II. Latin American Independence Movements

- Role of Napoleon and Napoleonic Wars
- Influence of Enlightenment
- Main Leaders to Recognize

![Diagram of social stratification in Latin America](image)

**South America, 1790**
- Possessions:
  - British, Dutch, and French
  - Spanish
  - Portuguese
  - Unexplored

**South America, 1828**
- Possessions:
  - British, Dutch, and French
  - Spanish
  - Independent
The French Revolution

I. Recognize and explain relationship between the three estates.

II. Illuminate how the life style of the absolute monarchs such as Louis XIV — Louis XVI — Marie Antoinette stirred the people to action and discontent.

III. Be aware of the relationship of the following significant events and people:
- The Tennis Court Oath —
- National Assembly —
- Declaration of the Rights of Man —
- Bastille Day —
- Robespierre —
- The Reign of Terror —
- The Committee on Public Safety —

IV. Napoleon Bonaparte contributions to world history
- Napoleonic Code/Enlightened Despot
- Emperor and Self Crowning
- War on Great Britain: Continental System
- War on Russia: Scorched Earth/General Winter
- Battle of Waterloo
- Contributions to American History

V. The Congress of Vienna 1814

The way wars end is just as important as to why they begin

NAPOLEON’S EUROPEAN EMPIRE, 1810
Directions: Use the word bank below to answer the following; not all are used 😊

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Enlightenment</th>
<th>Third Estate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Revolution</td>
<td>The Bastille</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reign of Terror</td>
<td>Guillotine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congress of Vienna</td>
<td>Tennis Court Oath</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bourgeoisie</td>
<td>Napoleonic Code</td>
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<tr>
<td>Louis XVI</td>
<td>Declaration of the Rights of Man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louis XIV</td>
<td>Napoleon Bonaparte</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Also known as the age of reason; period of time where new ideas and philosophies about life, government and society were developed - discussed - debated.

2. Attacked by a Paris mob July 14, 1789 to obtain weapons to fight the kings army; thought of as the "spark" that started the French Revolution; became the symbol of the French Revolution and to this day is celebrated as a national holiday in France much like July fourth holiday is in the United States.

3. Acted as the "influence" and model for the French revolution; originally supported by the French to get back at the British.

4. Made up 90% of the French population; these were the people that were the French Revolution; tired of taxes and no voice.

5. Was known as the "Sun King"; many of the problems associated with the French revolution can be traced back to him and Versailles.

6. Term used to describe the wealthiest members of the Third Estate.
7. Event that took place on June 20, 1789 when Louis XVI had locked the Third Estate out of their meeting hall; here they vowed to create a constitution later known as the Declaration of the Rights of Man.

8. Invented by a doctor as a more "humane" form of execution than a axe for the removal of ones head; the tool of choice of the French Revolution; many people, including Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette lost their heads to this.

9. Set the stage for European politics for 100 years (1814-1914); wanted to restore the balance of power in Europe after the Napoleonic Wars; hated the idea of democracy, wanted monarchy.

10. Period of time during the second phase of the French Revolution that the Committee of Public Safety and Robespierre ruled France; anyone thought to be "an enemy" of the Revolution was killed.

11. Established that all French citizens were equal before the law; people in the French government got their jobs through merit and hard work, not through family and status.

12. This is the constitution created during the French Revolution stating that all Frenchmen had the rights to "liberty equality, and fraternity".
Latin American Independence

Simon Bolívar

“We are not Europeans; we are not Indians; we are a mixed species of aborigines and Spaniards. Americans by birth and Europeans by law, we find ourselves engaged in a dual conflict: we are disputing with the natives for titles of ownership, and at the same time we are struggling to maintain ourselves in the country that gave us birth against the opposition of foreigners... for we, having been placed in state lower than slavery, have been robbed not only of our freedom, but also of our rights.”

