in southern Mexico after Hidalgo's death. Like Toussaint, Morelos engaged in guerrilla tactics instead of confronting the Spanish army in a direct battle.

13. **What law did Morelos promise his followers to protect the rights of the people of Mexico?**

Morelos wanted to pass a law making it illegal for anyone other than a person born in Mexico to serve in the government.

14. **Why did the Creoles oppose Morelos?**

Morelos promised the lower classes that he would take away land from the haciendas to give to poor people; this upset the Creoles who owned the large plantations.

15. **Who was Agustín de Iturbide?**

Iturbide was a Spanish soldier sent to fight Morelos's successor. Iturbide ultimately joined the rebellion and declared Mexico's independence in 1821.

16. **Why did the Mexican war of independence drag on so long, and what happened that finally led to Mexican victory?**

Neither the Spanish army nor the Mexican army was strong enough to defeat the other until Agustín de Iturbide and his army unit joined the rebels and the balance of power tipped in favor of the rebels.

17. **How was Mexico's fight for independence similar to Haiti's?**

Both revolutions were prolonged and proved very costly, both in terms of material goods and human lives.

## **Chapter 4: Mexico After Independence**

1. **How did Iturbide's victory bring more problems to Mexico?**

He appointed his friends to help him rule the country. The emperor's friends abused

their positions of power and spent the country's money freely. Bribery and corruption became common practices.

2. **Who took over Mexico after Iturbide was exiled and later shot?**

The Creoles took over Mexico. The Creoles replaced the Spanish at the top of the social structure and continued to oppress the mestizos and indigenous peoples.

3. **What kind of person was Santa Anna? Why do you think he commissioned so many statues of himself?**

Santa Anna was a very self-assured, confident person, as evidenced by his insistence on being called "Your Most Serene Highness" and the elaborate uniforms he wore. He may have commissioned many statues of himself so that, in seeing the statues, people would have a frequent reminder that Santa Anna was in charge.

4. **What led to the ultimate removal of Santa Anna from power?**

Santa Anna's loss of nearly half of Mexico's territory following the Mexican-American War weakened him politically and led to his eventual overthrow.

5. **Who was Benito Juárez?**

He was a lawyer from a poor indigenous family in southeast Mexico. He was the minister of justice under Santa Anna and helped create Mexico's constitution of 1857. He was the first indigenous person to become president, and he tried to make reforms.

6. **To which other Mexican revolutionary leader was Benito Juárez most similar?**

Answers may vary. Possible response: He was most similar to Miguel Hidalgo; both men were sympathetic to the plight of the poor and fought for increased democracy.

7. **What were French troops doing in Mexico?**

Juárez decided to stop making payments on Mexico's debt to France. France sent troops to Mexico initially to try to recover payment of the money owed. Then Napoleon III, the ruler of France, ordered French troops to conquer Mexico.

8. **What important event happened on May 5, 1862?**

On May 5, 1862, a small Mexican force won a glorious victory over a much larger French army near the city of Puebla.

9. **How did conservatives respond to the appointment of an Austrian prince as emperor of Mexico? How do you think Republicans and others responded to this?**

The conservatives welcomed him as leader of Mexico because they were desperate for a king-like figure to rule the country. Other groups, including supporters still loyal to Juárez and members of the lower classes, likely opposed the appointment because it stripped them of many of the rights they had secured under the leadership of Benito Juárez.

10. **What happened to Maximilian?**

After Napoleon called his troops back to France, Maximilian could not stop Juárez's supporters. He was captured, convicted of treason, and executed by firing squad.

**11. Who ruled Mexico after Maximilian?**

After Maximilian, Benito Juárez ruled Mexico as president in the restored constitutional government.

**12. Why did another wave of revolution sweep through Mexico in the early 1900s?**

After Juárez died, another caudillo, Porfirio Díaz, took control. During Porfirio Díaz's rule, the wealthy continued to prosper, while the indigenous people lost any benefits that they had acquired under Juárez's rule. Revolutionary leaders wanted to finish the work that had already been started, building upon the progress made under Juárez's rule.

**13. What did Pancho Villa do before becoming a revolutionary leader?**

He was a rustler and bandit.

**14. Why was Pancho Villa a military success?**

He had extensive knowledge of the land and used guerilla tactics.

**15. Why did Pancho Villa lead raids into the United States?**

The United States supported the Mexican government that Villa opposed.

**16. What was most important to Emiliano Zapata?**

He believed that land reform was most important.

**17. Who were the Zapatistas?**

The Zapatistas were supporters of Emiliano Zapata.

**18. What were some of Emiliano Zapata's accomplishments?**

He had created farm commissions to distribute land to the people and established Mexico's first agricultural credit bank.

