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.
The Core States of Mexico’s Bajio Region
HISTORIA ANTIGUA DE MÉXICO
TOMO I

EDITORIAL PERÚ, S. A.
AV. DEP. ARGENTINA, 13
MÉXICO, 1931
Servando Teresa de Mier
1765-1827

- Guadalupe in Mexico before conquest
- Quetzalcoatl is Saint Thomas
Jose de Galvez
Spanish California. (From Indians of California: The Changing Image, by James J. Rawls. Copyright 1984 by the University of Oklahoma Press.)
THE VICEROYALTY OF NEW SPAIN
1765-1821

THE TWELVE INTENDANCIES AND THE GOVERNMENTAL DIVISIONS
OF NEW CALIFORNIA, OLD CALIFORNIA, NEW MEXICO, AND TLAXCALA.

Source: Adapted from Enriqueta García de Miranda and Zaida Galindo de Gayosso,

1 Mile = 1.609 Kilometers  1 Kilometer = 0.6214 Miles
Colonial Mexican Sayings

• 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?
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
War of Independence

• External Factors
  – 1808 Spain invaded by French troops
  – Joseph Bonaparte on Spanish throne

• Internal Factors
  – Criollo discontent with Spain
  – Bajio drought, famine
  – Spanish govt. abuse
Goya’s May 3, 1808
War of Independence in El Bajio

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

- El Zorro
- Criollo
- Guanajuato
- Educated in Jesuit college
- Liberal priest
- 1808 family loses hacienda
- Organizes literary club
- [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cT60g-GlnLs](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cT60g-GlnLs)
• 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
Article for discussion

• Who wrote the article? When?
• What do we know about the author?
• What event is being described?
• What is the author’s feelings about Hidalgo and his followers?
• Does the author see Hidalgo as the “father of Mexico?”
Jose Maria Morelos Y Pavon

1765-1815
Mestizo priest
More successful on the battlefield than Hidalgo
1813 Chilpancingo Congress
political vision for revolution
1814 Apatzingan Constitution
Questions for discussion

• What is the title of the document?
• Who wrote the article? When?
• What do we know of the author?
• What are some of the social changes proposed?
• What type of government is proposed?
1813 *Sentimientos de la Nación* ("Feelings of the Nation“)

- America is free and independent of Spain and all other nations, governments, or monarchies.
- The Catholic faith is the sole religion, and no others will be tolerated.
- Division of powers into appropriate executive, legislative, and judicial branches.
- Jobs to be reserved for Americans only.
- An end to slavery and discrimination based on castes.
- December 12 to be dedicated to the Virgin of Guadalupe, and celebrated.
Mexican territory in control of the revolutionists, 1811-1813
December 22, 1815
El Angel de la Independencia
1815-1821 War of Independence

- Felix Fernandez Oaxaca
- Vicente Guerrero Acapulco Francisco Javier Mina
- Agustin de Iturbide
Plan de Iguala 1821

1. The Mexican nation is independent of the Spanish nation, and of every other, even on its own Continent.

2. Its religion shall be the Catholic, which all its inhabitants profess.

3. They shall be all united, without any distinction between Americans and Europeans.

8. His Majesty Ferdinand VII shall be invited to the throne of the empire, and in case of his refusal, the Infantes Don Carlos and Don Francisco de Paula.

9. Should His Majesty Ferdinand VII and his august brothers decline the invitation, the nation is at liberty to invite to the imperial throne any member of reigning families whom it may select.
Abrazo de Acatempa Feb.10 1821
Treaty of Córdoba

- August 24, 1821
- Agustín de Iturbide
- the last royal viceroy Juan de O’ Donojú
Mexican Empire
8 months from July 21, 1822 to March 19, 1823
1st Emperor Agustín de Iturbide

- **Generalísimo de Tierra y Mar** (120,000 pesos)
- Becomes emperor July 21, 1822
- U.S. minister Joel Poinsett
- Caudillo
  - Dissolves legislative branch
- Sends troops to Central America to crush rebellion