Topics

• War of U.S. Independence 1776-1783
• War of Mexican Independence 1810-1821
• What are the similarities and differences?
Map 4.4 Eastern North America after the Peace of Paris, 1763
Problems

- Debt
- Taxation
King George III 1760-1820

Ministerial Instability in Britain, 1760-1782

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Leading Minister</th>
<th>Dates of Ministry</th>
<th>American Policy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lord Bute</td>
<td>1760-1763</td>
<td>Mildly reformist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Grenville</td>
<td>1763-1765</td>
<td>Ardently reformist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lord Rockingham</td>
<td>1765-1766</td>
<td>Accommodationist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Pitt/Charles Townshend</td>
<td>1766-1770</td>
<td>Ardently reformist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lord North</td>
<td>1770-1782</td>
<td>Coercive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Proclamation Act of 1763
• **Stamp Act 1765**
  – Internal tax on all legal documents.
  – Argument over *virtual representation* versus *direct representation*
• Thomas Paine’s *Common Sense*
  – anti-British propaganda
  – Calls for independence
  – Links independence with a sense of religious mission
July 4, 1776

Declaration of Independence

http://www.archives.gov/exhibits/charters/declaration_transcript.html

List of grievances against the King of England

“We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.”
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>England</th>
<th>Thirteen Colonies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Population</strong></td>
<td>Approximately 12,000,000</td>
<td>Approximately 2,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Manufacturing</strong></td>
<td>Highly developed and flourishing</td>
<td>Practically none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Money</strong></td>
<td>Richest country in the world</td>
<td>No money to support the war effort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Army</strong></td>
<td>Large, well-trained army plus mercenary Hessians</td>
<td>All-volunteer forces — willing to fight but poorly equipped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Leaders</strong></td>
<td>Many dedicated and able officers</td>
<td>Few officers capable of leading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Geography</strong></td>
<td>Strange land with long distance to base of supplies</td>
<td>Familiar land with easy access to limited amounts of supplies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Bernardo de Galvez
British surrender at Yorktown (Virginia) in October 1781.

The Battle of Yorktown

The Numbers

- Troops:
  - British: 9,700
  - American & French: 17,000

- Ships:
  - French Fleet: 24 Ships
  - British Fleet: 19 Ships

Casualties (approximate):
- American: 20 dead, 56 wounded
- French: 52 dead, 134 wounded
- British: 600 dead & wounded
– Treaty of Paris 1783 ends the war:

• U.S. boundary Mississippi River East & West Florida goes to Spain
• The United States 1783
– Philadelphia Convention Summer of 1787
  • Fear of pure democracy
  • in favor of representative democracy
  • Electoral college directly vote for the president
– Some Americans believed that Indians could assimilate into society.
– The status of citizenship for free blacks was left to individual states.
– The Naturalization Act of 1790 limited naturalization to “free white persons.”
Enlightenment Ideas Spread to Latin America, 1789–1810

1. Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin
2. John Locke, Thomas Paine, Voltaire, Baron de Montesquieu, Jean-Jacques Rousseau

Map showing the spread of Enlightenment ideas from Europe to Latin America.
War of Independence in New Spain

• Influence
  – Ideas of Enlightenment
    • social contract (Rousseau)
      – the king rules by the "consent of the governed"
• External Factors
  – 1808 Spain invaded by French troops
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

- Priest
- Criollo
• 1803 Hidalgo sent of Dolores, Guanajuato
• 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!
Padre Hidalgo

–Banner of Guadalupe

• Generalissimo (caudillo)
Insurgents

Spanish loyalist

• La virgen de los remedios
Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla
1753-1811

- Social Revolution
  - End of caste system
- Almost no criollo support
Jose Maria Morelos y Pavon
1765-1815
Mestizo priest
More successful on the battlefield than Hidalgo
Mexican territory in control of the revolutionists, 1811-1813
1813 Chilpancingo Congress
Congress of Anáhuac

- political vision for
- Mexico
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.
December 22, 1815  Tezmalaca, Pue.
El Angel de la Independencia
1815-1821 War of Independence
2\textsuperscript{nd} Phase

- Felix Fernandez
- Vicente Guerrero

- Criollo in Spanish army
- Agustin de Iturbide

Abrazo de Acatempa
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.

Attract conservative criollos

3 guarantees
Religion
Independence
Equality

White = religion
Green = independence
Red = union
Abrazo de Acatempa Feb.10 1821
Treaty of Córdoba

- August 24, 1821
- Ends colonial era
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
Discussion Questions

• What event in Europe triggers the War of Independence in Mexico?
• Who is the leader of the Mexican Independence movement?
• Who is the author of the document?
• What is social background of the author?
• What are the author attitudes toward the people in the independence movement?