—Simón Bolívar (1819), Address to the Congress of Angostura

Crown Brother Joseph
King of Spain

Encomienda System

- Peninsulares
- Creoles
- Descendants of Peninsulares
- Mestizos
- Caucasian/Indian
- Muletos
- Caucasian/African
- African Slaves
- Native American Indians

"Monroe Doctrine" for USA 1823
Latin American Independence

Toussaint L'Overture
LATIN AMERICAN MOVEMENTS FOR INDEPENDENCE

Independence movements formed in Latin America during the late 1700s and early 1800s for a variety of reasons.

Reasons for Independence Movements
- Unjust conditions stemming from colonial rule
- Spread of the democratic ideals of the European Enlightenment
- Successes of the American and French Revolutions
- Wars fought against French emperor Napoleon Bonaparte, which diverted Spanish and Portuguese attention from Latin America

Leaders of Latin American Independence

TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE In 1791 slaves in the French colony of Haiti, on the western half of the Caribbean island of Hispaniola, revolted under the leadership of Toussaint L'Ouverture. The struggle lasted many years, but in 1804 Haiti became the first independent country in Latin America.

SIMÓN BOLÍVAR Perhaps the greatest nationalist leader of this period was Simón Bolívar, known as 'the Liberator.' An educated and wealthy criollo, he fought for an independent and unified Latin America. In 1819 Bolívar organized an army and led a successful revolt against the Spanish. He was later named president of the republic of Gran Colombia (present-day Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, and Panama).

JOSÉ DE SAN MARTÍN AND BERNARDO O'HIGGINS Bolívar’s counterpart in the south was José de San Martín, a professional soldier. San Martín’s rebel army won independence for his native Argentina in 1816. He then joined forces with Chilean general Bernardo O’Higgins. Together they crossed the Andes and drove the Spanish from Chile, which declared independence in 1818. In the 1820s San Martín freed parts of Peru and Argentina.

MIGUEL HIDALGO AND JOSÉ MORELOS Mexico achieved its independence in the early 1800s with the help of two Catholic priests—Miguel Hidalgo and José Morelos. Although criollos, they led Indians and mestizos in revolution. The two leaders promised liberal reforms, including the abolition of slavery and land for the peasants. The Spanish executed the priests, but the revolution continued. In 1821, Mexico declared its independence.
LATIN AMERICA AFTER INDEPENDENCE

Post-Independence Instability
A variety of obstacles made it hard for Latin American nations to realize the revolutionary ideals for which they had fought.

REGIONAL DIFFERENCES Although Bolivar had encouraged the creation of a unified Latin America, geographic barriers, border disputes, and regional rivalries for power made this impossible.

Rise of the Caudillo ("Strong Man")

The lack of national unity, weak political leadership, and inexperience in government were great problems for Latin American rulers to overcome. As we have seen, politics was marked by violence. Democratic elections very seldom took place. A desire for peace and law and order at any cost soon developed among the peoples of Latin America.

As a result new forces were created that tried to bring about order and stability. Two of these were the caudillo or cacique ("strong man"), and the power of the army.

The caudillo ruled as a dictator with little opposition and with a strong, firm hand. Many a caudillo gained power with the help of the army and without being elected. Therefore, his power and continuing rule depended on protecting himself. Aware of the power of the army, the caudillo attempted to gain and keep its support by rewarding the officers with large salaries and other benefits. These rewards were paid at the expense of needed reforms to aid the less advantaged.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INEQUALITY Overthrow of colonial rule ended mercantilism, but land and wealth still remained in the hands of a few criollos. The gap between rich and poor grew even wider. Mestizos and mulattos continued to be denied equal status. Although slavery was abolished, Indians and blacks had few rights.

CONSERVATISM OF THE CHURCH The Catholic Church continued to be a powerful force in Latin American society. The conservative nature of church leaders caused them to oppose liberal changes that might have benefitted the majority. Only in recent years has the church become more involved in promoting human rights and reform in Latin America.
LATIN AMERICAN SOCIAL CLASS HIERARCHY

Peninsulares
- Spanish officials that governed the colonies (elite)
- Owned most of the land
- Controlled Latin America politically and economically

Creoles
- People born in Latin America of European parents
- Educated and wealthy

Mestizos/Mulattos
- People of mixed Spanish, Indian, or African parentage
- Had few political rights
- Laborers and townspeople

Native Americans and African Slaves
- Had little or no freedom
- Uneducated
- Poor
EUROPEAN EXPLORATION AND CONQUEST OF LATIN AMERICA

In 1492 Christopher Columbus, flying the flag of Spain, attempted to find a new commercial route to Asia by sailing west. What he found instead was a "New World," unknown to Europeans.

