

2007-1 Text 0

1- By 1830 the former Spanish and Portuguese colonies had become independent nations.

The roughly 20 million _____ of these nations looked _____ to the future.

Born in the crisis of the old regime and Iberian Colonialism, many of the leaders of independence _____ the ideals of representative government, careers _____ to talent, freedom of commerce and trade, the _____ to private property, and a belief in the individual as the basis of society.

_____ there was a belief that the new nations should be sovereign and independent states, large enough to be economically viable and integrated by a _____ set of laws.

2- On the issue of _____ of religion and the position of the church, _____, there was less agreement _____ the leadership.

Roman Catholicism had been the state religion and the only one _____ by the Spanish crown.

_____ most leaders sought to maintain Catholicism _____ the official religion of the new states, some sought to end the _____ of other faiths.

The defense of the Church became a rallying _____ for the conservative forces.

3- The ideals of the early leaders of independence were often egalitarian, valuing equality of everything.

Bolivar had received aid from Haiti and had _____ in return to abolish slavery in the areas he liberated.

By 1854 slavery had been abolished everywhere except Spain's _____ colonies.

Early promises to end Indian tribute and taxes on people of mixed origin came much _____ because the new nations still needed the revenue such policies _____.

Egalitarian sentiments were often tempered by fears that the mass of the population was _____ self-rule and democracy.