Topics

• Review New Spain & Gender relations
• Bourbon Reforms
  – What were the Bourbon Reforms?
  – How did they affect New Spain?
    • Which social group was affected the most?
• Quiz 2 on Thursday Oct. 15
• What was New Spain?
• What were the fueros?
• What type of government is created in New Spain?
• Who represents the king’s interest in New Spain?
• What is mercantilism?
• What are Mexico’s main exports?
• What are the origins of the Hacienda (agriculture estate)?
• What kind of society is created in New Spain?
• Is there social economy mobility?
• What’s the significance of the race riot in 1692?
• Were women given property rights in colonial Mexico?
• Who was Sor Juana de la Cruz?
1692 Mexico City Riot
“Death to the Gachupines”
Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz

• How does Sor Juana challenge the Spanish patriarchal system?
**Hombres Necios** (Stubborn Men)

Ah stupid men, unreasonable
In blaming woman’s nature,
Oblivious that your acts incite
The very faults you censure.

Which has the greater sin when burned
By the same lawless fever:
She who is amorously deceived,
Or he, the sly deceiver?

Or which deserves the sterner blame,
Though each will be a sinner:
She who becomes a whore for pay,
Or he who pays to win her?

Hombres necios que acusáis
a la mujer sin razón,
sin ver que sois la ocasión
de lo mismo que culpáis;

¿Cuál mayor culpa ha tenido en una pasión errada:
la que cae de rogada
o el que ruega de caído?

¿O cuál es más de culpar,
aunque cualquiera mal haga:
la que peca por la paga
o el que paga por pecar?
House of Hapsburg to Bourbon

1701-1714
War of Spanish Succession

Philippe de Bourbon, Duke of Anjou
King Philip V of Spain

War of the Spanish Succession. The great British victories in this war were in the Spanish Netherlands and the Holy Roman Empire and they established Britain as a great power.
House of Bourbon 1700-1821

- Spain loses Gibraltar to U.K.
- 1739 Spain bankrupts

I. Bourbon Reforms
   1. Church
   2. Political
   3. Economic

- II. “Conquest of the Criollos”
The Church

1767 Jesuit Expulsion from Spain and Spanish America in 1767.
• 450 were Mexican-born.
• Jesuits 23 colleges closed down
• Crown takes Jesuit assets, $10 million pesos

The Core States of Mexico’s Bajio Region
• Francisco Javier Clavijero,
Servando Teresa de Mier
1765-1827

• Guadalupe in Mexico before conquest
• Quetzalcoatl is Saint Thomas
Jose de Galvez
French & Indian War 1754-1763

Before 1754

In 1763

Proclamation Line of 1763

Territory
- British
- Danish
- French
- Spanish
- Russian
- Title not established
Russia imperialism in North America

![Map of Russia's imperialism in North America](image-url)

- Siberia
- Okhotsk
- Sea of Okhotsk
- Irkutsk
- Amur River
- Sakhalin Island
- Kurile Islands
- Bering Sea
- Chukol Strait
- Norton Sound
- Bering Strait
- Russian America
- Alaska
- Aleutian Islands
- Vancouver Island
- Fort Ross
- Pt. San Francisco
- Monterey
- Novo-Arkhangelsk
- Pt. Bristol
- Unimak Island
- Shumagin Island
- Amlia Island
- Unalaska Island
- Alaska Pen
- Norton Sound
- St. Lawrence Island
- St. Matthew Island
- Unimak Island
- Atka Island
- Aleutian Islands
The California Mission System, 1769-1823

- San Francisco Solano de Sonoma (1823)
- San Rafael Arcángel (1817)
- San Francisco de Asis (1776)
- Santa Clara (1777)
- Branciforte
- Monterey (1776)
- San Carlos Borromeo (Carmel; 1776)
- Santa Cruz (1791)
- San José de Guadalupe (1797)
- San Juan Bautista (1797)
- Nuestra Señora de la Soledad (1791)
- San Antonio de Padua (1771)
- San Miguel Arcángel (1797)
- San Luís Obispo (1772)
- La Purísima Concepción (1787)
- Santa Inés (1804)
- San Buenaventura (1782)
- San Fernando Rey de España (1797)
- Santa Barbara (1786)
- San Gabriel Arcángel (1771)
- Los Ángeles
- San Juan Capistrano (1771)
- San Luis Rey de Francia (1771)
- San Diego de Alcalá (1769)