The Conquistadores

To explore and subdue the New World, Spain employed conquistadores, literally "conquerors," such as Vasco de Balboa, Hernán Cortés, and Francisco Pizarro. They sought adventure, personal wealth, and glory for their country. Added to these motives was Spain's desire to spread the Roman Catholic religion.

In 1521 the Aztec Empire fell to Cortés and his small band of soldiers. Pizarro conquered the Inca Empire in 1535. Guns, cannons, and horses—all unknown in the Americas—contributed to the conquistadores' easy victories. European diseases also did much to destroy these empires. The conquistadores enslaved survivors and shipped their wealth to Europe.

Dividing the Spoils

When European monarchs realized the extent and abundance of the Americas, they claimed sovereignty, or sole control, over various areas. They established settlements that grew into colonies. Spain dominated most of Latin America. But Portugal claimed a huge territory known as Brazil. England, France, and the Netherlands all established smaller colonies, especially on islands in the Caribbean.

COLONIAL RULE OF LATIN AMERICA

The Spanish ruled their Latin American colonies for almost 300 years. The ideas behind their system of rule were common in Europe at the time. Just as dissatisfaction with conditions in society led to the French Revolution in 1789, similar conditions led to independence movements in Latin America.

Absolutism

The government of Spain was an absolute monarchy. The absolute power of Spanish monarchs extended to their overseas empires. Viceroyals, or colonial representatives of the king or queen, exercised great power over Spanish colonies. The majority of people lacked political rights and a voice in government.

Mercantilism

Spain, like other European colonial powers, adopted a policy of mercantilism—that is, the colonies were expected to provide raw materials and markets for the home country. Moreover, Spain maintained a monopoly, or total control, over colonial trade. These practices guaranteed trading partners for Spain and ensured a steady flow of gold and silver into the Spanish treasury. Spain also benefited from the discovery of large deposits of precious metals in some of its colonies.

Encomienda System

In addition to mining gold and silver, the Spanish began the large-scale cultivation of cash crops such as coffee, sugar, and tobacco. Land was concentrated in the hands of a few. The encomienda system gave certain Spanish settlers grants of land and control of the labor of specific groups of native peoples. On the Caribbean sugar plantations, a scarcity of local Indian labor led Europeans to import African slaves in large numbers. Eventually, the use of African slaves was extended to other colonies.

Role of the Roman Catholic Church

Spain became a strong supporter of the Counter-Reformation, the movement to stop the spread of Protestantism. It sent missionaries to Latin America to convert the Indians. Roman Catholic priests established schools, taught agriculture, and worked to end abuses against the Indians. The Catholic Church grew rich in Latin America through gifts, grants of land, and church taxes. It gradually became more conservative and supported the ruling elite, or upper class.

Rigid Class Structure

Latin American society was rigidly structured into four classes.

Peninsulares These were a select group of Spanish officials sent to Latin America to govern the colonies. They held the most prestige.

Criollos This class was made up of people born in the colonies of Spanish parents. Spanish officials looked down on the criollos and barred them from the highest positions in government and the church. The criollos, many of whom were educated and wealthy, developed feelings of bitterness and became the leaders of revolutions.

Mestizos and Mulattoes These were people of mixed Spanish, Indian, or African parentage. This class consisted of laborers and townspeople. They had few political rights, and as their numbers grew so did their resentment of unfair treatment and low social status.

Native Americans and African Slaves This class formed the bottom of the social structure in Latin America. They worked on the estates or in the mines and had little or no freedom.
FAMOUS EXPLORERS

European explorers were adventurous and daring; the dangers of sailing into the unknown were great, but so were the rewards—excitement, adventure and riches. Some of the important explorers were:

- **Christopher Columbus (1492).** Columbus is credited with being the first European to come to the Americas.

