Age of Caudillos Latin America
1820s-1850s

- Caudillos = Dictators
- Politically: left or right
- Creoles, mestizos
- “Personalism”
- Hacienda patrons
- Replaced the viceroy
- **Monroe Doctrine 1823**
  - John Quincy Adams
  - U.S. pledged to stay out of European affairs.
  - European nations will not interfere with independent nations in the western hemisphere.
  - New European colonization in the western hemisphere prohibited
  - Foundation of U.S. Foreign policy
– Washington Presidency 1789-1797

[Image of a map showing the Electoral Vote for 1789 with states and electoral votes indicated.]
Election of 1800

Electoral Vote

- Jefferson (Republican): 73 (53%)
- Burr (Republican): 73 (53%)
- Adams: 65 (47%)
- Pinckney: 64 (46%)
- Jay (Federalist): 1
• Age of Jackson 1828-1832
Jacksonian Democracy

- “Old Hickory” man of the people
- End of property qualifications for voting
- Believed that the people should elect leaders at the nation level, senators, president
- Use of written ballot
- Democratization does not extend to women and African-Americans
Property-owning New Jersey women could vote from 1776 to 1807.
The 12th Amendment Majority 131 electoral votes to win election.

House of Representatives decide to give the victory to John Q. Adams.
Election of 1824

- First time the popular vote is used.
- John Quincy Adams
- Andrew Jackson
- Jackson wins the popular vote
- John Quincy Adams becomes president
A broadside from the 1828 campaign
Election of 1828

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_jm42AS9tko
Georgia Gold Rush 1820s
• Indian Removal
  [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2SJbwYdQXYk](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2SJbwYdQXYk)
• The Supreme Court and the Indians
An anti-Jackson cartoon from 1832
Today’s Topics

• The Market Revolution
  – Population growth
  – Agricultural boom
  – Industrialization
  – Transportation
  – Urbanization
Population Distribution, 1790 and 1850

By 1850, high population density characterized parts of the Midwest as well as the Northeast.
Map 9.2 The Market Revolution: Western Settlement, 1800-1820
• Roads and Steamboats
• The Erie Canal

Map 9.1 The Market Revolution: Roads and Canals, 1840
• Railroads and the Telegraph
The Cotton Kingdom

Map 9.4 The Market Revolution: the spread of cotton cultivation, 1820–1840
• The Growth of Cities
Five Points District, artist unknown, c. 1829
Working-class neighborhoods like the infamous Five Points District in New York, shown in this anonymous 1829 picture, were filthy, unhealthy, and crime-ridden.
– Industry

• Samuel Slater, first textile mill 1790
• 1813 Boston Manufacturing Company, Lowell Mill

Middlesex Company Woolen Mills, Lowell, Massachusetts, c. 1848, artist unknown
(Museum of American Textile History)
• The Growth of Immigration
• Irish and German Newcomers

Table 9.2 TOTAL NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS BY FIVE-YEAR PERIOD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Number of Immigrants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1841–1845</td>
<td>430,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1846–1850</td>
<td>1,283,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1851–1855</td>
<td>1,748,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1856–1860</td>
<td>850,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pie chart showing:
- England 14% (51,800)
- Germany 21% (77,700)
- Ireland 44% (162,800)
- Other 21% (77,700)
Age of Caudillos Latin America
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Caudillo Leadership

Caudillos

– Who was a caudillo?
Caudillo Leadership

- Constitutions constantly re-written
- Federalism broke up large countries
  - Greater Colombia = Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador
  - Central American Republic
- U.S. Constitution 1787
- Argentina Constitution 1853, 1860, 1866, 1898, 1949, 1957
- Brazil, seven constitutions, 1988
- Mexico 1824, 1835, 1917
- Colombia 1830, 1832, 1858, 1886, 1991
- Chile 1818, 1822, 1823, 1828, 1833, 1925
- Bolivia 16 constitutions
—Liberal-Conservative divide shaped Latin America

- Liberal Party/Conservative Party conflict
- Centerpiece of electoral debates in new republics
- Fragile republics
Age of Santa Anna 1821-1855

- Caudillo
- Bankrupt
- Created political struggles
Battle of San Jacinto
The Treaty of Velasco

• Highly controversial treaty due to:
  – Establishes the Republic of Texas
  – Mexico’s refusal to ratify the agreement
Pastry War 1838

- 1828 French bakery destroyed by Mexican troops
- 600,000 pesos for $$ loss.
- Santa Anna hero
Antonio de Padua María Severino López de Santa Anna y Pérez de Lebrón

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VV21INVRDhs

General Santa Anna's Wooden Leg
(Illinois State Military Museum)
Argentina
1829-1852

- In 1816 Independence
- 1820s struggle
- Juan Manuel de Rosas
Uruguay

- Argentina-Brazil conflict, gain independence 1828
- Jose Gervasio Artigas
- 1839-1852 civil war
Chile

1820s political chaos
1830s political stability lead to economic prosperity (copper), unlike neighbors
Diego Portales, landowner
Bolivia

• General Andres Santa Cruz 1829
• Peru-Bolivia Confederation

Peru

• 1823-1850
  – 30 presidents
• General Agustin Gamarra of Peru
Ecuador

- Gran Columbia 1821-1830
- Quito, conservative v.s. Guayaquil, liberals
- Juan Jose Flores 1839-1845 in power
  - Abolish constitution
  - 1847-1861, 11 changes in govt.

Columbia

- 1830s break up, no resistance
- Francisco de Paula Santander, liberal, 1832-1837
- Fighting between conservative & liberals
Jose Antonio Paez
Economy: coffee
1840-1860s civil war
Central America

United Provinces of Central America
1824-1839

Provinces with Member Status
- Guatemala
- El Salvador
- Honduras
- Nicaragua
- Costa Rica
- Los Altos (1838-1839)
- Mosquito Coast

1821 union with Mexico
United Provinces of CA 1823-1837
Conservatives vs liberals
Church-state relations
Francisco Morazan,
Honduran liberal
land reform
Church property
Political Fragmentation
Brazil

- **Grito de Ipiranga 1822**
- **Pedro I Emperor 1822-1831**
  - Dissolves assembly
  - Rewrites constitution 1824
  - War with Argentina over Uruguay in 1826, end Uruguay is free

**Pedro II 1830s**
Slavery agreement with U.K. 1826
Fazendeiro class