**19. What were the costs of the Mexican Revolution?**

As many as two million Mexicans died in the fighting, and another million crossed the border into the United States. Page 51 G6\_U6\_Chap04\_SR.indd 51

**20. What does Pancho Villa's death reveal about the aftermath of the Mexican Revolution?**

Though Pancho Villa retired and the revolution was over, his assassination indicates the continued discontent among many people in Mexico with the outcome of the prolonged conflict.

## **Chapter 5: Simón Bolívar the Liberator**

**1. From what did Simón Bolívar's wife die?**

She contracted yellow fever in Venezuela.

**2. What effect did Maria Teresa's death have on the independence movement in Venezuela?**

Simón Bolívar's grief over his wife's death led him to travel to Europe where he became familiar with the works of the Enlightenment writers. These experiences convinced him to become actively involved in politics and to eventually become a leader in Venezuela's liberation movement.

3. **Who was the first person to try to liberate Venezuela, and was he or she successful?**

Francisco de Miranda was the first person to try to liberate Venezuela; he was unsuccessful.

4. **Why did the Creoles refuse to rally behind Miranda?**

Most Creoles in Venezuela, as in Mexico, did not want equality. They enjoyed the power of being second only to the Spaniards and did not want their relationship with the lower classes to change.

5. **What effect did Napoleon Bonaparte have on the Venezuelan independence movement?**

By removing the Spanish king from power and putting his own brother Joseph on the throne, Napoleon prompted many Venezuelans to rebel, because they no longer had to worry about being disloyal to the true Spanish king.

6. **What is a royalist?**

A royalist is a person who supports the rule of a king or queen.

7. **How would you describe the relationship between Francisco de Miranda and Simón Bolívar?**

Their relationship was rocky; the two men had divergent views and different support bases, which caused conflict between them.

8. **What effect did the earthquake have on Venezuela's independence movement?**

The earthquake devastated towns where rebels were living, but cities controlled by royalists were spared. The archbishop of Caracas preached that this was a sign from God that the rebellion was wrong, thus further eroding support for the revolution.

9. **What happened to Simón Bolívar and Francisco de Miranda after the earthquake?**

Bolívar turned Miranda over to the Spanish for his perceived disloyalty to the rebel cause; Miranda died four years later in a Spanish prison. Bolívar, on the other hand, was allowed to leave Venezuela with his supporters.

10. **Why were many Venezuelans forced to choose a side in the revolution?**

Failure to choose a side may have meant they could be mistaken for the enemy.

11. **How would you describe José Tomás Boves?**

He was incredibly cruel and bloodthirsty.

12. **What led King Ferdinand VII to send troops to Venezuela?**

He was reinstated on the Spanish throne and decided to send an army to South America to reclaim his empire.

13. **When the rebels were again defeated, why did Bolívar choose to escape to Haiti?**

Haiti had recently won its freedom, so Bolívar knew he would be well received there and might get some help to try once again to defeat the Spanish.

14. **What did Bolívar promise Pétion in exchange for his support?**

First, Bolívar promised to recognize Haiti's government once he established his own government in South America. Second, Bolívar promised to free all enslaved people.

15. **Why do you think it was important to Pétion to make the freedom of enslaved people a condition of his support?**

Pétion was once enslaved, and likely wanted to make sure that the institution came to an end in as many places as possible.

16. **Which groups joined Bolívar's forces?**

The llaneros and four thousand British troops joined Bolívar.

17. **Why did Bolívar decide to attack Bogotá?**

The city of Bogotá was tucked away in the mountains and difficult to access, so the Spanish did not anticipate an attack.

18. **What challenges did the rebels face on their march to Bogotá?**

They experienced floods, quicksand, disease, and all of the horses died. Page 63

19. **Why was the battle of Boyacá important?**

Bolívar's forces defeated the main Spanish army and then took Bogotá with little resistance.

20. **How long did it take for New Granada and Venezuela to win their independence?**

It took them ten years.

21. **What inspired Bolívar to establish Gran Colombia?**

Bolívar was inspired by the American colonies that went on to form the United States; Bolívar believed he could do something similar in South America and create a union of smaller states to form a larger country.

22. **Why did Bolívar want to capture Lima?**

Lima was a longtime Spanish capital in South America and a stronghold for royalists; he believed that capturing Lima would liberate Peru.

23. **Why did the Peruvians distrust Bolívar? If you were a Peruvian at the time, would you have responded to Bolívar in the same way? Why or why not?**

Answers may vary, but possible responses may include: The Peruvians distrusted Bolívar because he was a Venezuelan. They also did not wish to become a part of Gran Colombia. I would have responded in a similar way because Bolívar wanted to cast off Spanish rule in Peru and replace it with his own rule.

24. **For whom was the country of Bolivia named?**

Bolivia was named in honor of Simón Bolívar.

25. **What challenges did Bolívar face after his victory in Bolivia?**

The Peruvians in Lima were plotting against him, there were conflicts in Gran Colombia, including an uprising in Venezuela, and he was ill.