- **Vasco De Balboa (1513).** Balboa was a Spanish explorer who became the first European to discover the Pacific Ocean (while he was exploring near Panama).

- **Ferdinand Magellan (1519).** Magellan, sailing for Spain, organized the first expedition to sail around the world. His voyage proved to many that the world was round.
Based on the characteristics shown in this document, what is the overall goal of an autocrat? [1]

---

...Powers of the king.—The King, Louis XVI, was absolute. He ruled by the divine right theory which held that he had received his power to govern from God and was therefore responsible to God alone. He appointed all civil officials and military officers. He made and enforced the laws. He could declare war and make peace. He levied taxes and spent the people's money as he saw fit. He controlled the expression of thought by a strict censorship of speech and press. By means of lettres de cachet (sealed letters which were really blank warrants for arrest) he could arbitrarily imprison anyone without trial for an indefinite period. He lived in his magnificent palace at Versailles, completely oblivious to the rising tide of popular discontent... 

Source: Friedman & Foner, A Genetic Approach to Modern European History, College Entrance Book Co., 1938

According to this document by Friedman & Foner, what is one cause of the French Revolution? [1]
Based on the information in this graphic organizer, state two specific rights that John Locke believed all humans have. [2]

(1) 

(2) 

How Louis Kept the Nobles in Order

...That it might be amusing for the nobles to obey the king, Louis built a splendid new royal residence at Versailles, near Paris, where he established the most brilliant court ever known in Europe. The most influential nobles were encouraged, and even commanded, to leave their castles in the country, where life at best was dull, and to come and live with the king at Versailles. Here the king provided amusements for them, and here he could keep his eye on them. The nobles could not well be discourteous or disobedient to the king while they lived in his house and ate at his table. Almost without knowing it, Louis's noble guests fell into the habit of trying to please him. The king's manners were imitated, his words repeated. All smiled when the king smiled, all were sad when the king was sad, "all were devout when the king was devout, and all were sorry not to be ill when the king was ill." If a noble at court displeased the king, he was sent back to the country to live in his own house, in which case everyone felt—and he did too—that he was in deep disgrace....

Source: Carl L. Becker, Modern History, Silver, Burdett and Company

According to Carl Becker, what was one way that Louis XIV attempted to control the nobility? [1]
Based on the information in these graphs, identify one cause of the French Revolution. [1]

July 12, 1789

... The 12th. Walking up a long hill, to ease my mare, I was joined by a poor woman, who complained of the times, and that it was a sad country; demanding her reasons, she said her husband had but a morsel of land, one cow, and a poor little horse, yet they had a franchar (42 lb.) of wheat, and three chickens, to pay as a quit-rent to one Seigneur [noble]; and four franchar of oats, one chicken and 1 sou [small unit of money] to pay to another, besides very heavy tailles [taxes on the land and its produce] and other taxes. She had seven children, and the cow's milk helped to make the soup. But why, instead of a horse, do not you keep another cow? Oh, her husband could not carry his produce so well without a horse; and asses are little used in the country. It was said, at present, that something was to be done by some great folks for such poor ones, but she did not know who nor how, but God send us better, car les tailles & les droits nous écrasent [because the taxes and laws are crushing us]. —This woman, at no great distance, might have been taken for sixty or seventy, her figure was so bent, and her face so furrowed [wrinkled] and hardened by labour, — but she said she was only twenty-eight. An Englishman who has not travelled, cannot imagine the figure made by infinitely the greater part of the countrywomen in France; it speaks, at the first sight, hard and severe labour: I am inclined to think, that they work harder than the men, and this, united with the more miserable labour of bringing a new race of slaves into the world, destroys absolutely all symmetry of person [balanced proportions] and every feminine appearance. To what are we to attribute this difference in the manners of the lower people in the two kingdoms? To Government . . .

