**World History**

**Unit 1: *Nationalism in Latin America***

**Reteaching Activity**

**30 pts.**

*Fill in the Blank (10 pts.)*

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were descendants of Europeans who had settled permanently settled in Latin America.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Spanish and Portuguese officials who resided in Latin America temporarily for political and economic gain.
3. Leader of Haitian revolt against the French. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Miguel Hidalgo was the first to lead revolutionary movements in the area of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were people of mixed European and Native American descent.

List the two major “Liberators of South America”.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Strong rulers who gained power throughout Latin America soon after independence were known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

9. Mexican general who lost both the area of Texas as well as the Mexican War to

the United States. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. Landed elites dominated the economies of Latin America by focusing on the

growing of single \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ crops such as coffee and sugarcane.

*Multiple Choice (20 pts.)*

1. **CIRCLE TWO** of the following events/movements that helped lead to the spread of nationalism throughout Latin America during the late 18th/early 19th centuries.

A. The successful ideals of the American Revolution.

B. The ideas brought to North America by French forces during the French and

Indian War.

C. The overthrow of both the Spanish and Portuguese monarchs by Napoleon.

D. The unification of Native American tribes in Central America.

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| Although he was born a slave, Toussaint L’Ouverture rose to become liberator and leader of Haiti. He accomplished this by taking advantage of wars between the powerful countries that occupied his homeland.  François-Dominique Toussaint was born to a slave in French-occupied Bréda, St-Domingue (now Haiti), in about 1743. He was legally freed in 1777 and began to channel his energies toward freeing his fellow blacks. When a slave revolt broke out in 1791, Toussaint formed a guerrilla army. In 1793 he added L’Ouverture, a French term for “opening,” to his name. It is said he was given this name for his ability to find openings in enemy lines.  When France and Spain went to war in 1793, Toussaint joined the Spanish forces. In May 1794 he went over to the French, who had freed their slaves, and became lieutenant governor of St-Domingue. The Spanish were expelled and the occupying British forces weakened. Toussaint did much to restore the economy of St-Domingue.  Toussaint became governor-general in 1796 and by 1799 had effected the complete withdrawal of the British. His forces overwhelmed neighboring Spanish-controlled Santo Domingo in January 1801, freeing its slaves and putting Toussaint in charge of the entire island of Hispaniola. He tried to secure his position by claiming to support France, but Napoleon Bonaparte wanted complete control of the island, and a French invasion began in January 1802. In May, Toussaint surrendered on the condition that slavery would not be restored. He was taken to France, where he died in a dungeon on April 7, 1803. The French were driven out of St-Domingue by 1804, and the country regained its original Indian name, Haiti. |

2. Which statement describes Toussaint L’Ouverture’s approach to liberating Haiti?

A. He surrendered on the condition that slavery would not be restored in Haiti.

B. He took advantage of wars between the powerful countries that occupied his homeland.

C. He was legally freed in 1777 and began to channel his energies toward freeing his fellow blacks.

D. He became governor-general in 1796 and by 1799 had affected the complete withdrawal of the British.

3. The ideas of John Locke and Rousseau influenced Simon Bolivar in his commitment to

A. maintain the peaceful rule of the Spanish.

B. fight for democratic revolution in Latin America.

C. negotiate a social contract between Spain and Latin America.

D. urge the Venezuelan government to separate into three branches.

4. The Monroe Doctrine affected the rise of nationalism in Latin America in that it

1. allowed European states to settle in Central and North America after 1823.
2. focused on spreading American democratic values throughout the whole of Americas.
3. brought to on end the concept of European intervention throughout the whole of the Americas.
4. Gave full military support to all peoples of the Americas in their fight to gain and keep independence from their European masters.

5. Though independent, Latin American economies

1. could not support their democracies.
2. failed under the weight of free market economics.
3. did not have a great enough variety of resources to sustain growth.
4. quickly became dominated by the foreign investment and trade of Britain and the United States.