- Presidio
- Mission
- Pueblo
- Date founded
- (1787)
Generalized plan of a mission compound on the Spanish colonial frontier. (Adapted from California Patterns: A Geographical and Historical Atlas, by David Hornbeck. Copyright 1983 by the Mayfield Publishing Company.)
California Hide/Tallow Trade
The Raising of the Cross on Presidio Hill at San Diego

James S. Copley Library, La Jolla CA
Bourbon Economic Reforms

• Spain is bankrupted $$
• Increase revenue
  – Open up new trade ports
  – Lower taxes
  – Increase silver production
  – Appropriate church’s wealth
• 1804 Act of Consolidation
  – Law required church to call in loan
  – Some criollos ruined
Bourbon Political Reforms

- Spain is bankrupted $$
  - 1600s crown stopped paying officials sale of offices
  - Purpose: centralized govt.
  - New govt. positions

  “de-Americanization of government”
  - Influx of Spanish immigrants
  - 1751-1808
  - only 62 went to criollos and over 200 hundred to peninsulares.
Effects of Bourbon Reforms

• Stimulated economy, transformed new Spain’s economy into a more capitalistic based economy.
• Political reforms, intendants were Spaniards, increase of Spanish emigration
• Resentment against Peninsulares (gachupines)
• Local militias to repel foreign threats, provided an opportunity for Mexican-born to acquire prestige
• Bourbon reforms extract more wealth
• Created a sense of disenchantment with Spain among the criollo.
• gachupín con criollo, gavilán con pollo (Spaniard with criollo, sparrow hawk with chicken)
Topics

- War of Independence 1810-1821
  - What were the causes of the independence movements?
  - Who were the main leaders? What were their goals?
Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla
1753-1811

- El Zorro
- Criollo
- Guanajuato
- Educated in Jesuit college
- Liberal priest
- 1808 family loses hacienda
- Organizes literary club
War of Independence in New Spain

• Influence
  – Ideas of Enlightenment
    • social contract (Rousseau)
      – The state that the king rules by the "consent of the governed"
  – American Revolution 1776-1783
  – French Revolution 1787-1799
  – Haitian Revolution 1790-1804
• **External Factors**
  – 1808 Spain invaded by French troops
  – Napoleon’s sets his brother Joseph on Spanish throne
  – Spanish King is in Cadiz
Goya’s May 3, 1808
• Internal Factors

  – Criollo discontent & independent wealth
  – A drought in 1807-1808 that causes a famine
  – Mobile population due to mines
Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla
1753-1811

- El Zorro
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• 1803 Hidalgo sent of Dolores, Guanajuato
  – Ignacio Allende
  – Juan de Aldama
  – Miguel Dominguez, Josefa, La Corregidora
  – Plan uprising Dec. 8, 1810

• 1810 September 16 “ El Grito de Dolores”
September 16, 1810
El Grito de Dolores

My children: a new dispensation comes to us today. Will you receive it? Will you free yourselves? Will you recover the lands stolen three hundred years ago from your forefathers by the hated Spaniards? We must act at once... Will not you defend your religion and your rights as true patriots? Long live our Lady of Guadalupe! Death to bad government! Death to the gachupines!
Diana, Diana, con chin chín,
Diana, Diana, con chin chín.

La cachucha de Agustín se la puso el gachupín.
Padre Hidalgo

• Atotonilco
  – Banner of Guadalupe
• Generalissimo (caudillo)
Insurgents

Spanish loyalist
• La virgen de los remedios
• 1810 September 28 Alhóndiga de Granaditas (public granary) *El Pípila*
Campaign of Hidalgo and Allende (1810-1811)
Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla  
1753-1811

- Social Revolution
  - End of caste system
- Almost no criollo support
- Oct. 30 retreats from Mexico City
- July 31, 1811 executed in Chihuahua, Chihuahua