Based on this document of Arthur Young's travels, state one reason the French peasants were dissatisfied with their life during this period of French history. [1]
## The French Revolution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Ruling Government</th>
<th>Changes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1789–1791  | National Assembly            | • Constitutional monarchy established  
• Feudalism abolished  
• Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen adopted                                      |
| 1791–1792  | Legislative Assembly         | • Constitutional monarchy undermined  
• Mob forced king to flee to the safety of the Legislative Assembly  
• War declared against Austria and Prussia                                                     |
| 1792–1795  | The First Republic and The Convention | • France declared a Republic (Sept. 1792)  
• France ruled by Committee of Public Safety  
• Radicals (Jacobins) overcame moderates (Girondins)  
• Terror used to execute "enemies of the regime"  
• Robespierre executed                          |
| 1795–1799  | The Directory                | • Five directors ruled as executive  
• Coups d’état attempted by radical and conservative forces  
• Napoleon overthrew the government in a coup d’état (Nov. 1799)         |

Based on this chart, identify **two** political changes that occurred during the French Revolution. [2]

(1)  

(2)  

Score □
Based on this excerpt from The Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen, state two ways the National Assembly attempted to redefine the relationship between the individual and the government. [2]

1. 

2. 

The United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted on December 10, 1948, by the United Nations General Assembly.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Article 1: All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood. . . .

Article 3: Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person. . . .

Article 7: All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination. . . .

State two ideas that are common to the Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen and to the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights. [2]

1. 

2. 

Score

Score
Helen Williams was a foreigner living in Paris in 1793. She sympathized with those who wanted France to form a republic. She was arrested because her views differed from the views of those in power.

After two months in our new prison, we were released. A young Frenchman, who has since married my sister, managed to get us released by haunting all the officials he could find and finally by begging the release from Chaumette, the procurer of the Paris Commune, and a tyrant. So we were free but were watched. We could see very few people and went out little, and yet it was a sort of liberty. We feared to go out, in case, without realizing it, we committed some transgression [offense] that would lead to being arrested again. We hardly spoke to anyone, for there were spies everywhere, and we jumped at each knock at the door, fearing arrest. For the prisons were growing more crowded daily, and more and more were going to the scaffold as the Reign of Terror tightened its hold. “Suspicion” was now a warrant for imprisonment, and conspiracy and murder were in the air. One man was arrested because he “looked” noble, another because a total stranger swore that he supported monarchy. Some were arrested for having been rich, others for being clever. Many who were arrested asked for the reason in vain. And the numbers of executions rose, and the horrors increased, and the stories of both courage and cowardice were passed from home to home. Yet it seemed to me that there was more courage than cowardice to be found, which gave us hope for humanity even in these dark days.

Soon after our release from prison, we decided to move from the center of the town to a house in the most remote part of the faubourg [suburb], Saint Germain. Our new home was but a few moments walk from the countryside. But although we were close, we did not dare to walk there. The parks and woods that surrounded us and had once belonged to royalty were now haunted by revolutionaries, despots, police spies, even the conspirators themselves on occasion. So we walked in the common fields near our house, where people put their animals to graze. I have no words to describe how reluctantly we returned from our walks to Paris, that den of carnage, that slaughterhouse of man. The guillotine was claiming both the innocent and the guilty alike, and at such a rate that the gutters seemed to stream with blood. And just when it seemed that things could get no worse, when you thought it was not possible to increase the stream of people flowing to the scaffold, you were proved wrong, and the pace of the flow quickened even more.

Source: Jane Shuter, ed., Helen Williams and the French Revolution, Raintree Steck-Vaughn Publishers (adapted)

According to Helen Williams, what is one impact the Reign of Terror had on the people of Paris in 1793? [1]

By 1799, however, Frenchmen had had the experience of enjoying, at least in theory, freedom of speech and freedom of the press. Education had been reorganized along the lines which it still follows in most modern states—free, compulsory, universal, and secular. The Revolution had given rise to an extensive, if not always great, periodical press. Lack of opportunities had yielded to the “careers open to talents” already mentioned, and such talents were encouraged and brought to fruition through public prizes, state patronage, and similar devices. Moreover, while there had been few museums and libraries prior to 1789, the revolutionaries established many more, planned still additional ones, and endeavored to integrate them with the educational system.