26. **Which present-day countries did Gran Colombia break up to form?**

Gran Colombia broke up into the countries of Venezuela, Colombia, and Ecuador.

## **Chapter 6: Revolution in the South**

1. **How were the people of Buenos Aires able to defeat the large and well-equipped British force in 1806?**  
They had organized a militia, they fought bravely, and all the citizens of Buenos Aires helped in any way they could.
2. **Why was the appointment of Santiago de Liniers considered revolutionary at the time?**  
At the time, only the king could choose viceroys, not the people.
3. **How do you think the people of Buenos Aires felt after the king sent a permanent viceroy to replace Santiago de Liniers?**  
Answers may vary. Possible response: They were likely upset because the replacement viceroy began enforcing the old trade rules, which cost the people of Buenos Aires money.
4. **What did Mariano Moreno convince the cabildo to do?**  
He convinced the city council to remove the king's viceroy and send him into exile.
5. **What two things convinced the cabildo of Buenos Aires to force the king's viceroy into exile?**  
They didn't like the policies of the viceroy, and the Spanish king had been replaced by Joseph Bonaparte.
6. **Why did leaders in Uruguay and Paraguay refuse to accept the rule of people in Buenos Aires?**  
They were worried about being dominated by the capital, now that the Spanish were no longer in charge.
7. **How did San Martín's early life prepare him to be a revolutionary leader?**  
He was educated in Spain and trained as an army officer; he fought in several wars in Europe.
8. **Which country did San Martín argue should be liberated first by the revolutionaries?**  
He argued that they should first liberate Chile, then they would be able to progress to Lima, Peru, by sea.
9. **How long did San Martín prepare for his invasion of Chile?**  
He prepared for two years.
10. **Why did San Martín's army cross the highest pass of the Andes to invade Chile?**  
They wanted to surprise the Spanish.
11. **Whom did San Martín name as governor of Chile?**  
He named Bernardo O'Higgins.
12. **Why was Peru the greatest challenge for San Martín and his army?**  
Spain had its strongest forces there.
13. **Why did San Martín return to Europe for good?**  
There was no place for him in the Buenos Aires government. He was not offered a pension by the countries he helped free.

## **Chapter 7: Brazil Finds Another Way**

### **1. Why did Prince João of Portugal move to Brazil?**

He moved to avoid taking orders from Napoleon, who was on the verge of invading Portugal, and antagonizing the British.

### **2. How many ships were required to carry Prince João's possessions to Brazil?**

Thirty-six ships carried Prince João, his royal treasures, servants, and court to Brazil.

### **3. Why did Prince João's wife hate Brazil?**

She caught lice on the voyage. They had to shave her head when they got to Brazil.

### **4. How did Prince João's time in Bahia influence his economic policies?**

For several hundred years, Portugal had kept a tight rein on Brazil's trade. Seeing the effects of this policy firsthand, Prince João realized it was more beneficial to the empire to expand trade and open ports.

### **5. What impact did moving the Portuguese empire's capital to Rio have on the city?**

Tens of thousands of people moved to be closer to the Portuguese royal court, effectively doubling the city's population. Prince João also ordered the construction of numerous roads and buildings. People also had an easier time communicating with the government.

### **6. When and where was Napoleon defeated in Europe?**

He was defeated in 1815 at Waterloo.

### **7. What fed the desire of Brazilians to become independent?**

Prince João renamed his empire the United Kingdom of Portugal and Brazil; this gave Brazilians a newfound sense of pride that encouraged the idea of independence.

### **8. Why did King João finally return to Portugal?**

The Portuguese were writing a new constitution. The king was afraid that if he didn't return to Portugal, he would lose his crown.

### **9. What advice did King João give his son when he left?**

Answers may vary, but possible responses may include: King João advised his son to declare Brazil's independence before Brazilian revolutionaries could and place the Brazilian crown on his own head. This was very wise advice because Pedro would look like a hero instead of like an oppressive ruler.

### **10. How did Brazil become independent? Was it a bloody or a peaceful change?**

João's son Pedro tore the Portuguese flag off his uniform and declared Brazil independent. A few Portuguese soldiers tried to keep the country for Portugal, but the Brazilians easily defeated them with little bloodshed. Pedro became the emperor, and he and his son, Pedro II, ruled for sixty-five years.

### **11. By what year had most of the Latin American colonies won their independence?**

Most were independent by 1830.

### **12. How did independence in Latin America differ from independence in the United States?**

While the thirteen colonies were united as a single country after the American Revolution, the new countries in Latin America could not reach a consensus and operated as independent nations.

**13. What problems did the former Latin American colonies face after gaining independence?**

They faced instability and conflict among the different social classes.

**Unit quiz key**

1. c 2. b 3. d 4. d 5. d 6. c 7. a 8. b 9. b 10. c 11. c 12. c 13. d 14. d 15. b 16. b 17. d 18. c 19. d 20. a 21. b 22. a 23. b 24. c 25. a