According to John Hall Stewart, what is one change brought about by the French Revolution by 1799? [1]
The Ambiguous Legacy of the Revolution

... However, the majority of Europeans and non-Europeans came to see the Revolution as much more than a bloody tragedy. These people were more impressed by what the Revolution accomplished than by what it failed to do. They recalled the Revolution's abolition of serfdom, slavery, inherited privilege, and judicial torture; its experiments with democracy; and its opening of opportunities to those who, for reasons of social status or religion, had been traditionally excluded.

One of the most important contributions of the French Revolution was to make revolution part of the world's political tradition. The French Revolution continued to provide instruction for revolutionaries in the 19th and 20th centuries, as peoples in Europe and around the world sought to realize their different versions of freedom. Karl Marx would, at least at the outset, pattern his notion of a proletarian revolution on the French Revolution of 1789. And 200 years later Chinese students, who weeks before had fought their government in Tiananmen Square, confirmed the contemporary relevance of the French Revolution when they led the revolutionary bicentennial parade in Paris on July 14, 1989. . . .

Source: Thomas E. Kaiser, University of Arkansas, encarta.msn.com/encyclopedia

12. According to Thomas E. Kaiser, what is one change that resulted within France from the French Revolution? [1]

13. According to Thomas E. Kaiser, what are two effects the French Revolution had outside France? [2]
The plans and ambitions of Napoleon Bonaparte, however, did inspire the Latin Americans, although hardly in a way Napoleon expected. The French dictator invaded Spain in 1808, forced the king to abdicate [give up the throne], and presented the Spanish crown to his brother Joseph. At a stroke, Spanish America became part of the Bonaparte family empire. (A few months earlier, Napoleon had invaded Portugal, and the Portuguese royal family had fled to its colony of Brazil.)

Spanish Americans reacted sharply against this French usurper. They refused to accept Joseph Bonaparte as their king, affirmed [declared] their loyalty to the Spanish House of Bourbon, and seized control of their local governments. But almost from the beginning, the rebellion against Napoleon turned into a revolution for complete independence. There could be no turning back to the old system...

Source: Robert J. Alexander, *Latin America*, Scholastic Book Services

According to this document, what effect did Napoleon's invasion of Spain have on Latin America? [1]

... Even in places such as Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and Illyria, where the Code [Napoleon] did not outlive the Empire, it made a strong imprint on the civil laws of the region. Abolition of the Code brought such confusion and chaos in certain countries that they returned to it. In the Italian peninsula, for example, the Two Sicilies in 1812 and Parma, Modena, and Sardinia later adopted codes derived from the Code Napoléon. The code of the Kingdom of Italy, adopted in 1864, likewise had its source in the Napoleonic Code. The Belgians, who were incorporated in the Kingdom of the Netherlands from 1815 to 1830, fought so strongly for the Napoleonic Code that, even after they had broken away, Holland in 1838 adopted a code based on Napoleon's.

The Code Napoléon so impressed governments, even those which did not adopt it, that the 19th century became the great century of legal codification. In addition to the countries mentioned above, Austria, Portugal, Spain, Germany, and Turkey all adopted civil codes. But that of Napoleon easily predominates in the civil-law, as opposed to common-law, world...

The Code contributed greatly to Napoleon's achievement of helping France turn away from the past. It cemented the ideas of freedom of person and of contract (including the right to enter any occupation), equality of all Frenchmen, and freedom of civil society from ecclesiastical [religious] control. As the first truly modern code of laws, the Code Napoléon for the first time in modern history gave a nation a unified system of law applicable to all citizens without distinction. By providing uniformity of laws it further promoted the national unity fostered by the Revolution. Its entire outlook gave a further impulse to the rise of the bourgeoisie. A threatened disintegration of the family under the Convention and Directory was sharply halted, and the family once again became the most important social institution...


Based on this document, identify two changes brought about by the Code Napoléon. [2]
Based on this map, state one political impact of Napoleon’s conquests in Europe. [1]

...The lasting quality of Napoleon’s reforms outside France was in direct ratio to the length of time French control had been in effect and to the weakness of the local governments. In the areas annexed before 1804, the Revolutionary changes were put into effect as a whole. Italy was more profoundly transformed than any other part of Europe. The stronger the local governments were, the more able they were to overthrow Napoleonic institutions after his military defeat. But only rarely did the reaction upset the civil principles which to Napoleon were so important. Even in Naples King Ferdinand did not abolish the Civil Code or re-establish feudal rights when he returned. All the reactionary forces of Europe combined were not strong enough to restore things as they had been before the outbreak of the French Revolution. They could not, in particular, undo the many-faceted social change that had been set in motion. . . .

According to Robert B. Holtman, what is one impact the French Revolution and Napoleon’s reforms had on a nation or region outside France? [1]

Source: Reiser and Serber, Our World, AMSCO (adapted)

Toussaint L'Ouverture used this letter to rally the blacks in San Domingo (Haiti).

August 29, 1793

Brothers and friends.

I am Toussaint L'Ouverture, my name is perhaps known to you. I have undertaken vengeance. I want Liberty and Equality to reign in San Domingo. I work to bring them into existence. Unite yourselves to us, brothers, and fight with us for the same cause, etc. . . .

Source: C. L. R. James, Lettres de Toussaint L'Ouverture, The Black Jacobins, The Dial Press (adapted)

According to this letter, what did Toussaint L'Ouverture want to achieve in San Domingo? [1]

C. L. R. James has stated that the success of the Haitian Revolution was almost entirely the result of the leadership of Toussaint L'Ouverture.

... The work of Toussaint, Dessalines, Christophe, and Pétion endures in Hayti [Haiti], but what they did went far, far beyond the boundaries of the island. The Haytian revolution has had a profound influence on the history of the nineteenth century. . . .

So far the negative aspect. There were others more positive. Hayti gave the impulse to and subsidised [supported] the first national revolutions in Spanish America. When the Spanish American colonies saw that such a small and weak community could win and keep its freedom, they took courage to fight for their own emancipation from European imperialism. In dark days, Bolivar the Liberator, ill and in distress, was welcomed by Pétion, nursed to health and given courage to lead the struggling nationalities against Spain. He failed and returned to Hayti. He was once again befriended. Pétion supplied him with arms, munitions, men, money, and printing material, and thus fortified he left Hayti to begin the campaign which ended in the emancipation of the Five States. Pétion asked nothing in return but the freedom of the slaves. . . .

Source: C. L. R. James, The Black Jacobins, The Dial Press

What were two ways that the work of Toussaint L'Ouverture and his successors influenced global history according to C. L. R. James? [2]
Revolt on the Island of Saint-Domingue (present-day Haiti), 1791

... The seeds of independence were first sown among free black soldiers sent by the white French governors to fight against the British in the American War of Independence, where they were exposed to anti-colonial ideas. Later, the French Revolution's notions of liberty, equality, and brotherhood inspired an independence movement among the minority white settlers and a highly fragmented socioeconomic mix of free blacks. When the white population defied an order from France to enfranchise free blacks, it triggered a violent revolt that involved changing alliances among free blacks and the large slave population. After promulgating a constitution in 1801 and overcoming a military force sent by Napoleon (First Consul, 1799–1804; Emperor, 1804–1814/1815), Haiti successfully declared its independence. Its success, along with that of the American War of Independence, inspired a number of anti-colonial struggles throughout Latin America. . . .

Source: New York Public Library, Russia Engages the World, online exhibition (adapted)

Based on this document, identify one situation that led to Haiti's declaration of independence from France. [1]

Identify one impact the Haitian revolt had on global history as stated in this document. [1]

Toussaint L'Ouverture used this letter to rally the blacks in San Domingo (Haiti).

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Brothers and friends.
I am Toussaint L'Ouverture, my name is perhaps known to you. I have undertaken vengeance. I want Liberty and Equality to reign in San Domingo. I work to bring them into existence. Unite yourselves to us, brothers, and fight with us for the same cause, etc. . . .

Source: C. L. R. James, Lettres de Toussaint L'Ouverture, The Black Jacobins, The Dial Press (adapted)

According to this letter, what did Toussaint L'Ouverture want to achieve in San Domingo? [1]